DULLEST EVER EXPERIENCED BY SOCIETY

Mrs. Judge Keysor Reads an Interesting Paper About "Types of Shakespeare's Women"-Entertainment by Mr. and Mrs. Hart.

See the Lenten maid demure,
With her earnest face and pure.
And that transcendental, tender smile upon it;
As to mass she wends her way,
Prayer book, cross and rosary,
She is meditating on her—Easter bonnet.

See her kneel before her pew, Lift her eyes so heavenly blue, To the altar, with the decorations on it; See her scan the service page With the air of saint and sage, As she fondly dwells upon her—Easter bonnet.

See her to confession go, With a step sedate and slow Seek the pentential stool and kneet upon it; Hear her "fess" all sorts of sins, Sized from elephants to pins, Still cogitating on her—Easter bonnet.

Let the pretty maid alone.

She is giddy—that we'll own,
But she's innocent—I'll stake my life upon it!
Let her choose 'twist flowers and wings,
Fancy plus or velvet strings,
For what is spring without the—Faster bonnet?

—RELLE HUNT.

A week more and the followers of the beau monde will lay aside the sackcloth and ashes and don the ermine and fine lines spoken of

The period just closing has been more generally observed than ever before by the devotees of society, and the churches have felt the influences that have been at work since Ash Wednesday dawned.

Women have entered more into the spirit of the season, and a larger measure of self-Abnegation has seemingly been ab road in the community than is recalled by the writer at the same period in past years. Sewing societies, reading circles and literary afternoons have broken the tedium of the Lenten days to the thorough enjoyment of those who have fasted that the feast might be enjoyed.

As for the future, there is little in prospect to give comfort to the assiduous follower of Dame Fashion. A few events of a minor tharacter are spoken of, but they hold out no glittering promises of great pleasure to she gilded belies and beaux who are in the wim. A wedding or two will furnish the gossips with materials for chats about this, that and the other thing, but beyond this the post Lenten season gives small hope for those who make society a business as well as

Do you want to be beautiful, even in old age, then follow these rules and you will be all you desire: Eat regularly and not too much.

Bath regularly and not loo much.

Bathe every day and change the garment next the skin very frequently.

Take plenty of outdoor exercise.

Wash the face with hot water and pure palm oil soap at night; rinse with cold water

to restore a healthy tone to the skin.

Bathe the neek and shoulders occasionally with alcohol to keep the flesh firm and hard, also the arms.

Do not wear the same veil very long, as the

dust settles in it and will injure the com-Try to preserve a happy, contented dispo-, and you will be beautiful even though

Stories innumerable have been told of the devices to which people will resort to ward off the superstitions of misfortune attendant upon thirteen at table, but a certain Washington hostess dedged fate in a new way. Invitations to the number of fourteen had been issued for her dinner, but at the last moment, when too late to find a substitute, one of the ladies failed to put in an appear unce. Dinner was announced and the guests were about to be seated when the hostess begged them wait an instant longer. hurriedly whispered instructions to her butler, and, with a sigh of relief, gave the signal for the company to be seated. The place of the absent guest was supplied by the butler, who, in accordance with his orders, remained seated until the first course had been

Shakespeare's Women. Mrs. Keysor must have felt highly complimented by the large number of ladies who faced the most trying day of a most trying month to hear her lecture on "Types of

Shakespeare's Women" at Lininger's Art gallery Wednesday afternoon. It was a delightful surprise to those present when Mr. Jules Lombard rolled forth his defiance of the weather in the rollicking notes of Myroa Whitney's celebrated "Nancy Lee." In response to a hearty encore he gave an equally inspiring selection, "Here Upon My Vessel's Deck," the noted pirate's song from Ricci's opera, "The Duke of Edin-

The genuine student and lover of Shakes-peare must have been charmed by the groupings and elever delineations of charac-ters interpreted by the lecturer, while those who had not even read him might have found intense pleasure in contemplating the beautiful, gracious and nobic types of the beautiful, gracious and noble types of women so clearly set before them; as the author of the paper truly said, "types so clastic as to represent the greatest and humblest among us." almost as many as great Nature herself has given us. While it may be impossible, as Mrs. Keysor ob-served, to say anything new of Shakespeare, the originality of the speaker was shown by a shilled "treatment the visions of clare." a skillful "rearranging the visions of glory so that from their changed positions and proximity to each other new lights were shown, never seen before," and she gave the turn to the "kaleidoscope that made one marvel for the hundredth time at the power and delicacy of the master hand." It was fitting that the speaker chose to dwell upon the lights rather than the shades of Shakes-peare's creations. "The author's whole atti-tude," said the speaker, "toward women, whether in the plays collectively or indi-vidually, is flattering to the sex. In only one of all his dramas is there no woman strongly draws and to our credit strongly drawn, and to our credit, and as a tribute to the poet, be it said that only in Timon of Athons', the tragedy of despair, is woman as a great influence entirely tacking. In all this magnificent galaxy is only one trivial woman to be found, the false Cressida, whose trifling the poet takes pains to impress us is

not common among her kind."

The author of the paper brought forth Portia, Isabella and Imogen as the saviors of those associated with them, stating that the plays in which their characters were delineated open with all the conditions of defineated open with all the conditions of tragedy. That in them men are found as slow of action as Hamlet, as jealous as Othello, out instead of a weak Ophelia or a Desdemona they are associated with a Portia or a Hermione, an Isabella or an Imagen, women above everything else beautifully feminine, and yet stronger than these giants of tragedy, inastar as right all-awarful, and of tragedy, inasfar as right all-powerful and long-suffering is stronger than many fortified with all of the forces which it can draw to itself in times and places of moral corrup

of Cleopatra, that rare creation of the east, was said: "She stands so peerless in her domain we dare not classify her. She is a species by herself, unmatched and unmatchable."

Mrs. Keysor's paper was so systematically arranged, so beautiful in its entirety, and the personality of the speaker added so much to the attractiveness, one does not like to quote from it, hoping that at some future time she may be induced to repeat it for the benefit of those not privileged to enjoy it. benefit of these not privileged to enjoy it.

The fourth and last lecture of the course will be given on Wednesday, at 4 p. m., by Mrs. Elia W. Peattie. Subject: "In Memor-

Their First Entertainment. The "Unique Club," comprising a few of Omaha's young men and organized within the last few weeks for social and literary purposes, gave its opening reception Friday night at the residence of Mr. H. E. Cex, 2610 Harney street. The way in which the reception was successfully managed and carried out must make the club feel proud of its members who had the reception in charge and gives an insight as to what may be ex-pected from the Unique club in the series of

entertainments which they intend giving in

the near future.
From the time the guests commenced to arrive until 1:30 a.m. the moments passed pilckly. The program was unexcelled, the music splendid, Mr. Redfield's address, in music spicintia, Mr. Reducid's audress, in which he gave the guests the objects and in-tentions of the club and a hearty welcome to all, were features of the evening. At 11:30 p. m. the doors to the dining room were brown open, and the guests ushered in to a

brown open, and the guests ushered in to a most bounteous supper. Afterwards, the floor was given over to the dancers, and dancing was kept up the rest of the evening. Among those present were noticed! Misses Jenkins, Wearne, Rocheford, Winnie Wallace, Maud Wallace, Schoenioe, Swanson, Cox of Burlington Junction, Mo., Patten, Gilligan, Vom Weg, Her, Wardlow and Rhea; Measrs, Medler, Charnes Woarne, Fred Wearne, Redfield, Ahmanson, Short, Cox, Atterbury, Foster, Rocho, Wardlow, Larsen, George Forgan, Robert Forgan.

Played High Five

Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Hart entertained their friends at high five at their apartments on South Eighteenth street Wednesday evening. The house was handsomely decorated with flowers and a delightful evening followed. Fifteen games of railroad high five

lowed. Fifteen games of railroad high five were played, after which pleasing refrashments were served. Mr. Charles Cheney and Mr. D. E. Chapin secured the first prizes and Miss Anna Bowman and Mr. S. N. Melio secured the boobies.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Cole. Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Melio, Mr. and Mrs. W. King, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. W. King, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. M. Parr and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Halford; Misses Mary and Aggie Sectt, Miss Anna Bowman and Miss Ella Sanson; Mr. E. C. Wood, Mr. Ed Wood, Mr. James Paine, Mr. Charles Marks, Mr. J. Livesey and Mr. Stanley.

Married an Heiress Mr. A. B. Roeder, now of Denver and one f the big men of that city, for a number of ears a resident of Omaha, was united in marriage Thursday evening to Miss Lallian Armstrong Searles, daughter of John E. Searles, the millionaire sugar king, at the atter's residence on St. Mark's avenue, rooklyn. The ceremony was performed by ev. Bishop John Vincent of the Methodist piscopat church at 8:30 o'clock, attended ally by the two families in interest and near ends. Miss Searle, is said to be a beauti-girl, as cultured as she is beautiful, and it is with no small degree of pride that The Bur is permitted to chronicle the capture of a Brooklyn heiress by an Omaha citizen. Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Roeder of this city were in attendance at the wedding.

A Bowling Party.

Bowling is delightful sport, particularly idapted for muscular young women. The wonder is that it is not more generally participated in by those who love fine athletic exercise in winter days when tennis and outdoor games cannot be played. Last Saturday evening a jolly bowling party was given chaperoned by Mrs. D. H. Wheeler, jr. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wheeler, Miss Wakeley, Miss Burns, Miss Barnard, Miss Lemist, Mr. Fairfield, Mr. Will Deane, Mr. Art. Guiou, Mr. Charles How, After a number of games refreshments came of course, rounding out a very jolly evening.

Lenten Side Lights.

Mrs. Scott is the guest of Mrs. J. H. Lacey. Lieutenant Quay returns home this week. The Paladins give a party Wednesday

Mr. A. L. Reed is back from a visit to Mr. Clem Chase returned from Chicago

Miss Boyd returned on Saturday from her Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Griffith expect to go

east tomorrow. Dr. Bache of the army is confined to his use by illness. Mrs. J. E. House and Mrs. J. T. Wertz re visiting in Chicago.

Mrs. T. K. Sudborough, who has been very augerously sick, is convalescent. Mrs. Elia W. Peattie returned last week from her visit to Cuba and Jamaica. Mr. and Mrs. Taliaferro, Miss Wallace and

Miss May Wallace have gone to Chicago. Mrs. E. L. Bierbower and Miss Laura Hoagland have returned from the south. Miss Lemist has returned from Denver. out expects to go to St. Louis on Tuesday. Miss Elia Nixon of Clarinda, Ia., is visit-ing Mrs. J. J. Hardin, 2816 Hamilton street.

Although still confined to his room, General Brooke is slowly recovering from his Governor Crounse's daughters have re-urned from school at Minneapolis for the

Easter holidays. Mr. E. M. Morsman, who has been on a tour of the Pacific Express company's system, returns this week. Mr. David Morcer returned Sunday from

Washington. He was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fowler. W. A. L. Gibbon was called to Chicago Friday night by a telegram announcing that is only sister was dying.

Mrs. Lee Helsley, who has been in Salt Lake for five months for her health, re-turned Friday evening somewhat improved. Mrs. John Horbach, accompanied by Mrs. Bourke and her children, arrived on Mon-Mrs. Bourke has gone to Chicago for a

Mayor Bemis has invited the mayor of Lincoln to occupy a box with him at the instrel show to be given April 1 by the Linoln Light infantry.

David L. Young, son of Mr. Erastus Young the Union Pacific, who has been very ill ith typhoid fever, is recovering after a siege of six weeks.

Rev. C. W. Savidge united in marriage Wednesday evening, March 22, John S. Innes and Miss Gertrude J. Hass at the residence of the officiating clergyman. Miss Slaughter and Miss Alice Slaughter

went to Lincoln Saturday last to attend a party given by Mrs. Wheeler of that city. They returned to Omaha Sunday. Union Pacific council of the Royal Arcanum ill give a social Wednesday evening in their hall in Tus Bee building. Cards and dancing will furnish the evening's pleasures.

The marriage of Henry F. Chapin and Miss Fannie A. Brown was solemnized at York, Neb., Tuesday, March 21. Both of the parties are well known in York county. Miss Lacey, daughter of Major Lacey, Eighth infantry, visited at Captain War-ing's, Fort Omaha, last week. She left yes-terday in company with Mrs. J. K. Moore for Fort Washakie, where her father is in

Mr. John Francis has moved into his new iome, 1004 South Thirty-seventh street, cor-ier of Mason. The new house is one of the handsomest in that locality and especially adapted for uses of the Burlington's passen

Miss Carrie Ocumpaugh entertained a num ber of friends at her home on Dougtas and Twentieth streets Tuesday evening in honor of her friend, Mrs. W. Deacon of Montana. The evening was very pleasant, dainty re-freshments being served toward the close of

the entertainment. The ladies of St. John's Episcopal church will hold an Easter sale and social Wednesday, April 5, from 3 to 11 p. m., at Idlewild nall, northeast corner Twenty-fourth and Grant streets. All friends of this parish are invited to participate in what promises to be a very pleasant event. Light refresh-ments will be served during the evening.

A traveling passenger agent of a well known railway while in Galveston quite re-cently during the visit of Judge Dundy and party to that city says that Mrs. Scip Dundy was the belle of Galveston beach, her swim ming and diving being the subject of many pleasant remarks by the natives of the town, who marveled much at the gracefulness and beauty of a typical woman of the north.

The ceremony of extinguishing the lights, one of the most ancient and solemn cere-monies in Scottish Rite Masonry, will be perform d Maunday Thursday evening by per Fidelis chapter No. 1, Knights of Croix, Ancient and Agreeted Scottish Rise M soury for the southern jurisdiction, at Ma sonic hall. The ceremony will commence promptly at 6 o'clock, followed by the tradi-tional banquet at 8. Sir L. M. Rheem will officiate as toastmaster at the banquet. Sir William Cleburne, 33°, performing the cere-

The K. W. B. Whist club was pleasant? entertained by Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Whitney Friday evening, prizes being won by Mrs. Julius Kessler and Mr. J. B. Blanchard, The following players were present: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hake, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kessler, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Balliett, Mr. and

Mrs. Arthur English, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hlanchard, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Shelley, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Reynolds, Miss McBride, Miss Durland of Norfolk, Neb., Miss Beaks of New York, Most delicious refreshments were served

It will be pleasant news to many Omahs scople acquainted with Ethel and Alice people acquainted with Ethel and Alice Dovey to learn of the wonderful success they are having in Joliet, Ill., as vocalists. Ethel and Alice are stopping with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, and recently appeared in a "fairies carnival," to the delight of a very critical audience. The Republican of Joliet, speaking of their appearance, says: "Besides possessing dramatic instinct in a remarkable degree the children have phenomenal voices. The little soprano, Alice, takes D above high C in private practice, which is only one note below Patti's topmost register."

IMPLETIES.

"Down in the mountain regions of Virginia," said a commercial traveler to the Indiunapolis Journal man, "there exists a good deal of the old-fashioned plety which prevailed in the days when it was customary to run a dagger inte an obnoxious person's gizzard and then pray for the repose of his

"I was traveling on horseback, of course through that region last summer, when I came across an old fellow half hidden in the underbrush by the side of the road. He was sitting so quiet and his weather-beaten clothes so well matched the prevailing tints of the locality that I should have probably passed without seeing him if my horse had not shied. When he saw that he was dis-covered he stood up and looked at me for a moment or two without speaking. As he had a ride that looked at that instant to be near seven feet long thrown across his arm I felt it my duty to be sociable. I said:

No. said he, 'I hain't. I'm a-waitin' fer Jim Allison to come this way, an if the Lord is willin I 'low to blow the top of his — head off.

New York Tribune. Two English country yokeis recently met in a lane. "Hello! said one, "there's been a conference." "A conference! What's conference!" was

"A conference! What's conference?" was the astonished reply.
"Don't you know what a conference is!" retorted the first speaker, "Why, it's a place where parsons meet and swap ser-

Swap sermons, do they! Well, then, our parson must be an unlucky mon, for he allers gets a crop of bad uns."

Philadelphia Record: "Grandmother, hero's the uninster," said her pet grand-daughter in an awe struck voice. Minister and parishioner talked very pleasantly until he touched on sanctification and forcordina and, in a sudden burst of eloquence, "Madam, do you not believe in Him who first took you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bendage?" "Egypt!" shricked the irate old lady, lifting her hands in pious horror; "the way lies are told about me! I have never been past the Falls of Schuylkill in all my life."

Rev. Dr. Fourthly was making a pastoral "Mr. Fourthly:" said the good housewife, with a troubled sigh, "will there be any peddlers in heaven" "I think there will," he replied, "but calm your azitation, my dear madam. They will not peddle."

"They are going to try the minister for heresy," said Deacon Potterby. "How so?" asked the sinner. "W'y, we had a pound party for his benefit a couple of weeks ago, and what did he do

but have a pair of scales and weigh every-thing that was brought in."

Mrs. Foracloque—And you say the minister refused to christen your baby "Nebuchad-nezzar!" What was the reason? Mrs. Quiverful-He stuttered,

"Does the usher belong to the church?"
"Certainly; what do you mean?" "Nothing
—only one might infer from his actions that
the church belonged to him." "Rev. Dr. Thirdly wants \$5,000 to come to

us." "Why, a mouth ago he agreed to accept a call at \$4,000." "Yes, but he's been accused of heresy since then." "What has convinced you that the new preacher should be ranked with the here-

Church Member-Heavens, the awful dreams I have during the sermon.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured. Three days is a very short time in which to cure a bad case of rheumatism; but it can be done, if the proper treatment is adopted. as will be seen from the following by James Lambert of New Brunswick, Ill.: "I was badly afflicted with rheumatism in the hips and legs, when I bought a bottle of Cham-berlain's Pain Balm. It cured me in three days. I am all right today; and would in-sist on everyone who is afflicted with that terrible disease to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm and get well at once." 50 cent bottle for sale by druggists.

A Kansas woman wishes to open a mending bureau at the World's fair, for the re placement of buttons torn off in the expected

MARRIACE A FAILURE?

Statistics Demonstrate a Strong Tendency in That Direction.

MATRIMONIAL DECLINE IN THIS COUNTRY

While Divorces Are Steadily Increasing-Startling Facts on Marriage and Separa. tion Produced by an Eminent Authority.

The March number of the Political Science Quarterly contains an important paper on marriage and divorce by Prof. W. F. Wilcox, the eminent political economist. His investi gations have been thorough, and, from figares covering a period of twenty years, from 1865 to 1886, he has been able to sift out averages which indicate the rather startling ircumstances that marriage it the United States is becoming a failure. That is, it is steadily falling off, especially in the cities. And not only this, but divorce is gaining as rapidly in popular favor as marriage is de

Prof. Willcox points out that, with the exeption of Japan, which has more divorces per year than any other nationality, the United States is far ahead of other countries in this respect, and that of the Christian countries we are in the lead by a considera ble majority. It is also shown that the age when young men and women marry is gradually but surely advancing. The average coung man of today, who lives in a commun ty where there is no especial pressure to become married (in some sections of the far west a man will get married at almost any age if he can find a wife,) waits until he is 27 years and about two months old before he ventures into the field of matrimony. This is an advance of just one year over the aver age of 1871, and to him who can appreciate the value of statistics this will appear as a remarkable difference, and one for which some distinct cause may be found.

So little attention has been given in the United States to the collection of marriage and divorce statistics that there are only five states where figures of approximate correct iess can be obtained. These are Vermont Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Ohio, besides the District of Columbia 'Any results that may be obtained from an examination of these states, or parts of them, are hardly to be regarded as applicaole south of the Ohio or west of the Mississippi, where the conditions are much different." This is a proper caution as will be readily understood when it is stated that in certain places west of the Mississippi, nota-bly in the wilder regions of Montana, it not infrequently happened that wives have been received by the car load from eastern states shipped in response to the earnest demands of lonely miners and ranchmen. The ten-lency of such migrations of women is, of ourse, greatly to ingrease the marriage rate in the places where they settle, and to decrease it in the places which they leave. Thus, in Montana the marriage rate has in-creased rapidly during the past five years, whereas, in all states east of the Mississippi it has fallen off. I'll entrance of every un-married woman into the state of Montana may be fairly assumed to represent an eventual wedding, except in the case of acci-

The following table gives the number of persons marrying to every thousand of population in several European countries and in the above states for the year 1876, the mean of the twenty-year product.

Germany Water	15.8 Massachusetts 15.0 Connecticut	17. 17. 17. 17.
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ern and the northcentral states and Europe as far as the average marriage rate is con-cerned. Something appears to have gone wrong with Ireland and Connecticut, as the

rates reported from these regions are very low. Emigration may have affected fre-land's average, and it is not improbable that the statistics in Connecticut have been im-

perfectly made up. In most European countries the marriage rate has somewhat decreased in the past twenty years, and a similar falling off is ap-parent in these states of this country about which the facts are obtainable. The following table gives the marriage rate for the first and last the year reported and the ac-crease. It will be observed that the changes have been smallest in the rural States, such as Vermont and Connecticut, which have as Vermont and Connecticut, which have few large cities. The farmer lives a conservative life and finds it slow task to break up his habit of marrying. In the urban districts, however, the differences have been much greater. In the District of Columbia, which is mostly made up of Washington and Georgetown, there has been a surprising failing off, from 33.3 to 20.7 per 1,000. Still it will not do to attach much importance to these figures, as Washington is made a temporary place of residence for a large these figures, as Washington is made a sumporary place of residence for a large number of persons whose homes are in other parts of the country. Rhode Island, though is a good example of the decline of marriage in city districts. This state contains Providence, Newport, Bristol, Woonsocket, Pawtucket and a few farms. The entire population may be regarded as urban. In 1867 the marriage rate was 24.4 per 1,000. In 1886 the rate was 17.6 which is a decrease of 6.8 per 1,000. These figures represent the number of begrans marriage not number of programs marriage. of persons marring, not number of marriages out of every 1,000. Marriago Marriago

istrict of Columbia

Prof. Wilcox says in commenting on this able: "It might be objected that the rate in 1867 was probably increased by the celeeration in that year of some marriages which would have occurred earlier had they not been postponed by the war. But a com-parison of the rates in these states for each year of the twenty confirms the conclusion indicated by the table above, that there has seen a general' though irregular, downward tendency through the twenty years." It appears that the marriage rate has been

ffected by the depressions of trade that revailed from 1856 to 1859, 1874 to 1878, and om 1884 to 1878 and from 1884 to 1887. civil war, of course, also lowered the aver-age. These facts have been picturesquely exhibited by Prof. Wilcox on a plotted diarram, across which runs a jagged line indi-ating the rise and fail of the marriage rate in Massachusetts from 1850 to 1890. This ine starts at 21 per 1.000 in 1850, reaches as high as 25 in 1854, then tumbles down to less than 18 in 1858. From there it zigzags up and down until it pulls out at about 18 in 1890. The lowest point was 15.5, which was reached during the period of depression of trade from 1874 to 1878. The general ten-dency of the line is distinctly down grade. Somewhat similar but less marked fluctua-tions are shown in Rhode Island and Counecticut for the period since the war. On the other hand, in the predominantly agri-cultural state of Vermont there is almost no trace of and influence of the depression of trade. This shows that the farmers went right along marrying and giving in mar-riage unmindful of the rise or drop in the price of potatoes, while in the commercial centers matrimony was distinctly discour-aged. In all these cases the influence of hard times would be shown even more clearly if only first marriages were included. During a period of commercial depression the proportion of marriages by bachelors sinks and that of marriages by widowers rises. Whether this is because the widower has seemed confidence through his previous marriage and has learned that the additional ost of keeping a wife is not to be greatly feared, or that having once tasted the de-lights of married life he is unable to resist mptation of entering once more upon it at the first opportunity, Prof. Wilcox's figures

But the most interesting and significant But the most interesting and significant part of this paper is that which treats of divorce. It is found that the divorce rate in the United States is surprisingly high com-pared to that of other countries and is increasing just as rapidly as marriage is falling off.

This is burning the candle at both ends. and it is not difficult to foretell what a continuance of the process must eventually result in. The figures in this table show the average number of persons divorced to every 100,000 of the population. It will be observed that the United States occupies a disgraceful position in the list which shows the

BAYMOND, THE JEWELER

WE have carefully selected a very choice line of novel gifts for Easter and among so many beautiful things you will certainly be able to find something that your friends will highly prize.

PIFTEENTH AND DOUGLAS, OMARIA.

RAYMOND,

FRANK WILCOX CO.

Successors to Norris & Wilcox, at 1515 and 1517 Douglas St.

DAY-We will continue the old plan of giving great bargains in shoe leather-Notice some of the principal marked decided shoes for tomorrow-



OVERGAITERS.

In all new shades to match spring costumes. Beauties.

DOES YOUR CHILD NEED SHOES

We want you all to see the CHILD'S KID SPRING HEELS we sell tomor-row for \$1-348 pairs-have sold for \$2, \$1.75 and \$1.50, sizes 3 to 101. They will go quick for they are less than cost—all these lines an one lot \$1.00 Monday

We have consolidated 3 SPRING HEELS-\$2.50, \$1.50 \$2.25 and \$2 shoes, sizes 11 to 2-all in one lot . . .

> These two lines are cheaper than we have ever offered children's and misses' shoes and they will go rapidly.

Ladies' Shoes at Bargain Prices

Are so numerous in our store that we hardly know where to begin-



lace and button, \$1.50 regular \$3 shoes, go

173 pairs of ladies'

shoes, some in cloth

top, some plain and

some patent tips, in

tomorrow at

line of shoes hand-welt. New York last, at \$4, go at \$3.00

so that we can

get them all

out in one day

We intend to offer you shoes at very

low prices at this special clearing sale,

We have a new A lot of 120 pairs Cloth-top, patof turned but- ent tip, extension sole shoes, bought for a \$3 line, will be sold out quick

marked \$5.00. \$ 3.50 A \$5, dull dongola \$ 2.00

This is a regu-lar line, but have too many: there-\$2 for a turned kid button



street shoe in handweited—best—material—worth \$6 to wear-\$3.50 to get them. We need the room now, that's \$3.50

and if you are not pleased you will not be urged to buy. WE PAY STRICT ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS.

FRANK WILCOX CO.,

Successors to Norris & Wilcox, 1515 and 1517 Douglas St. divorce rates, including separation, in vari-

28 tierman numpire.
8 15 France.
alos 8 19 Switzerland
8 18 United States.
12 10 Japan taly (1985).

tugland and Wales
Canada
Australia

Before drawing any inferences from these fgures it may be as well to remember a fact a connection with them which Prof. Willeox has neglected to point out, namely, that since the divorce laws differ greatly in vari us countries, no two countries can be conbelieve that there is such a great difference between the social condition of the United States and Canada as seems to be indi-cated by the figures. The truth is simply that it is easier to become divorced under our laws. In Japan the conditions are of an exceptional character, and, besines, the country is a non-Christian one, a circum-stance that probably has a great deal to do with the divorce rate. Japan is the only non-Christian country that collects and publishes divorce statistics, and those in charge of the task have a busy time of it. In 1886 there were 315,311 marriages and 117,964 divorces, more than one divorce to every three marriages, and more than four and a half times as many divorces as there were in the United States, although the population of Japan was only about two-thirds as great.

Prof. Wilcox has drawn another map with

A ziggag line running across it, portraying the increase in the divorce rate in the United States. The map covers the period from 1867 to 1886, and the rigzag line, beginning at the 69 mark near the bottom, rises by a succession of jerks and strides to the S8.71 men-tioned in the table. In only five years during this time was the divorce rate lower than it was the year before and these backslidings were so slight that they need not be taken nto account. By comparing the divorce and marriage

ines, Prof. Wilcox arrives at the interesting fact that during periods of commercial de-pression there is a noticeable falling off in both marriage and divorce, the inference being that at such times—there is a disinclination toward changing one's condition This does not only hold true in England where in the years in which the number of marriages has been diminished by hard times the number of divorces has not fallen off, but rather increased. This is because divorce in England is an expensive luxury procured usually only by the rich, who are not affected by general financial stringency. This circumstance, together with the rapid This circumstance, together with the rapid increase of divorce among the southern negroes, and the fact that only about one wife in six of those obtaining divorce receives alimony, are among the indications, so thinks Prof. Wilcox, that divorce has become very frequent, and perhaps most frequent among our lower middle classes, and has reached a lower stratum than perhaps anywhere in Europe. anywhere in Europe,

A general impression prevalls that Chicago s the great divorce emporium of the cour ry. This is a mistake; the rate in Chicag in 1880 was not much higher than in Chresiand and much lower than in Sin Francisco. Both New York and Brooklya have shown a decrease in the twenty years ending with 1886. But this does not necessarily indicate 1886. But this does not necessarily indicate that divorce was becoming less popular with inhabitants of these cities. During the years 1877 and 1878, when the lax laws were in vegue in Utah, vast numbers of persons living in the east obtained divorces by simply sending out to Utah for them. When necessary they would go to even greater trouble than that. In fact, it is a rather surprising thing that while some persons in thing that while some persons can never be content until they are married others will not be satisfied until they are sejarated. Many men and women willingly leave their homes and take up their residence in other to receive the benefits of the divorce laws. In 1870 there were 1,073,572 natives of New York state living in other parts of the union, and of these 3,002 were living in Rhode Island, a state that was a favorite resort for those even who were the resort for hose who wished to become divorced.
The records show that the divorce rate in

the west is increasing rapidly over that in the east, while the differences between the south and north have been dwindling since the war, as will be seen from the grouping of

	Southern States.		ference
1880	24 68	7.1 92	4 2
Increase	44	21	
	Enstern States.	Western States.	Dif- ference
1867	48 49	113 113	6
Increase	6	45	

As to the cause for this growing difference etween the divorce rates of the east and

ily, of migration. "All over the civilized world," he sags, "we find two great currents of interaction in progress, one from the rural districts to the cities and the other from long attled districts to newly opened ferritory. Now, it is a general fact that the divorce rate is higher where either one of these cur-

"Each of these two streams of migration seems to involve a process of natural selec-tion whereby the most energetic and selftion whereby the most energetic and self-retiant, and also the most discontented dis-satisfied and even criminal classes, are sifted out and drawn off to the new homes. Among these the proportion of persons desiring di-verce would be much greater than among those remaining behind. The prevalence of divorce in our far western states would thus e comparable to the frequent cases of lynch aw in that region, both being natural, hough lamentable expressions of the large proportion of lawless elements in those

AN EXCESS OF CHARITY.

Buston Courter I wrapped me about in my swallow tall, Wrigh I've had since Babylon's fall, And focil I strode with a nierry heart, And went to the charity ball.

The great half shone with a thousand lights, While its uttermost carner rang With the plaintive pipe of the piccolo And the cylubal's brazen clang.

And the women and men, the women and men! Ah, they were a sight to see! As they danced and danced, till ready to drop, For the sake of sweet charity.

And a great bewildering sense of joy Absorbed my jubitant mind; or I had not thought in these selfish times Such generous folk to find.

But most I was touched by the charity Of several women fair. Who had been so generous they'd not left Enough for themselves to wear.

Some of the most canable men who spend pring and summer on the Alaskan islands solding after various commercial interests arm very large salaries and live what some folis might call double lives. They are able during the winter, in San Francisco, New York or Europe, to be lavish in expenditure and to emjoy all the pleasures of life, and the fact that there is little to be done on the slands but attend strictly to business en-oles a man to recoperate from the wearing bys of civilization and thus to prolong this

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