TRUMPET OF DAME GRUNDY

Higher Education Influencing the Relation Between Mother and Daughter.

WHAT ONE MOTHER DID WITH HER GIRLS

A Woman's Scare-Her Tarantula Proved to Be Only a Ghost of Conscience-Mystery of a Strange Woman and a Lost Will-Feminine Notes.

There is quite a flutter in England over the new relationship between girls and their mothers, caused by higher education and special training. This is not surprising in a country where

old traditions of maternal supervision and daughterly obedience prevail, where the unmarried woman of 30 has been, until recently, nearly as closely chaperoned as the

But even on this side of the Atlantic a murmur of discontent is heard. That most self-sacrificing being on the face of the globe -the American mother-who has been ready to obliterate herself for her children ginning to ponder some things in her heart.

The old couplet. "A son is a son until he gets him a wife, But a daughter is a daughter all the days

When a girl enters a business or profession writes Ruth Trevelyan in the Brooklyn Times. Her mother, her family, her friends are a secondary consideration. This is not pleasant to contemplate, but if the girl means to succeed, it is inevitable.

Mothers are the ones to whom this new state of affairs seems the hardest. There are some who have adjusted themselves to modern ideas, others feel with several "girl bachelors" in the family, like a hen with a brood of ducklings. After all it is marriage which brings a girl nearest to her mother

"When Laura, my eldest girl, left college and wanted to go to Germany to study music I consented willingly," observed a hand-some old lady at a woman's club the other

When Jean, my next daughter, showed a bent for art I encouraged her, was proud of her talent, little dreaming what an exorable taskmaster I was invoking. Now whe lives in her studio, ignores old friends, enube her relatives, exists for art alone. She might as well be in a nunnery for all personal sympathy between us.
"Still I never thought of complaining until

Eva. my youngest, brightest and best, de-veloped a reforming spirit and has entered a college settlement to work among the poor. It was a relief to think she did not join the Salvation army.
"There's no one at home now but Mr. A---

and I-we never had any sons-and as age brings its weakness, half the time a trained nurse is our only companion.

"Where is your eldest daughter?" asked one of the ladies sympathetically. "Superintendent of the musical department of a western college. We see her

"If your daughters had married and had families of their own your situation would be precisely the same," some one ventured to "I don't think so," replied the old lady.

"Our interests would have more in At least we should have their children to console 45.

"When my four daughters were young," began another speaker, "I studied out their characteristics carefully, scientifically, I may say, and planned their futures. They educated along the lines I expected them to take. Two, I knew by their even, well balanced temperaments, were admirably fitted to be the centers of happy homes. One was odd and erratic, a bookworm and a scholar-she is the only one I sent to college—and the last was a gentle, little thing, delicate from her

birth, who could only thrive in the sunshine
of a mother's love. - bes
"But nothing turned out as you expected,
did it? I never knew such experiments to
blocked. Girls trained for a career are enapped up directly as wives, and the domes-tic, loving, motherly ones, with no inclination or capacity for self-support are left without partners. That rule never fails, hu-man's nature is too perverse.

"Nevertheless it has failed in my family. I did not work against nature, but with it My queer, unconventional daughter is the only one unmarried. She studied in France and Germany after leaving Vassar, then took a degree at Girton. On her return home she was of-fered a professorship at Wellesley, but de-clined it; she could not work in harness she Now she is principal of a fine declared. Now she is principal of a fine school which fits girls for college. She has absolute authority, no one interferes with her, pupils and teachers adore her, she writes and speaks upon educational topics, is useful and happy. As a wife she would never have been a success. From her earliest childhood I could see she was fore-ordained for some other career. Such a trying child, such a headstrong girl, few mothers have to endure. Now she is one of the noblest of women and I am unspeakably noblest of women and I am unspeakably

But how came it about that your delicate girl married? That certainly was not upon your program." "Not at first, but as years passed by she gained health, strength and vigor. Some girls develop slowly. She was 29 on her wedding day and did not look more than 19. I had her loving companionship for many delightful years—we traveled nearly all over the world together—she had a hus-

A hush fell upon the group. We felt that thoroughly happy and successful mother

band worthy of her, their house is my

An oversensitive conscience is sometroublesome virtue, times a troublesome virtue, as a certain New York lady whom we will call Mrs. A has often found to her cost. "Things that she has left undone," and thought of afterwards, form a constant trial of her

afterwards, form a constant trial of new gentle life.

Not long ago, while traveling in the west, she stopped at a hotel in Cincinnati, and on the morning of her departure she had some bananas, figs. etc., brought to her room with her breakfast. Just before leav-ing, says the New York Tribune, as she gave a last glance about to see that nothing was forgotten, she happened to see a large, hairy looking object slowly crawling up the hairy looking object slowly crawling up the wall. "It was so large I thought it was a mouse at first," she said afterwards, "and then I discovered it was a horrible looking insect, but I had no time to examine it. and only gathered up my things and fled. But an hour later, when I had made myself comfortable in my section on the express for New York, and was speeding away to-ward home, my ever-imaginative con-cience began to trouble me. Why had I not sum-moned assistance and attacked the beast? moned assistance and attacked the beast? Perhaps it was poisonous; and then a sudden thought struck me. 'It must be! Yes, there is no doubt about it! It undoubtedly came from that plate of southern fruit, and was one of those venomous insects one reads about. Most likely it was a tarantula. In fact, I think I have heard

In fact, I think I have heard that tarantulas looked just like that, and the next person that comes into the room will be stung and dis, all because I did not give the alarm? And so en, and so en, I kept worrying and worrying about it until I could not stand it any longer. So I wrote out a long telegram, which cost a small fortune explaining all which cost a small fortune, explaining all about the dreadful creature, and asking that it might be looked for and killed at once. "This I wired to the hotel keeper, and felt

much easier in consequence, and afterward forgot all about the occurrence until a few months later, when I again stopped in Cin-cinnati en route with some friends to Cali-fornia. I remembered my scare, and, although rather ashamed of the fuss I had made, sumsoned up courage to ask the proprietor what e had done about it, and if the tarantula

had been found.

"Why, were you the lady that sent that long telegram" he asked, smiling at me in kindly, telerant fashion, as if I were a small child, or some curious freak. It was the longest message I ever received. Did we find the tarantula? Why, madam, it was only a water beetle. We have lots of them have they are nasty-looking house, but bless. here; they are nasty-looking bugs, but, bless you, they don't burt any one!"

One of the mourners at the funeral of Some of the difficulties of living up to a Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Mahan, was a disguise are illustrated in an old story respect, fragile, hysterical young noman, says cently printed in Blackwood's magazine. It

a New York dispatch to a prominent western journal. Few in the room knew her, but all remarked that she bore a striking resem-blance to the dead man. A gentleman pres-ent, and an old time friend of the family. told enough of her to show that Lieutenant Mahan's life was not untinged with ro-

This friend said that twenty-two years ago, upon returning home one evening the Beutenant found a baby on his doorstep. The child was brought up by the colonel and his wife, and was christened Edith, but she was never adopted by legal process. When Edith was 20, she fell in love and clandes-tinely married a Japanese designer named Komeri, who lodged at Mahan's. After their marriage they quarreled and parted. Komeri concluded to return to Japan, and he and Edith signed papers by which they mutually agreed to part and have no claim upon each other or upon each other's estate. Edith, wh is very erratic, is now living with Kothe, a wholesale grocer of Newark. think that Edith is the daughter of Rothe and others are impressed by her striking resembiance to Colonel Mahan.

A lest will figures also in the case. Mrs. Mahan died childless two years ago. Colonel Mahan left \$150,000 in personal and real estate, but no will was found and he was said to have no will. Lawyer Guior onel made one at one time. What has become of it no one knows, but some be-lieve that Colonel Mahan tore it up when Edith became a Catholic last Easter. He

This is the story that a New York jeweler tells a Sun reporter: "A man came in here the other morning and took out a magnificent stone, which he put on the counter and asked me what I thought of it. Well, I thought it was a ruby worth \$700 or \$500. The color was a deep pigeon's blood, and while a magnifier showed little spots like bubbles in the stone, they didn't interfere with its transparency or brightness.
"What's it worth?" I asked.

'Sixty dollars a carat,' said he. I looked im in amazement.

'Then it's paste,' said I. "Not a bit of it,' said be. I tested it for bardness and it was all right. Then the man explained that, while it was a real ruty, it was produced by artificial means. A Prench chemist made it. Very few of these stones have come to this country so far, and in most of those that have there was no material that could be used for lewelry.

ent phase on the business."
Artificial crystallization of alumina was acresulting mineral was superb, but the individual crystals were so minute that a microscope was needed to distinguish their angles. They were united by their bases to a crust of amorphous alumina, and sparkled like tiny red stars whenever the light played

The natural ruby doubtless took years, and very likely centuries to form. The chemical ruby, which is precisely the same as the almost pure alumina-the earth of the metal aluminum-the red color being due to a raction of I per cent of iron. The sapphire is the same as a ruby, except for its ing matter, and it has quite a range of color -yellow, purple, pink, gray and white. Corundum is the common variety of alumina, and is much used in the arts, emery being ts commercial form.

The ruby is the most costly of all gems, stone of deep color far outranking the diamond in value, so the discovery that it can be made in a laboratory is disquieting o people who deal in this esteemed mineral Artificial means are employed to produce t, but it is nature, assisted by the chemist. be sure, that shapes and colors and machine-made ice is not ice because it not taken from the surface of a pend. artificial ruby, to allow the term, is as durable and beautiful as the best product of the Burman mines, and it is only the magnifier that shows the little bubbles in it.

When Mrs. Peary of Arctic fame was asked, after her return two years ago, how she endured in her northern solitude the three months that Mr. Peary was away on his trip over the ice cap, she replied signifi-

cantly, "It was better than sixteen months."
And now another woman, Mrs. Herbert
L. Bridgitan of Brocklyn, is about to dem-L. Bridgman of Brocklyn, is about to demonstrate that she, too, possesses the courage of her wifely devotion in the same high degree, says the New York Times.

Before Licutenant Peary sailed away last July he invited his friend, Mr.Bridgman, to go up in the Falcon this summer on its trip to the same of the bridgman arounded the bridgman arounded the

northward. Mr. Bridgman accepted the tempting invitation, but locked his decision away in the inmost recesses of his mind, having a conviction that Mrs. Bridgman would not regard the proposed trip with the same cheerful anticipations that filled his own breast. A month ago, however, the news was broken to her and Mrs. Bridgman, like Mrs. Peary, promptly decided that of the two evils she would choose the less-and go with her husband.

What adds to the heroism of this resolve is the fact that she does not brave the experience of an Arctic journey at her hus-band's side, but only at the same time with him. Mr. and Mrs. Bridgman sail this week for St. John's, where Mr. Bridg-man boards the Falcon and goes on north, leaving Mrs. Bridgman to follow in the Miranda with Dr. Cook and his party. The vessels will probably meet in Inglefield bay, but there is even a slight uncertainty about this, as the Miranda's crossing Melville bay is contingent upon the condition of the ice pack. The Falcon goes through at all hazards, the Miranda only under favorable circumstances. Mrs. Bridgman goes up on the Miranda because of this very contingency. Should the two vessels not meet, the cramped quarters of the Falcon on the homeward trip, after receiving the members of the Peary party, will hardly stretch to accommodate an extra person. The proba-bility is strong, however, that both vessels will lie in Inglefield bay in late July, a de-light to the eyes of the little band of southerners who have had no such welcome break in their vision for many months. And it is to be hoped, for Mrs. Peary's sake well as for Mrs. Bridgman's, that this other woman who is so bravely following her lead will greet her sister Arctic explorer under the shadow of the house that has sheltered the pioneer of her sex through a long polar

The queen of misers is Mrs. Hetty Green. the richest woman in America, if figures do not lie, says the Boston Herald, and it can't be said that Boston papers don't know beans, especially of a passion so opposed to culture. Hers is a singular passion, and it would be interesting to trace its origin in the family to which she belongs. Believers in heredity. and who does not believe in it? might find some interesting data among the records of New Bedford sea captains and the Quakers from whom this woman descends. Shrewd to the point of financial genius, with an allabsorbing love for gain, Mrs. Hetty Green has distinguished herself in a way that causes grief because the eyes of the world are lated. Publicity is obnoxious to the miser. To biazon the amount of fortune is to call down the vengeance of the gods, in other words, the tax commissioners, and to avoid taxation is the dearest wish of this anxious. self-denying, penurious millionaire. M Hetty Green, instead of being ashamed her extraordinary "economies," glories in the closest cheese parings. To save a penny is more beautiful in her sight than the acquisition of a \$10,000 picture or even a pair

Many years ago, when Hetty was a young woman, the helress of her aunt, and what would be called today "a wealthy society 'bud,' ' she made a visit in Boston, and was entertained by the smartest families, who afterward admitted that she was eccentric n her manners. Much was excused then on account of her family connections and the money which she would inherit, but since time has hardened the peculiarities, then distinguishing her, and marriage and mother-hood have failed to eradicate the strain of miserliness, many incidents have been re called by those knowing her in those early days. The tendency of the day is to admire any trait of character which pushes its pos-sessor to the extreme point. Nothing is so unlovely that it is not spoken of with tolera-tion, always provided it is sufficiently exces-sive. A woman bred in affluence who willingly denies herself even the necessaries of life to increase her board, and by sacrificing every luxury dear to the feminine soul, be-comes the most conspicuous capitalist in the country, assuredly deserves all the giory its reputation can give her. No one will envy her, that is sure.

1879, and tells of her experience of visiting the Tennyson family in the guise of a buly's maid. Her friend, Mrs. Neville, who was in-vited to make the visit, could not afford a maid or a nurse for her little girl, so the young woman volunteered to act in that capacity under the name of "Marion Lang-They both belonged to the same lit Tennyyon, but as she had never met them she considered herself safe from suspicion. She arranged her pretty treases under a course black wig, and quite transformed herself into a conventional lady's maid.

As soon as they arrived at the poet's house her troubles began. She was expected to sleep with the housemaid, and aside from her unwelcome company she found it awkward to for the wondering girl to tall asleep before she could settle herself for the night. After a few days she was called upon to appear in the dining room as waitrees, and had her so fast as I went in that I could hear nothing else for a few minutes. for on entering th room I saw Alfred Tennyson at last! And Prederick, Horatio, Emily, Mary and their mother. Was it a delusion that I stood there behind them, changing their plates, helping them, and they so little dreaming of my identity with the servant 'Marion'. Was I handful of dirty forks in my hand and bade me 'cut and wash 'em quick and bring 'em up?' I did do all this many times before dinner was over and though I did it very well, my hand shook so the first time I took Alfred Tennyson's plate that I though must be seen. The romance of the affair rushed over me."

The poet began to observe her very that she nearly forgot her part. One day as she was passing the open door of his room, where he lay smoking and reading, he called her in and asked her to bring him a book scribe it, but it was a German work, and he thought she could not read it. "I know," she said, and quickly went down and brought "So you understand German said, and she gave an evasive reply and left

That evening at dinner Tennyson could not draw a cork from a bottle, and after every one had tried and failed, he said to Mrs it; she can do everything, from reading Ger man to waiting at table. Let her try. Marion came, and, amid a chorus of apole gies and explanations, she drew the cork.

"Did you ever think," asked a woman writing in the Chicago Tribune, "how many homeless women there are in Chicago." Women who never know what it is to sit down and expect a visit, or hang up a pic ture, or fix a screen, or arrange a corner the same as other women whose lives are rounded by home? Women who have to ing that they have no time to arrange their room before going to the shop? Who have no one to say as they leave for the day's trials: 'Good-by! Take care of yourself?' Who go back to these same rooms at night and find them dark, and often still as they day comes, have to utilize the day for mend ing and stitching and fixing up the rents have to work Sunday nights on the 'only defixed, for they wonder when they can wear

Of course there are many of the shop women of the city who live at home, and their mothers and sisters tend to the little wants. But the majority of them have no homes except the little hall room or the back room on the top floor. And they wash out a pocket handkerchief in their room the landlady glares at them if she knows it, as she is apt to, and they dare not speak. As they are tired out after their day's work they have no time for company the evening, and if they had, they have no place to receive such company, except the parlor in the boarding house, and any woman who has ever tried that knows what it is,

The recent dedication at Fredericksburg of the monument to Mary Washington has brought out many interesting statements and comments upon her life and character. The Rochester Post-Express finds that she was a curious woman. If she had not been the mother of George many slighting remarks night have been made of her. As also was, of course, we are inclined to judge her very kindly, and there was much in her nature that was good and noble. Her husdied when she was leaving her with a large family of chil-, of whom five, including George, were under 12. Life became at once a seri-ous matter, but she was a woman fitted for her task. She educated her children, personally managed two estates and superin tended the plantations as well as the household affairs. It was said that no planta-tions in Virginia were more ably or economically managed, and she was independent, intellectual and resolute. It was in her old age, when her children had grown up, that er eccentricities became more marked.

A Tribune writer records that even up to the age of 78 years Mary Washington crossed the ferry from Fredericksburg every morning, and "drove about in an old gig, inspecting fields, gardens, barns, and slave quarters with a keen eye for neglect or waste or disorder. They say she was a very hard mis-tress. As age and weakness increased, she abandoned the old gig and made her tours of inspection in an old, low-hung victoria, which had been provided for her comfort by the general." She is reported to have had a sharp tongue, and the same writer says that

she did not change the fashion of her rai-ment for more than twenty years, and cut and made her own garments, in defiance of public opinion and changing styles. "When she went visiting, the sight of her approach caused every member of the household to seize a broom or dustbrush, or in some manner to assist in straightening up things so that her fastidious and critical taste might not be offended. She performed her daily duties at precisely the same hour, in pre-cisely the same manner, every morning, regardless of changing conditions and circum-stances, and the neighbors always set their clocks and watches by the ringing of her dinner bell." But all the same she was Washington's mother. The general after the battle of Yorktown, paid her a visit with all his staff of French and American officers, and on the very day when he received notice of his election to the presidency he galloped over to Mount Vernon to carry his mother the news, and remained with her until it was necessary for him to start for New York. Lafayette, too, paid her a visit of re-spect, and when she died the whole country mourned, the members of the senate and house were crape on their arms, and there

FASHION NOTES.

were services in the various churches.

Dust cloaks are made of glace surah in redbrown or violet shades. There is a growing tendency toward boxplatted and kilted dress skirts. The newest linen shirts are embroidered all over in sprays of white or color.

The plain swivel silks in light tints are used for lining diaphanous toilets. It is rumored that quite large bonnets are be worn, but they have not yet put in an

Mohair is gaining in favor, especially in light colors, and the new ones are soft and giossy as silk. A rival of the popular black-and-white check comes in a new woolen armure in diamond points of black and white.

Tulle, silk gauze and crepe de chine are the only trimming on many of the leghorn hats, while others have flowers or feathers in

Plain white organdles, made up of slips of rose or green, make dainty frocks for young Sashes of varying widths of ribbon and those of soft silk and chiffon are an especial feature of summer gowns.

Among the numerous accessories of dres 'Faistaff' and "Cromwell" collars of point de Venise lace.

Great marquise rings of moonstone or tur-quoise hold groups of estrich feathers in place on the Gainsborough hats. Two lengths of ribbon or double silk, terminating in rosettes, are placed in epaulet fashion on the corsages of dressy frocks.

The most stylish sailor to wear with the drill gowns must exactly match the color of the dress and have a band and bow of the color in the blouse.

Very little jewelry is worn with outdoor dress, but the shirt waists and neckties afford an excuse for preity scarfpins and Black gloves are coming into fashion

at all pretty, has wreaths of tiny flowers embroidered on the back.

Natural flowers are being used again to decorate ball tollets, although gas and heat are so trying to them that the hardlest sorts should be selected. When duck gowns are made by the dress-maker and trimmid with embroidered mull, they assume an air of cleaunce quite foreign

to the tailor-made coat ano "kirt. Black silk drapers nets ir midsunmer wear show gold and silver : angled effects. Yokes and half-sleeves of this net will be made over apple-green and pale yellow

Card cases to match tollets have been in use for some time, and now the extra edict is issued to the church woman that her prayer book must have a case to harmonize

Very lovely are the open-fronted Parisian teagowns in directoire style, made of flow-ered taffets or China silk, and worn over petticonts and blouse vests of white or yel-

cape of primrose moire, cut square across the back, elongated in front, and turned down on the shoulders after the fashion of Marie Stuart, and trimmed on the edge with

As in the case of lace garnitures, the vogue for crisp, pretty ribbon trimmings is likely to prevail all summer. They will be lavishly used as ornaments on thin gowns and fancy silk for both day and evening

FEMININE NOTES.

Miss Kate Myrick has been appointed river observer at Girard, La. The latest musical prodicy in Germany a girl violinist, 13 years old, named Jo

sephine Gerwing. Quida dislikes intensely to shake hands. a salutation she pronounces to be of all

Chief Justice Beasley has decided that the legislature of New Jersey cannot confer pon women the right to vote for any public Dr. Emily A. Bruce declares that more women in New England die from the effects

of faulty dress than from all contagious In Tiverton, R. I., all the members of the school board are women and the superin-tendent says the schools of that town are better conducted than any others in the

In Holland a lady is expected to retire precipitately if she should enter a store or a resturant where men are congregated She waits until they have transacted their

Ladies seldom rise in Spain to receive a male visitor and they rarely accompany him to the door. For a Spaniard to give a lady —even his wife—his arm when out walking s looked upon as a decided violation of

Mme. Ribi-Radya-Kouldboularow, the first Mahommedan woman to pass the examinaions and receive a diploma as doctor of medicine, has been appointed by the Russian government as the principal medical officer f the town of Kasternan. Miss Grace Chrisholm of Cambridge uni-

versity, Miss Maltby, formerly of Wellesley college, and Mary F. Winston of Chicago have received special permission from the German government to enter the University of Gottingen with the same privileges as the Eighty-five women in all entered for vari-

ous tripos examinations at Cambridge university. England. Thirty-eight were The preference was evident among this number for mathematics and modern languages, while classics, natural science and history each had nine or ten devotees. the closing reception to Miss Willard

in England, as she was about to sail for America, there was presented to her some-what oddly, it would seem, a loving cup. Of course, one may drink lemonade or raspberry shrub from a loving cup, but it is rather more associated with a brew, and certainly a brew and Miss Willard are as widely separated as the poles. widely separated as the poles.
It is related of Miss Margot Tennant, who

was married recently to Mr. Asquith, the British home secretary, that, on being con-

cally upon the tremendous obligation of the host who is entertaining to his guests, and said he, by the way of illustration: "If I were giving a dinner and my wife should suddenly expire and drop from her place at the table. I should say to the butler, "James, remove Mrs. Brown and bring on the salad."

An English woman physician, Dr. Ander-son Brown, has established an industrial farm for inebriate women, an experiment that will be watched with interest by all students of social economics, as well as the world of law and order. The test is to be made under the auspices of the Women's Temperance association, and one of its chief features is to be the number of outdoor occupations to be provided.

CONNUBIALITIES.

No man ever complains that a woman talks too much when she's a girl, and he's engaged to her. Mrs. Jackson-Parke-You'd never

what the organist played at the Simpson-Sampson wedding. Mr. Parke—No. What was it? "How Long, O Lord, How Long?" Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris is engaged to marry H. K. Douglas, adjutant general of Maryland, and an ex-confederate soldier. By marrying again the fortune left her by her English husband will be forfeited to her

Bishop Quintard of Tennessee officiated the other day at the marriage of Miss Kitty Cheatham, the actress, formerly in Daly's company. But he went through the cere mony in a way so unsatisfactory to th bride and groom that they called in a Methodist minister, and were marired over again. The retail jewelers of Boston report there are fewer weddings this season than for many years past. If these tempters had their way the whole world should marry, and be given in marriage, for the unselfish reason that wedding presents are essential to the vow that binds. With the shops so full of beautiful jewels and art silver ware, what a mean thing it is of congress to be fiddling away on the tariff and keeping business men in such a state of mind that they can't ask

their best girls to name the day! The jewelers are quite right about it. The marriage of West Point Cadet Lang The marriage of West Point Cadet Lang and Miss Kenkle, the daughter of an enlisted man at the garrison, developed a disgraceful condition of snobbishness among our future defenders. Lang married the girl, who is described as pretty, modest and well educated, on the day that he was graduated. Thereupon he and his bride were boycotted by his classmates, who affected to believe that he had disgraced himself by marriage. that he had disgraced himself by marrying

Emperor William of Germany has shown his versatility in many ways and it was not until a few weeks ago that he made his

THE CHARM OF BEAUTY

ts everywhere recognized. Beauty and an aged appearance are impossible. One woman in a million is pretty whir gray bair. The others must preserve their hair and their beauty by IMPERIAL

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again, and the latest novelty, which is not debut as a matrimonial agent. The debut two women from Berlin went to Potsdam t view the Park of San-Souci, the one of Frederick the Great. T their way, however, and were obliged to accept the assistance of a soldier who was familiar with the grounds. He showed them everything of interest and finally bade them farewell at the station. But one of the young women had taken a farey to the private and began to long to see him again. After days of indecision she wrote to the emperor, asking him to find out the name of the soldier who had been so kind to her. His majesty began the investiga-tion at once, seen learned the name of the young man and granted him a leave of absence to spend in Berlin. The young woman is well-to-do and the polite guide is to become her husband in a few weeks.

Cure indigestion and bilitousness with DeWitt's Little Early Rivers.

MILITARY DRILL FOR SCHOOL BOYS.

SOUTH OMAHA, June 21.-To the Editor of The Bee: In your Sunday issue I noticed a communication from Mr. Philip Andres, in which he criticised the introduction of military drill into public schools in place of other athletic exercises. While I am in some re-spects inclined to agree with Mr. Andres inasmuch as I do not taink military drill should take the place of work that should be done in the gymnasium, yet, on the other hand, I think Mr. Andres has misconstrued the intent of those who are most earnestly advocating the introduction of military drill

During the past five years I have given quite a little attention to what is now called the military school movement. It has been my observation, and I have written for the press on this subject several times, the most recent, a magazine article, entitled, "The Growth of the Military Spirit," that military frill benefited most largely when introduced into schools that permitted the commandant s exercise control over the students, further than during the short time that they wer-under his immediate command for drill However earnest or eager the commandant may be, if he has only a limited time with the students, and has no control of them beyond the mere half-hour devotion to their daily drill, but little benefit can follow. The sest type of military schools, and those wherein the benefits of military drill is best chools, wherein the military system is a part of the regular school work. In such schools the advantages of military discipline and drill is evident on every hand. The ders thrown back, head erect, eyes to the front, his shuffling gait is changed into a graceful carriage, and in fact, in a few months he seems to be quite another boy and has taken on a good many of the char acteristics of a trained soldier. Further than this, there is a discipline of mind; he has learned what it is to obey, also the necessity of quickness of thought and eve, and has, in fact, received an all-round benefit that can be obtained in no other way. If in connection with the pure military work, the cadet has received a thorough set-up, such as can only be obtained by the set-up drill, he has also had a marked physical devel-opment, but where military drill is simply ntroduced into public schools in order t give the students some amusement, or an officer an easy detail, the benefit is but very slight. Therefore, when we come to com-pare the work done by officers detailed to day schools with the work possible in real military schools, the difference is startling The work of the gymnasium, connection with public schools, should not be entirely

supplanted by the military drill; the reason eretofore given do not make it advisable, but in schools where the commandant has sufficient time, opportunity and control, there is but very little occasion to use a gymna-sium, no more so, in fact, than there is to use one at the regular army posts. While I am not in any way opposed to their use, still practical experience has demonstrated that they are not needed. The military school movement, that has during the last resulting in military drill being introduced into the public schools, is, I believe, in many respects beneficial. It certainly gives the oung students some employment for their idie time; it teaches them at least a portion of the military drill; something about walk-"Yes, two souls with but a single thought—for a time." If, as asserted, that extraordinary young woman, "Dodo," is a proto-type of Miss Tennant, the qualification may not be undeserved. It is a for a military education for the min to them in their boyhood days. While this is not a military nation, yet in time of peace we should prepare for the other night enlarging most enthusiastic."

We do not go so far as to consider what advantage it might be to our country in having several hundred thousand boys with some of the rudiments of a military education may days. While this is not a military nation, yet in time of peace we should prepare for the other night enlarging most enthusiastic."

We do not go so far as to consider what advantage it might be to our country in having several hundred thousand boys with some of the rudiments of a military education may days. While this is not a military nation, yet in time of peace we should prepare for the scale.

While this a guaranteed cure for any aliment of the scale.

While this is not a military nation, yet in time of peace we should prepare for the scale. The same of the scale.

While this is not a military nation.

While this is not a military nation.

Says an eastern observer. I heard a man the same of the scale. The same war, and the signs of the times indicate that one is not far distant. The day may come when the meager military instruction given in about 150 schools will not be without its advantage to the nation, perhaps even to the saving of the nation's life. While there are certainly advantages in military drill in connection with public schools, still I look upon the cause as only in its infancy, and that as it progresses the work will be done more and more thoroughly, so that at some time in the near future the students will be benefited. not only physically and mentally, as from a military standpoint. S the mental development is concerned, it is no longer open to question that a student in a military school is capable of doing more and better scholastic work than in the schools that do not have the military system, and the history of the United States Military academy at West Point proves conclusively that young men do not

break down, but secure an all-around bene-fit by the thorough work that they have to do in that model school. While the conditions surrounding the cadets at the United States Military academy may never be rivaled, yet they can, in a measure, be imitated, and they are imitated successfully in such schools as are to be found at Orchard Lake, Chester, Bor-dentown, Faribault, Sweet Springs, etc.

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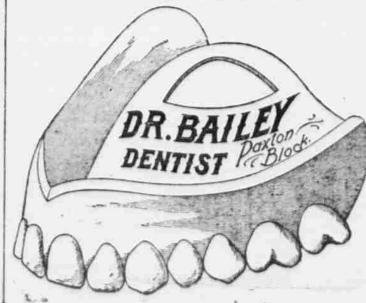
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