Stewart's Presentiment.

now carry a burden of from 100 to 150 coats, and for stylish combination tollets and pounds, and becomes useful in the employ containes

of the coal companies. While at work these women wear or shoes, and dress in the very fightest and Maine" arranged in a circle. In the shape oldest portions of their scant wardrobes. So of a star are the flags denoting the signal. light and abbreviated are their costumes that their muscular forms are displayed to rapid, springy gait over the rough wharves and coal paths, with a swinging, easy, graceful motion of the limbs, and absolute equipoise of the head and shoulders.

FAMOUS HORSEWOMAN.

Remarkable Skill of the Late Em-

press of Austria. The empress of Austria was one of the most expert horsewomen of Europe and did some of her most daring riding in Ireland, to ride to the hounds

J. M. Crennan of 4825 Vincennes avenue, Chicago, attended several Lunts when the empress was one of the party and saw her accomplish several reckless feats of horse

In the winter of 1881-82 Elizabeth was stopping at the estate of the duke of Leicester, in County Kildare. This season the runs had proved better in Kilkenny and the hounds of Lord Ormande were affording the followers great sport. The empress was invited to a meet in which about 200 of the best hunters of the county were to participate. Among them was a Miss Langrishe, who was reported to be the most skillful and daring woman rider in Ireland. The meet was at the village of Freshford known all over Ireland for its fox covers and stiff hunting country, and the finest mounts in the county were out.

The empress appeared on a black Irish hunter. The hounds started a fox and went off on a run of twelve miles. Several of the men who were first after the hounds had made a hard ride, clearing the fences, and the women were but a little behind.

They had come to a ditch and dike so high that no one had cleared it successfully and the leaders halted to see the rest of the party come up. Now and then a daring norseman with a good animal would make at it, but the most successful succeeded only in scrambling to the top.

The empress and Miss Langrishe came down together, knowing that they were looked on as the rivals for superiority. Miss Langrishe was slightly in the lead and when within a few hundred feet urged on her horse. The animal succeeded in gaining the top, but stumbled on the crest and rolled over. The empress followed and her horse cleared the ditch at a leap. She did not stop to hear their expressions of admiration, however, and, although they fellowed as best they could, she was first in at the death.

The empress always rode the finest horses she could secure and each season bought several while in Ireland. She was more popular than the English nobility, for she never desired the homeage due her rank. She was a frequent guest, too, Mr. Crennan says, at the dinners following the hunts, but which the English nobility refused to attend, because of their informality. She was an untiring hunter and would attend three

Frills of Fashion,

The rage for introducing our national colors has not abated. "Wilhelmina" lackets, hats fles capes and costumes are now appearing.

The latest candelabra are of the colonial style, plain, gilt or with enameled borders. A patriotic and pretty lace pin is an eagle



A CALLING TOILET.

with spread wings bearing a streamer in blue enamel. Parisian manufacturers are turning out epaulettes with fringes hanging to the waist and deep flounces of fringe are being woven to hang from the knees to the hem of the

being much worn with white duck suits by those fortunate enough to be in the mountains or by the sea. Crystal buttons trim

the sweet little coats.

advantage, and as they work they form magnificent pictures of human development and strength. They are neither slow nor lazy, these negro women. They walk at a

The princesse shape will be much used, both for dressy day and evening toilets this autumn, and nothing could be more perfect than the fit and outline of some of the Black gowns of lovely transparent or semi-

disphanous weaves over silk or satin, and in heavier materials for day wear, will take high place in the ranks of fashlon for the two seasons before us.

A very pretty patriotic lace pin ccusists

a button with the words "Remember the

The ordinary foulard nearly covered with a white design has been extremely fashionable this season, but for early autumn wear satin foulard in the most exquisite new tints, with amali while or cream designs, is taking its place. The satin foulard is far richer looking than the other and wears twice as

There is infinite variety in the new yellwhere she used to visit each hunting season to ride to the bounds.

Ings for autumn wear. All take the direction of close-set small spots. The most becoming have a groundwork of gray or white with black chenille dots, but the newest



design is of black silk net with lace sprays cream or white, with a border to match The veilings with chenille dots grouped in sets of three, five or seven have not met with favor, as they tend to give the wearer

an uncanny appearance.
The handsome double-faced cashmeres will find increasing favor and admiration as the new weaves and rich fall colorings are brought out. This material is quite heavy shough for winter wear, which single cash-mere is not, unless well lined and worn above warm underskirts. The elegant Veneclans and faced cloths make up into very stylish tailor costumes, but unless of the best quality, the surface guaranteed to have been sponged, rain and other spots show ag-gressively, as they do, in fact, on most dressed materials.

Most of the new models in capes thus far n circular shape and cut almost without seams, or else the cape has very long shawl points front and back and is cut very short on the sides, showing a good portion of the arms, often to above the elbow. The ma-jority of the collars are high-flaring Medici or Robespierre shapes, and a favorite finish for these before even narrow bands of fur are seasonable are pleated frills or ruches of fringed silk

Feminine Personals.

At a recent examination of sixty-seven funeral directors of the state held by the lowa State Board of Health three earned o rating of 100 per cent and one of them was Mrs. Lizzie M. Bartholomew of Belmond. Miss Mary French McKay has become prominent in Denver by claiming to be the best women fencer in the world and offering o prove her title anywhere and at any time. Miss Anna Bouligny of New Orleans, who assisted Miss Chanler as a nurse in Rico, is the great-great-granddaughter of he Lieutenant Bienville who founded her

native city. Miss Margaret Astor Chanler, the greatgranddaughter of John Jacob 2-17 been serving as a Red Cross nurse in Porto Rico, is ill in the Ponce hospital, but re-fuses to leave her post.

The wife of the late Sir John Millais, F. R. A., and also his four daughters, sat as models for many of his most popular pictures. The little boy "Bubbles" is the son of his eldest daughter and three of his daughters sat for his famous canvas entitled

A Georgia woman, thrown upon her own resources, has hit upon a novel plan for earning her daily bread. She takes care of graves, assuming the responsibility of keep-ing cemetery lots in order with welltrimmed grass and walks.

Mrs. E. Shaw Colcleuth has traveled 30,000 miles by land and sea in less than a year. Recently a dinner was given in her honor by two native Fiji princesses, the guests being white women. She found the prin-cesses charming and well educated. Mrs. Tora Horshi, wife of the Japanese minister, has attracted a great deal of at-tention by reason of her striking type of oriental beauty. She has made a very favorable impression upon all who have mel her and is considered one of the most attractive women in the foreign diplomatic

Miss Alice Shaw of Chicago maintains short red jackets made of light cloth are She makes a special business of treating and caring for dogs and Angera cats, combining the duties of physician and nurse in her She loves animals dearly and has

work. made a great success of her work, maternal grandfather and his son

Free Rheumatism Cure

Trial Package Free to All-Send for it-Tell Your Suffering Friends That They Can First Test Before They Part With Their Money.

A Genuine Rheumatism Specific That Cures Rheumatism No Matter if 20 Doctors Have Tried and Failed. It is a Marvelous Remedy.

Not a great doctor; not an eminent specialist; not a patent medicine man but just a plain, every-day citizen of Milwaukee says that anyone who will send him their name and address can have absolutely free a trial package of a remedy that cured him of rheumatism and has cured hundreds of others whose years of pain and suffring, helplessness and despair had well nigh sent to an untimely grave. It is a subject of great interest. His amailsm is a most merciless demon. It spares neither the Godfearing nor the inded. Barn of the devil it seems to tantalize men's souls to see how much they can suffer and yet breathe the air that Providence filled with life.

N. H. Spafferd, of Miltan Mass, sent for a free trial of Glaria Tonic. He had suffer are convinced that there is no cure far that many years. At times the pain would ease up a little and fill his heart with thankfulness that perhaps life would not be such a burden after all. But no sooner would he rejeics than a sudden thange of the weather would strike him another heartless twinge of pain and so it went year after year. The free trial teach would ease up a little and so it went year after year. The free trial teach would strike him another heartless twinge of pain and so it went year after year. The free trial teach would and failed.

DREAMS THAT COME TRUE appointed governor of Bombay and was being conveyed to his post by the Java.

Our Navy.

WADSWORTH'S DREAM OF PERRY'S DEATH

the Java-Stewart's Prediction of the Engagement with the Cyane and Levant.

There is no place where a firmer belief in that engrossed their minds and conversation dreams and presentiments can be found than was this hard luck. among sattormen of all classes. In this respect the jack tars of our chips of war prove themselves true sons of the sea. There are, moreover, many well authenticated instances in the history of the navy which at least afford a vivid excuse for the fervid belief in dreams and portents which is to be found of sailors' dreams that came true are concerned with names famous in our naval history and are vouched for by witnesses who cannot be doubted. One of the stories is to be found in the diary of one of the

best known officers of the olden days. On the 15th of September, 1812, Commo dore William Bainbridge hoisted his pennant on board the Constitution, having received orders to take her with the frigate Cape de Verdes, where the Essex was expected to join them.

For several days the Yankee cruised off that surrender soon followed. this harbor, vainly striving to coax the Englishman to come out and meet the Hornet, and while awaiting the issue of this correspondence Commodore Bainbridge had a dream that, because of the clearness of its procession of events, made a very great impression upon him-so great, in fact, that he related it to some of the officers associated with him, and also noted it in his

Hoped For and Dreamed of It.

If the theory that one's waking thoughts iuse the visions of sleep, then this was such a dream as might naturally have been expected by the commodore, for he was looking and hoping for a fight, and he dreamed that he was in one. But, as he said, this was not an ordinary vague vision; it was a dream in which he plainly saw a frigate come down the wind in chase of the Constitution, saw her strive to gain a raking position and fail, saw in detail a battle that ensued, and then, having whipped her, he saw a tont coming from her to bring her officers as prisoners to the Constitution. As this boat drew near he noted the individuals in the stern particularly and was surprised to see sitting where he had expected the captain of the defeated ship a shown are odd old-fashioned looking gar-ments, long and flat on the shoulders and flaring out all around the lower edge; some man who had notable features and was eral.

> Very naturally the events of the days that followed drove this dream from the commodore's mind. The British captain in Bahia refused to come out, and as the went down to the cape in the Constitution

to look for Porter. It was early on the marning of Tuesday, December 29, 1815, that the Constitution sailed away on this mission, but before it was out of sight of Bahia the lookout hailed the deck to say that two sails were seen well up to windward and bound, apparently,

for the port the Constitution was leaving. That was right interesting news. A couple of British frigates might be coming, but the commodore was the kind of man who would stand by until he learned all

about it. It was 9 o'clock that the sails were reported. At 10 one of them headed for port, while the other came down the wind for a look at the Constitution.

As was learned later, the bold stranger was the Java, Captain Lambert, fresh from port, full manned and with 100 able supernumeraries on board. And from captain to midshipman, from boatswain to powder monkey, every soul of them was animated with that mild contempt which all British sea fighters felt toward all other sea fighters at the latter end of the Napoleonic

Trouble Begins.

At 1:50 o'clock, being then half a mile away, and to the windward, the bold Briton thought to run down and rake the Constitution. It was a trick that might have worked with a Frenchman, but not with a Yankee, and when the maneuver had been met Bainbridge opened the battle with a single gun, and "a general action with round and grape then commenced."

How the two frigates reached to and fro across the wind; how their crews, stripped to the waist, worked over the guns; how Bainbridge, in spite of a raking, luffed up until he was within pistol range of the enemy; how a towering cloud of smoke fogged them in-a cloud that was illumined with spurting flame and roared like a tornado as it rose high in air and sagged away down the wind; how the spars of both ships were poked out of this cloud first on one other lustrous corded silks are brought out in charming variety, and these are used alike for entire gowns, farry waists, capes. side and then on the other as they reached gale-that is one of the stirringest tales known to Yankee history.

As the fight began Bainbridge was pacing the quarter deck, but after a time a musket ball lodged in his hip and sent him to lean for support on the frame of the steering Then a round shot knocked the wheel to splinters and drove a copper bolt into his thigh. Still he remained on deck, going, now, to the taffrail for support.

And there he stood as his men shot away the headgear of the enemy. Her foremast went next and then maintopmast. She was all but helpless now and a little later-it was at 3:55 o'clock-the mizzenmast swayed for an instant to the lee roll of the ship, and then with swish and crash over it went. The firing ceased. A silence that was broken only by the wails and shricks of and floated away down the wind, revealing the Java as a worthless hulk, rolling to the long swell of the southern trades. A boat-"one of the only two remaining"

-was sent to the wreck, and when it came back it was loaded with officers in gorgeous uniforms from the beaten ship. Commodore Bainbridge, still leaning the rail, watched it silently as it came wobbling over the seas, until his eyes fell on the commanding figure of a man seated to face the Constitution. Then, grasping the arm of a lieutenant who stood by his side, the commodore pointed to the officer in the coming boat and said excitedly: "That is the identical officer I saw

Nor was that all, for as the commodore re- Mamnick & Co. of Sheiby, N. C. Trial bor-called the whole matter the details of the ties free at Kuhn & Co.'s Drug store. Regu-Nor was that all, for as the commodore rebattle as he dreamed of it corresponded exactly with those of the one just ended. As the reader will remember the officer pointed out by Commodore Bainbridge was about 6,000,000 of the from 8,000,000 to 10,-Lieutenant Thomas Hislop, who had been 000,000 people in the Philippines.

Something akin to this story of the Java Some Famous Presentments in the History of fight is told of Captain Charles Stewart Huge Sums of American Money Spent There when on the last cruise the Constitution made in the war of 1812, but this is the story of what may be called a waking dream-a presentiment rather than a vision of the sleeping brain. It was on the 19th of February, 1815, and while the Constitution was running free enroute from the coast Efficacy of Yankee Trade in Changof Spain toward the Madeira islands in search of British ships. It had then been two months and two days out of Boston and had done nothing but capture a couple of merchant ships. It was right hard luck in

So it happened that as a number of them gathered in the scarboard gangway at about noon on the 19th and the usual subject was broached, Captain Stewart overheard what they said. Stopping beside the group, he said in a way that carried convic-"I assure you, gentlemen, that before in every forecastle. Three of these stories the sun again rises and sets you will be engaged in battle with the enemy, and it will

the minds of its officers, and the one topic

not be with a single ship." This was at noon on February 19, 1815. The next day, late in the afternoon, the British ships Cyane and Levant were met, Taken together they were not a fair match for old Ironsides, but pluck and persistence made right good substitutes for metal in an ordinary cabman a thousand-franc notthose days, and as night shut down on the for driving him a few blocks and once he Essex, Captain David Porter, and the sloop short guns all the penetration needed. The jebu protested that his fare was only Hornet, Captain James Lawrence, on a smoke soon hid the ships from each other, cruise against British commerce in the East | but as the Constitution forged ahead of one | rich Americans who make their homes in Indies. The Essex was at that time in of the British ships to range up beside the the Delaware, but the Hornet was in other the one behind luffed up to cross the gate of \$3,000,000 a year. Boston, and the Constitution and the Hor-net sailed away together, bound first to caught in chancery, so to speak, and tack caught in chancery, so to speak, and tack Porto Praya, on St. Jago island, one of the or wear as he might, he was sure to catch | modesty or poverty of their Paris lives.

a raking fire that would splash his deck with Yankee blood. But Charles Stewart The Essex having failed to come in time was the man for that or any emergency the Constitution and the Hornet proceeded affoat, and throwing the sails on main and to the coast of Brazil, and on arriving off mizzen flat aback, he drove the Constitution Bahia (then called San Salvador) found a stern on until he bluffed off the exulting fine British sloop of war at anchor in the Englishman that was behind him and raked him instead-raked him with such slaughter

People a plenty have been found to speak of Captain Stewart's belief in presentiments. as idle superstition, but when his ability as a sallorman was mentioned, the best of them took off their hats in honor of this

Wadsworth's Impressive Dream. Another story of a sailor's dream relates o the death of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry. As will be remembered, Perry went down among the Spanish West Indies, in 1819, to suppress the piracy rampant there. He sailed with the John Adams and the Nonsuch, while the Constellation was crdered to follow some time later. He was obliged first of all to see the authorities of Venezuela about some depredations committed by their cruisers, and, accordingly, he went up the Orinoco 300 miles, to Angostura. He was successful in his mission, but it was accomplished during the heat of the tropical summer, and the climate was more than Perry could endure. He was taken with fever on his way down the river, and he died as his ship was arriving at Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Meantime the Constellation, Captain A. S. Wadsworth, was enroute to join Perry at Trinidad, and on August 24 Captain Wadsworth had a dream that was most impres-

He seemed to be pacing the quarterdeck of his ship, and looking at the sea and sky with admiring eyes, when, with some little stir, a man came on board at the weather gangway. Looking in that direction he saw Essex was expected to arrive off Cape Frio knew, had been dead some years, but Wadsthat it was Captain Gordon, who, as he on any day, Bainbridge felt obliged to leave worth was in no wise disturbed or astonished at seeing him. After a greeting, Gordon said:

"Where are you bound?" "I am going out as Perry's captain," replied Wadsworth, "he will hoist his flag on board at Trinidad."

"No," said Gordon, "that you must not expect to see, for Perry now belongs to my squadron. Look around and you will be convinced."

He pointed over the side of the ship. aptain Wadsworth looked in the direction indicated and saw what appeared to be a harbor with a town and a fort. The flags of the ships in port and on the fort were at half mast. Minute guns were firing. Presently two or three boats came from behind a man-of-war at anchor in the harbor. They were filled with officers and the crews rowed slowly and with muffled oars. Another boat carrying a band that played a dead march next appeared and after this still another boat that bore a coffin shrouded in black and bearing a naval hat and sword. The coffin was surrounded by officers who seemed in deep grief. The procession glided with minute strokes toward the town. The sound of tolling bells and minute guns

vere plainly heard. At this point of the dream Captain Wadsworth was awakened and so deep was the impression made by it that he did not go o sleep again that night. In the morning he dream was described to the other officers of the ship and a record of it was written

out for future reference. After a few days Port of Spain was reached and the John Adams was found at anchor there. As soon as the Constellation was anchored a boat came over from the Adams with an officer, who came to announce the death of Perry, and when he was questioned about the funeral he described the funeral procession in detail precisely as Captain Wadsworth had seen it and the funeral was held on the 24th. It is but fair to say that more than one version of this story can be found in print. Frost's "Book of the Navy" says the Constellation learned of the funeral at St. Thomas, for instance. But the stories all agree in the important facts.

Possibly these true stories of the sea may serve to aid those students of mental phenomena who are interested in exploring the mysterious world of dreams.

JOHN R. SPEARS.

Two Old-Timers. James Russell of Lowell, Mass., aged 91, has been visiting his brother, Dr William L. Russell, nged 99, in Barre, and it is said that the boys had great larks while together. They had a rollicking game of croquet, then took a round or two at whist. Then for livelier diversion they scampered off to the old "sopsy" apple tree in the orchard, the cene of many a youthful depredation in the ast, raced up its wide-spreading branches. and filled their pockets with the red streaked fruit. After that they concluded that a swim in the brook down on the meadow would be about the thing, and after a lively gambol in the sparkling waters, they strolled up to the barn for a frolic in the sweet smelling the wounded took the place of the roar of battle. The towering cloud of smoke thinned quarts of blackberries, a corn roast in the evening, followed by a good old-fashioned shakedown in the kitchen and another round of whist, filled out a day long to be remembered by the Eussell boys.

Discovered by a Woman

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country: "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose, that she slept all night; and with two bor-tles, has been absolutely cured. Her name Mrs. Luther Lutz.' Thus writes W. lar size 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaran-

The Catholics claim spiritual dominion over

HOW PARIS PULLS THE EAGLES

Every Year.

ESTIMATES RUN INTO THE MILLIONS

ing French Sentiment During the War-Cost of Living in the Gny Capital.

PARIS. Sept. 2 .- The about-face of French sentiment in regard to the Spanish-American war, executed in response to the demands of the Paris shopkeepers who were alarmed at the prospect of losing Yankee custom, has brought up a discussion of the subject of what Americans spend in Paris. Estimates have been made which toough not accurate show that the sum total is remarkably large. Of course, there is no limit to the sums that very rich Americans may spend in Paris every year. The countess of Castelane, for instance, and Mr. James Gordon Bennett probably epend there, good years and bad years, a quarter of a million or half a million dollars of their great fortunes. Mr. Bennett has been known to give sea at it shey went at a range that gave the added a five-hundred-franc note when the francs. It is likely that there are fifty Paris and between them spend an aggre-

Then there are the very poor Americans who are equally without limits in the The correspondent lived in Paris for an extended period on 50 francs a week and suffered small discomfort. He was better off than many, notably than a student in chemistry from Colorado, who had only 50 france month to spend and managed to exist on it. His bedroom was a dark closet that knew no fire and cost him 17 francs month. His one meal a day was had at wine-shop where cab drivers eat and cost him 15 cents, including a slice of meat, some regetables, a pint of had wine and a bit of cheese. In the morning he bought himself a bowl of coffee and a piece of brend at a creamery. He did his own washing, never entered a cafe, walked wherever he had to go, enjoyed none of the regulation piensures, simply wore an old blouse and worker

at his chemistry. Between these two extremes there is al possible variety in the expenditure of Americans in Paris and in their manner of living. Students in the Latin quarter will tell you that they can get as good a room as any one needs, furnished and looked after, for 50 francs a month, that is, \$10 and quite a tolerable dinner, with formal progression from soup to coffee, for 2 francs or less. The meat served at these Latin quarter establishments is not always above suspicion, but it goes down well enough with the sauce of galety.

The Middle Class.

There is no doubt that an excellent dinner nay be had at many places in Paris for francs, while 75 francs a month will secure a room good enough for any one large and well lighted. There is one jussuch room at just such a price in Paris in which James Russell Lowell used to live. Robert Louis Stevenson lived in onon the Rue Racine which cost very much less. The average dweller on the "left bank." artist or student, man or woman will find it necessary to spend about \$750 a year to live decently in Paris. There are over 1,000 Americans of this class in Paris, so for them we must put down an aggregate expenditure \$1,000,000.

Rising now in the scale of those Americans who have their own "apartments," it is to be noted that rents are very much lower here than they are in New York. A charming little apartment, three rooms and kitchen, just back of the Madeleine, can be had for only 125 francs a month, furnished. For larger apartments the rents will range up to 1,000 francs a month, which amount will insure accommodations for a large

family on one of the finest avenues. And the cost of unfurnished apartments is fidiculously small compared with what we pay in this country. In the new buildings going up about the Arc de Triomphe buildings containing the most modern improvements, small apartments of three ooms and bath may be had for 700 or 800 francs a year, while for 2,000 francs a year an excellent apartment, with six or eight rooms, may be had in a good part of Paris. There are probably 2,000 resident Americans in Paris, people in easy circumstances, who may be put down as spending \$2,000 apiece each year in the gay ity, and that makes \$4,000,000

The number of Americans in Paris who rent or own entire houses, hotels they are called, is comparatively small and the cost of these hotels, which are built only for the rich, is considerable. What it would cost per year to keep up an establishment like that of the late Dr. Evans on the avenue Du Bois de Boulogne is a matter of pure conjecture. He made his great fortune out of the French and could afford to be lavish with it. But even Mr. James Gordon Bennett is content to live in an apartment.

Revenue from Visitors. Coming now to the great army of Ameri-

cans who do not reside in Paris, but visit it frequently, it is estimated that 50,000 of these pass through Paris every year. The chief expenses of such persons may be put down to earing and drinking, sleeping accommodations, purchases at shops, cabs and passing pleasures. A room at a good hotel may be had for \$1 or \$2 a day. cafe au lait in the morning costs 30 cents, A lunch at one of the good places costs at least 5 francs, usually more. An excellent ber for her mother. That made \$672 for one dinner for two may be had, say at Marguery's, if the things are chosen wisely, for 20 francs. What a man drinks at cafes and American bars depends upon himself. cluding a tip of 2 cents, a mazagran (glass hither in search of hats, gowns, cloaks, unprices, sometimes a little more.

Americans will spend \$7 or \$8 a day during five hats and ten gowns; some buy more, their stay in Paris for food, drink and some less. Many seek what they want in bed and that is but a small part of the streets of lower prices, but it is safe to say outlay. Cabs at 35 cents a course, includ- that few American ladies go away from ing a 5-cent tip, or at 2 francs an hour. Paris after a week's stay without leaving will mount up to 10 francs a day and what | behind them at least \$100 for pretty things the pleasures will cost and the purchases to wear or carry home. And this outlay depends upon the individual case. It costs on their part evens up what the men spend music halls and it costs a good deal more is probably not excessive as an estimate of sometimes to get out of them. Seats at the entire expenses in Paris of our 50,000 the theater or the opera cost \$1 or \$2, translents, including purchases at shops. about the same scale of prices as in New York, although there are seats to be had for 20 cents if one will take them. Leaving aside purchases at the shops, it is don, New York or Vienna, there is little

safe to say that the average American via. question that an American will get betiting Paris for the pleasure of it and spend- ter value for his money in the French ing only a week or two there, will distribute capital than in any other, much better his money at the rate of about \$20 a day, value than he can get in New York. Rents say \$150 a week, for he will spend \$10 ex- are about one-half what they are in New tra on Sunday. And that makes over \$7,000,- | York, and lodgings about one-half what they 600 a year for the 50,000 transients, if we are in Lendon. Meals at restaurants are assume that each one stays a week. And cheaper and better than in any other city. purchases in the shops are still to be One may live at a Paris pension, with a counted.

seven dozen pairs of silk stockings for her- ber who shaves you, if you go to a quiet | we also like what they give us in exchange self at 20 francs a pair, and the same num- street, charges 7 cents, including the tip for it.

Weak Men Take Notice



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item of one day's shopping. The Millinery District. Any day in the summer one will see the Rue de la Paix blocked with carriages, many 5 to 10 louis (the louis is \$4) for a hat, and It is likely that each of these passing from 20 to 100 louis for a gown. Some buy or 3 francs to enter each one of the for pleasures. Ten million dollars a year

Better Value for the Money. Comparing the cost of living in Paris with that in other great cities, say Longood room and excellent meals, for \$10 of millions that have come from America-It is hard to estimate the amount of these or \$12 a week; so one can in New York So the thrifty merchants of Paris have purchases, some spend thousands of dollars, or London, but the thing received will not others spend very little. One authentic case compare with what one gets in Paris. came to notice a few weeks ago where a Gloves in Paris cost less than half what young lady from New York went into the they do in New York. Clothes and boots Maison de Blanc one morning and bought made to order cost one-third less, the bar-

of 2 cents, against 15 cents in New York without any tip. And so on with many

things. Then there are in Paris inexpensive amusements without end, cafes with fine A bock (glass of beer) costs 19 cents in- of which have brought American ladica music every evening, where one has merely to buy a drink and listen, military bands of coffee) costs 12 cents, including the tip, derwear, lace handkerchiefs, etc. Ladies wait playing twice a week in all the public sirups and lemonades costs 15 cents without in line in the rooms of these fashionable parks, where a chair costs only 2 cents. the tip and American drinks cost American providers for the privilege of paying from and every day of the year, especially on Sundays, the wonderful and ever-varied gayety of the Champs Elysees and the boulevards, which is as free as the air to everyone. A million dollars would not buy this in dreary London, or lazy Vienna, or nerve shattering New York; it belongs to the genius of the French.

> Summing up all these various items of expenditure by the various classes mentioned, and throwing in something for miscellaneous expenses, it will be seen that Americans spend in Paris every year an amount of money somewhere in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 francs. And this, of course, represents only the spendings of Individuals for themselves or their friends it does not represent the vast amount of merchandise purchased in Paris every year by our great importing houses. Were that included we should find our total mounting up to hundreds of millions more. So it is no wonder, to those who study figures, that the Frenchmen have been singing a pweeter song to us of recent weeks. To lose hundreds of millions on the Spanish debt is bad enough, but that is no reason for courting the loss of other hundreds reasoned, seeing their profits dwindling, and have brought pressure to gag the ugly speaking Paris press-which was not a bad idea, either, for them or for us, rince, it must be owned, if they like our money,