

THE OLD FLAG.

Off with your hat as the flag goes by
And let the heart have its say,
You're man enough for a tear in your eye
That you will not wipe away.

NED MOXON'S GRIEVANCE.

By REBECCA HARDING DAVIS.
Alice Weeden after short visit to Plympton,
came engaged to Edward Moxon,
of that place, and a few months later married him.

friends, and of the ingratitude with which
he was repaid. Every careless word or
trifling neglect was a black proof of that
ingratitude.

Going up the Saguenay, Alice met on the
boat her old friend, Fraulin B—,
and the two girls chatted together for an hour
on deck, while Moxon, with a heavy brow,
paced up and down.

When the house was empty she bade no
more guests. Then Edward grew more
wretched than before.

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news of its failure came to him that day.
He read the telegram aloud and laid it
down.

"Are you deeply involved in it, Ed-
ward?" his wife asked.
"Yes, if this be true we shall lose
everything—stocks, land and house. I
am an old man to begin the world again."

"Why, father?" Bob sprang from his
chair and ran to him. "We'll begin it to-
gether; you and Tom and I. Three boys!
We'll go to California and start afresh."

"Please God, it may not be as bad as we
think; but if it is, boys, I'm ready."

"It was even worse than they thought.
When the business was settled there was a
bare pittance left, hardly enough to take
the family to California."

"But it is the boys who will carry us
through!" he said, with triumph. "They
stand by me shoulder to shoulder. They
have heads for business such as I never had
Alice."

"The Moxons, father and sons, have had a
hard fight for success in California. For
years they marched together over a bare
space in life, facing poverty and even want."

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The Demonetization of Wheat.

Editor Thrice-a-Week World:
DEAR SIR—Some time previous to 1873,
while General Grant was president and
Folger, of New York, was secretary of the
treasury, with John Sherman as chairman
of committee on finance, congress enacted
a law ordering that no money but gold should
be received for duties on imports, thus de-
monetizing for import purposes, and worse
still repudiating its own silver coin. This
was repudiation of its own silver coin. And
this was done for the United States
government! Rank, damnable, repudi-
ation of its own coin by our Government!

Had these men gone crazy, or were they in
a condition of total depravity? Congress
also ordered by law that nothing was good
enough to be paid to Thad. Stephens'
blatant bondholders but gold. This was
repudiation and demonetization of silver
number two. Afterwards, in 1873, con-
gress spat on the slate and rubbed out sil-
ver entirely. This was a clause in the
number three. Also there is a clause in the
John Sherman bullion purchase law
that still stands unrepaled, which provides
that any individual may insert a stipula-
tion in a note or other evidence of indebt-
edness requiring that both principal and
interest may be collected in gold.

This authorizing every private individual
to demonetize and repudiate United
States coin. This was repudiation number
four. Verily in the legislation on the two
metals had been vice versa; it would now
be gold lying flat on its back with its heels
in the air dancing to the tune of 50 cents
on the \$1. And to restore the parity they
propose to continue the same process which
first created the disparity—by dealing
sledge-hammer blows on one of the metals,
and then on the other.

It is a common saying that birds go
a-fishing, but it is not generally known
that very often the case is reversed and
the birds supposed to be the enemies of the
fishes are caught in the toils, says the Los
Angeles Times. Several years ago, when
fishing off the Maine coast, the writer ob-
served what the fishermen call the running
of the dogfish. One day the fishing for
cod, lake and haddock was excellent; but
following morning it had stopped sud-
denly as though a command to all the fish-
ing tribe had been issued by Neptune.

The explanation was that an army of
small sharks swimming in from the un-
known depths of the sea, had driven away
all the edible fish. This horde was so star-
ved and ravenous that they were a menace
to life. If anything was thrown into the
water they rushed to the spot, bit at the
ears and tails that dragged overboard and
devoured everything edible that appeared.
The gulls and other birds which were in
the habit of alighting on the water now be-
came victims. Several were seen to sud-
denly disappear, jerked down from below,
to be torn in pieces by these hounds of the
sea. In some instances the bird would es-
cape with the loss of a leg, but doubtless
numbers were caught by the voracious fish.

The most voracious bird catcher is the
pike, or pickerel—a sly fellow who lurks
beneath overhanging limbs or rocks and
watches for some duckling or birdling that
strays from the brood. The pike attacks
a large size, and has been known to attack
large sized birds, even loons, though
whether it could successfully carry away so
large a bird is doubtful.

A naturalist was once watching a pool
that was surrounded by willows whose
graceful foliage fell over the water, casting
deep shadows. Dragon flies and other in-
sects were darting about on the surface and
couring back and forth, and following them
in turn were a number of swallows which
now and then touched the water as they
darted at some insect. Suddenly, without
warning, from the dark pool the hidden ob-
server saw a huge pike leap at one of the
birds, the latter barely escaping by a quick
movement, while the fish fell heavily into
the water. Again it tried to catch one of
the swallows, then gave up the attempt.

Another observer was fishing in a small
lake when he noticed not far away three
young sand martins sitting on a limb,
just over the water, the mother fluttering
about them, endeavoring to induce them to
fly. All at once an enormous pike dashed
out of the water and seized one of the bird-
lings in its jaws, and in a twinkling it was
about in the greatest alarm. Soon the
came another leap, and in less than half an
hour this voracious fish had carried off the
three young birds.

Reputation and Anarchy.

Now, that Republican newspapers find
so much malicious pleasure in designating
"repudiationists" and "anarchists" all
feeling, wears them constantly and declares
that nothing but good fortune has attended
her since she acquired them.

A short bolero jacket, a full vest of chif-
fon and a ceinture of black satin is one of
the latest and most popular styles for trim-
ming this fall's waists. Jackets will out-
number the round waists two to one this
autumn.

Plain material has gone out for the coat
and skirt costume, and mixtures have first
favors, with small checks a good second.
This will be a season of velvet, not only
for gowns and trimmings, but for out-door
wraps as well. A model just imported is
of black velvet, somewhat longer than the
Louis Quinze jacket of last season, but re-
taining the fullness and wide revers, as
well as the elaborately embroidered waist-
coat and a big satin cravat.

A handsome gown just finished for a col-
lege girl is of dark red woolen goods for
fall wear. It is braided with black braid
in military effect, and ornamented with a
quantity of small black buttons. Crepons
are out. None are seen in fashionable
places. But there are fabrics in which
crepe effects are combined with satin or
figures, that yet are dignified with high
prices.

A Paris frock of black and white striped
satin has a narrow skirt, a bodice of
white satin, with fine jet passementerie,
and curious puffs of the striped material
upon the sleeves. The collar band is of
cherry silk, the frill of white silk muslin.

Basques distinguish some new tailor-
made gowns. Single breasted they are, in
many instances cut off exactly round, with
a quantity of small black buttons. Crepons
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Fashion is not despotie in September
styles. There is a refreshing variety and
unlimited scope given to personal tastes,
leaving us free to wear anything comfort-
able or which suits our taste. Skirts are
still little trimmed, but plain bodices
are things of the past. The most important
change in the skirt is that it is not made
quite so full as it has been. The fullness
is all drifted to the back, falling in close-
set folds, which present a pleasing aspect
when carefully mounted. But it requires
a skilled hand to make the fashionable
skirt, the plainness of which makes a strik-
ing contrast with the elaborate bodices
fancifully trimmed with lace and chiffon,
jeweled embroidery, and spangled gull,
straw buttons, ribbon collar, tulle ruffles,
etc.

Taking it all in all, the sleeve is the
landmark of the season. It is still in pro-
cess of reduction. The newest sleeves are
long and close-fitting, with puffed or some
times slightly frills at the top. But halloo
sleeves and draped sleeves are still occa-
sionally worn, so that women can, with
safety, choose a sleeve that suits their fig-
ures. In conjunction with the sleeve the
high collar in some form or other gives an
up-to-date cachet to the dress. The neck
gear indeed is a most important item of
fashionable attire to-day. The modistes
seem to be making a specialty of this part
of the costume to appeas any hard feelings
due to the loss of the gorgeous sleeves that
have prevailed.

A pretty method of displaying one's
after-dinner coffee service or chocolate set
is to range the pieces on a light bamboo
book rack, which, hung on the wall against
a background of plain cartridge paper,
makes a really attractive china cabinet.

No well-appointed dining room is with-
out its pretty and convenient serving table.
They are not only ornamental as a piece of
furniture, but serve as a sort of supple-
ment to the sideboard for the display of
odd bits of china, and save the maid count-
less steps while waiting on the table.

Curling is a process which should be un-
dertaken most carefully. Heating with
irons should be avoided as much as possi-
ble. When using them give yourself plenty
of time. The hasty use of overheated irons
is the cause of many short, fuzzy-looking
fringes one sees. The best plan for curling
the hair is to put it into curling pins over
night, as the constant use of irons causes
the hair to wither and snap.

It is not desirable to use curling fluids,
but as it is sometimes very difficult to keep
the hair in curl, especially in summer,
when the forehead is apt to get damp with
perspiration, it may be useful to know of
the following simple preparation: Mix
ten or twelve grains of carbonate of potash
with a pint or more of warm soap and
water. Froth the water by brisk agitation.
Then dip the brush into this solution
and moisten the hair with it before
curling at night.

Tight-fitting military jackets fastened
across with frogs, are considered newer
than the blazer or refer, and, therefore,
are affected by swifdom.

Mrs. S. E. Bagley owns a fine plantation
about three miles from Americus, Ga., on
which she operates thirteen plows. Already
she has marked over 100 bales of cotton,
despite the short crop, and will gather at
least another hundred. Last year, with
the same number of plows she made 300
bales of cotton, an average of 23 bales to
the plow. There are few farmers in Georgia
who can show a better record on cotton
raising.

With many French and German ladies
the cucumber is a sovereign cosmetic. They
buy cold cream, beat it in a plate until
soft and drop in the juice of a boiled num-
ber.
Milk is a very valuable cosmetic and
may be used freely to bathe the face in.
Lanoline cream, which is considered ex-
cellent as an emollient for the skin, may
be made as follows: Obtain half a pint of
lanoline and half a pint of pure oil of sweet
almonds. Then, putting a tablespoonful
on a china plate, add an equal quantity of
almond oil; mix thoroughly and add from
half a teaspoonful to a teaspoonful of tin-
ture of benzoin, until the paste drips from
the knife—a steel caseknife is best for the
mixing process—in about the consistency
of very thick cream. All three of these in-
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FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

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