Do Right. Take this moto for your life, Do right! Guard it well in every strile. Do right! Heed its teachings in your heart, From its precepts ne'er depart, Let not evil get the start, Do right!

Though the tempter whisper low, Do right! He will only prove your toe, Do right!

Ever be where duty calls, In the field or palace halls, Flee from haunts where sin appals, Do right!

Pleasure will allure the mind, Do right! Tis a snare to all mankind,

Do right! Principle must help us here,

Keep our minds from doubt and lear, Make our pathway bright and clear, Do right!

-Hattie B. Austin

pride Eddi

mother

TWICE MARRIED. "Yes, I suppose it's all very fine and grand, but I blieve I'd rather Eddie had taken a fancy to some one who wouldn't have felt himself too fine and grand for her ma and pa."

her ma and pa." "I can't see but that the young man

"I can't see but that the young man is perfectly civil and respectful. And certainly his mother has acted the lady by you. Called on you first, and asked Eddie there to tea right off. We should bear in mind that she never expected to make the acquaintance of plain folks like re."

bear in minu that since of plain folks like make the acquaintance of plain folks like is." "There was nothing else to do, unless she quarreled with her son, and that she would never do, and he the apple of her eye. So she made the best of it. But I'll tell you what, pa-I mean to have my own way about the wedding, for all Mrs. Le Roy's wheedling soft speeches." Mr. Clark was always more or less absent-minded when he came home at night from the store. It was a minute or two before he asked, as was expected of him. "What do you mean, Eliza?" "As it's to be an Episcopalian wed-ding, it has to be in church, and of course there'll be a crowd, her friends as well as ours. And she is ashamed of us. She wants Eddie to have Governor Reed give her away insteal of her shabby old pa."

give her away instead of her shabby old pa." "Well, if Eddie's willing—" "Eddie willing! Of course Eddie 'd be willing if you was willing, and you never could say no to a woman. So if she comes along—Mrs. Le Roy, I mean —and talks to you about the social ad-vantage it will be to Eddie to go into the church on the governor's arm, don't you listen toher. Just you say that you have left it to the women-facks to settle the wedding." Mr. Clark received his orders meekly. He hoped he would not be called upon to combat the eloquence of Mrs. Le Roy. He doubted that he could hold out against it unless his wife were by to back him. He sighed. He hated to see teliza fretd. It was his nature to take things as they came, but it was certainly

Eliza fretted. It was his nature to take things as they came, but it was certainly nothers. But he had never seen her so completely upset as she was now. Some mothers would have been elated at the prospect of a daughter's marrying above her, as the phrase goes, but of these was not Mrs. Clark. She was satisfied with her own station in life. She preferred to keep to her own ways and that other people should keep to theirs. She felt that she was as good as anybody else, and she did not desire to be thrown with people who held a contrary opinion.

as any body case, and she that het destre-to be thrown with people who held a contrary opinion. The next morning came a pleasant, eordial note from Mrs. Le Roy, asking the Clarks-father, mother, daughter-to tea with her that evening. Eddie wished to accept the invitation, and Mrs. Clark could never bear to cross Eddie's wishes. She therefore somewhat unwillingly dressed herself in her best and brushed up her old man. "Now, pa, don't give in to her," were her last words as they were admitted for the first time into the beautiful Le Roy mansion-really a mansion, built in Port Royal in the old colonial times. M1s. Le Roy received them with a manner that was graciousness itself. If she made up her mind to do a thing at all, that was graciousness likel. If she made up her mind to do a thing at all, she did it thoroughly. She had combated her son's engagement to beautiful Eddie Clark as long as there remained a grain of virtue in opposition. Now she deter-nined that there should be no vulgar family jars. She showed a proper gen-tility in that at least.

family jars. She snowed a proper gen-tility in that at least. Alas! Mrs. Clark was powerless to in-terrupt a long, amicable *tete-a-tete* be-tween their hostess and her husband, during which George Le Roy showed her the various curiosities with which

If Edna did not realize the pain of all this to her parents, it surely was not be-cause she did not love them. She loved them dearly, with a tenderness all her own; but at that time she was too ut-cry absorbed in her own tumultuous happiness to be able to conceive of there being a serpent trail in her paradise. She clung to them with passionate kisses be-fore she started on her wedding journey, and had almost to be torn from their embraces; but this without probing the mature of their regret and wretchedness. She and George sailed for Europe al-most immediately. He was a rich man, but he had a profession to which he proposed to devote himself. For the next two years he attended medical lectures in Paris as assiduously as though be had been a needy student an vious to go to work to earn a living. He and Edna were very happy during those two years; it was the life that suited Edna-art and music and congenial society. Then a year of travel. Then home. Eddie had never known how she had missed her dear father and mother until she found herself once more clasped it. Then a year of the and mother until she found herself once more clasped in without, all this while, their extraordin-ary devotion, their blind infatuation? She had never half enjoyed her own two babies until she had shown them to her father and mother. Tears of joy and pride rained down Mrs. Clark's cheeks. Eddie's little girls'. There never were established one among the other girls that Dr. Le Roy was Minna Storey's ex-If Edna did not realize the pain of all

that Dr. Le Roy was Minna Storey's ex-clusive property. Eddie was wretched. Those women are perhaps to be envied who, in similar situations, cultivate a gayety which, if forced, at least serves as an escape-valve. Eddie not only was wretched but looked so. And George became irritated. He actually was at last in the condition of believing himself to be the aggrieved narry.

One evening, when Eddie hung over the children until they were asleep, crooning soft airs to them which always lulled them to rest soonest, she wandered down stairs with the vague intention of finding. George and trying to dissed the moing George and trying to dispel the miserable cloud which had hung between them now for so long. A wish to do so had come into her heart as she kissed her babies good-night. She, drifted- down the great sounding stairway, looking like a pale ghost with her sad eyes and her flowing white dress. She glanced out on the different piazzas on her way; the boarders were apt to walk and sit about on these during the long evenings. But she did not see her husband. She drifted through the parlors, where there were card-playing, dancing, music. "Look at Mrs. Le Roy. How beauti-ful she is!" one person remarked. "And how intensely unhappy! Poor thing! What a pity that any one with a heart should have married George Le Roy!" finding George and trying to dispel the miserable cloud which had hung between

She stood in the open doorway and

pride rained down Mrs. Clark's cheeks. Eddie's little girls! There never were such beauties, such darlings. Eddie's eyes, clear, brown, eager, with their father's beautiful golden hair. Fortun-ately they were sufficiently like their father's family to win favor with their grandmother Le Roy on that score. On the whole, she was satisfied with the appear-ance presented by her son's family. Ed-die's French toilettes were stylish and becoming: the elder baby prattled in French in a distinguished way; the baby proper was a study for a picture as she She stood in the open doorway and looked up and down the piazza on which opened the parlors. Ah, at last! George was seated with his back toward her, in a lounging, negligent attitude. Facing him, in an attitude equally negligent, was Minna Storey, her dimpled Bac-chante face upturned to his; her white awns gleaming out of the falling rose-colored sleeves of her dress, and wreathed with Roman pearls. Perhaps she was posing for Lalla Rookh or some other Oriental character, to whom strands of pearls are appropriated in tableauz views, it all events, ther graceful head was adorned to correspond with her French in a distinguished way; the baby proper was a study for a picture as she lay in the arms of her *bonne*, whose pic-turesque cap and apron were the first that had ever appeared in Port Royal. Edna really did not do George discredit; she would be well enough, if only it were not for her vulgar father and mother. pearls are appropriated in tableaux vicauts; at all events, ther graceful head was adorned to correspond with her arms. She made a slight movement at the moment that Eddie appeared in the doorway, with wEich her little white hand fell against Dr. Le Roy's knee, and lay there carelessly. Eddie's face contracted as in pain. She came forward. Minna' slightly changed her attitude, but with no visible show of embarrassment. George glanced up. "Will you join us?" he asked, in an unsympathetic, super-ficial tone. Still there were no jars. But, all the

mother.
Still there were no jars. But, all the same, Edna grew gradually harassed and unhappy. It became patent to her that Mrs. Le Roy looked down upon her antecedents, and that it was perpetually upon her mind to instruct her in the different articles of her own social creed. Eddle's gentle soul rebeiled. She head her own pride of birth. She hated Mrs. Le Roy's arrogance and assumption. She almost hated Mrs. Le Roy so are greated as the substitution of the set of the same to appear to disadvantage before George. Day after day she fore George. Day after day she fore George. Day after day she fore George, Day after day she fore distribution of the mother-in-law's constant surveillance. A word here and a word there will prejudice almost unawares. George, for the first time, noticed that his wife had defects; she thack deself-control, self-possession. These things would come in time, but they were an indispensable part of the equipment of a finished woman of the world.
Gradually George began to object to her frequent visits to her parents, al-George glanced up. "Will you join us?" he asked, in an unsympathetic, super-ficial tone. Eddle paused a moment, looking down upon Minaa. Then she said, icily, "No, thank you," and moved away. She was combing at the long hair presently, when George knocked at the door. Still that rigid look on her face, that hurt look in her eyes. He closed the door, and stood leaning with his back against it. "I wich, Edna," he began, directly, "that you would be a little more like other people. It is con-foundedly unpleasant to have you going about looking like a mute at a funeral." "I cannot look more unhappy than I feel," she burst out, with gathering sobs. "Why did I ever marry you? I wish I had died instead. Why did you not marry this Store girl, whom you make love to now before my face? If you have no feeling for me as a woman, I should think you might show at least common respect for me as your wile."

a) lacked self-control, self-possession. These things would come in time but they were an indispensable part of the equipment of the sould contexpense of the format of the would.
a) Gradually George began to object to the frequent visits to her parents, altitud house here is away from home: he saw so little of her. Gradually Eddie abandoned this source on the same gait the terms he resolved that she would be equally chary of her of her. Gradually chary of her ence among alt the Le Roys's friends in Port Royal, people whom Mrs. Le Roy to the point of fury. " My wife." They had urgad her to cultivate—" for your husband's sake, my dear; a physician's discover and colored the door sharply behind him. Port Royal, people whom Mrs. Le Roy in a little house or the cardly she did not seem to herself is the same girl. Oh, if only she and George could live in a little house was, a prison. But it had always been on the choice of acquaintances."
b) Eddie was not a wise woman. She Eddie to be the same girl. Oh, if only she and force or should vite with his mother An unusual devotion extercise should vite with the soull rom her own parents. The Eddie was not a wise woman. She ender and son.
c) Eddie was not a wise woman. She ender and son.
c) Eddie was not a wise woman. She ender and son.
c) Eddie was not a wise woman. She was handed into the stage she was a hill. At the loop of this hill the sonce should vite when day.
c) George and she diffed farther and further apart. His was an impression alle nature, which specify geores, A mile down the road farther apart. His was an impression alle nature, which specify geores the weak and the should visit vigorously. He heaves the moont-in was always warmly welcomed at the houses of his ool intimates. The Stage hag gone over the sedie of the mounting and the fore has a bough he still were unmarried. He was aways warmly welcomed at the house was how and and aparent searce there have and and the should visit vigorously. He h

When Eddie went down from Sweet-brier springs, in the fall, to Port Royal, she found a lovely house made ready for her, of which she was the unconditional mistress. George explained, to all whom it might concern, that the situation of the house suited the requirements of his practice better than that of the Le Roy homestead. It was astonishing how easy it was to get on with Mrs. Le Roy mere after this. Sometimes, indeed, Eddie wondered whether her former troubles had not been chimeras of her brain. As for Mr. and Mrs. Clark, they were daughter's marriage. They spent the greater part of their subsequent lives in spoiling their little grandchildren to their heart's content. —*Harper's Bazur*.

### An Eventful Career,

An Eventful Career. The town of Graham, in Young coun-ty, Texas, is named after a man who, though no longer young in years, is still so in both physical and mental vigor, and whose name and posterity may well be perpetuated in the beautiful region which has been selected for the town near Danville, Ky., October 10, 1787, and was descended from Irish parents. He grew up with but limited education in that then new country. He served in the war of 1812-'15. He descended the Ohio and Missispipi to New Orleans several times before the days of steam-boats. He was a proficient hunter and excelled in athletic sports and manly courage. As a marksman and hunter he famous for riflemen and hunters. After famous for riflemen and hunters. After famous for riflemen and hunters. In by at 1817, when the expedition of Gen-eral Mina was preparing to invade Mexi-co through Texas, in order to overthrow the Spanish power, Dr. Graham left Kentucky in company the afterward famous Texas patriot and hero, Color. Milam, Ben Sanders, William Baylor, Charles Mitchell and others, and joined the fare of some of those who ae-companie him. He returned to Ken-tucky, studied medicine and, it is said, was the first M. D. graduated at Tran-sylvania University. He came back to Texas in P822, and was with Stephen F. Austin in the City of Mexico when the atter went to secure a confirmation of his colonization contract. Going back to Kentucky he commenced the areatown of Graham, m Young coun Texas in 1922, and was with Stephen F. Austin in the City of Mexico when the latter went to secure a confirmation of his colonization contract. Going back to Kentucky, he commenced the prac-tice of medicine, and built up the now famous watering place. Harrodsburg Springs, which property he sold in 1852 to the United States for a military asy-lum, receiving the sum of \$100,000 for the same. Again he returned to Texas and accompanied Colonel Gray in his recon-noissance for a line of railroad on the thirty-second parallel. The doctor, however, left the surveying party at El Paso and proceeded through Mexico to the Pacific at Mazathan, and from thence to San Francisco by sea, suffering many perils and hardships both by land and water. Thence returning to Kentucky, he inaugurated a system of improvements on a grand scale on Bockcastle river. Although now in the ninety-second year of his age, he is still in full possession of his faculties, and comiscing in con-tributes articles of a practical and scien-tific character to the Louisville prese-showing no diminution of his intelles. tific character to the Louisville pres-showing no diminution of his intellec-tual powers.—*Galveston News*.

# Changes of the Last Fifty Years.

Changes of the Last Fifty Years. The autnor of a series of papers on "Young London" in the London Tele-graph records some of the changes of the half century. When he first began to remember things there were only two railroads in the United Kingdom. It took the best part of four days to get to Paris; and the postage of a letter to that eity was one and eightpene. There were no ocean steamers; and five weeks were often consumed in a journey to New York. There were no lucifer matches lighting on or off the box; and flint and steel, and the tinder-box; and matches dipped in brimstone, reigned supreme in the kitchen; oil was still burnt in the street lamps of Grosvenor square. There were no electric telegraphs, no postoffice money orders, no steel pens—in common use—no envelopes, no perambulators. There were no cheap newspapers, no shilling magazines, no post cards, no perforated stamps and counterfoils, and no paraline candles. There was not an hote in England where a lady could due in a public room. There was not an in a public noom. There was not an in bot in the angle, no chioroform, no glycerine, no collodion and no guncotton. There were no mauve and no unagenta dyes. There were no preserved mats, soups or vegetables. There was but lit-tle charcoal and no cocca. Soda water was a stilling a bottle. There was not an ordrigerators, and no sewing machines. There were no keyless nor crystal-cased watches: no cheetro-gilding nor silver.

# FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Dresses for Young Girls

Dresses for Young Girls. It is not an easy matter to select dresses for young girls of fourteen or lifteen years, as they are too tall for the slender designs used for smaller girls, while those appropriate for their older sisters are too claborate for them. At present the furnishing houses provide simple girlish costume's made with a basque, long round overskirt, and a lower skirt that reaches to the ankles. There are also many dresses for misses made with trimmed skirts that simulate two skirts, but although this requires less material, it is not so economical as the separate skirts, because it does not allow so many changes to vary the wardrobe, nor will such dresses wash well. The trimmed skirts or simple dresses have the back laid in loose kilt plaits from the belt down, while the front and sides have a long apron sewed in with the belt, and fastened down the eide

The trimmed skirts or simple dresses have the back laid in loose kilt plaits from the belt down, while the front and sides have a long apron sewed in with the belt, and fustened down the side seams; anarrow-plaited flource is below this on the gored breadths of the lower skirt. The reverse of this style is seen in pretty wool dresses, and also in the white muslin dresses sold as confirma-tion dresses, but used for summer even-ings afterward. These have the front and side breadths laid in box plaits from the belt down to the ankle, where they are left slightly loose, are tucked in a cluster, and edged with Valenciennes or Breton lace. The overskirt most liked for woolen and wash dresses has a deep apron front, simply hemmed, and a long draped back. When of double width woolen goods two breadths suffice for the entire overskirt. The front breadth is held in wrinkled folds horizontally by a tape placed down the middle; only the un-der part of the fold is tacked to this tape, so that the fastening does not show. The sides of the front breadth is then caugut up in the middle in a single cluster of plaits. The edge is hemmed or else stitched by machine. Bay and such as scarcely be found at the fur-nishing houses, as these have been re-placed by vest garments that must fasten in front, or else by those that hap in double-breasted fashion. A plaited silk or satin vest, and a fan of the same for the back of the basque, give a very pretty finish to wool, foulard and grenading basques. Gingham dresses are made with a cool neglige corsage that hangs loose ike a sacque in front, while the back has a yoke with plaits extending to the end, and held in place by an ulster belt that begins in the fide scans and but-tons in the middle of the back. There are also many gen-darme blue buating dresses, and those of creany white are liked for afternoon wear. The Panana tweeds in small checks, trimmed with shirred satin, make neat dresses for morning, travel-ing, etc. The plana set used by young girls is of the marquise shape,

make neat dresses for morning, travel-ing, etc. The polonaise most used by young girls is of the marquise shape, which is cut quite long, and the great length draped in soft plaits around the hips and a lengthwise puff in the back. To be graceful this must be looped but twice, once in each under-arm seam, and must curve open in front. Such dresses are made of the pretty pompa-dour foulards with ecru or pale blue grounds strewn with daisies, rose-buds and garden pinks, or else of small-figured grenadines.

grounds strewn with daisies, rose-buds and garden pinks, or clee of small-figured grenadines. Bue or erri flannel dresses for girls io wear in the mountains or at the sea-shore are made with a single skirt plain in rront, and kilt-plaited behind, and trimmed around the skirt with three rows of Hercules braid; white braid is used on blue flannels and dark brown on cern. The jacket is in Pinafore style, with loose fronts and plenty of brass buttons; or clse there is a sailor blouse of the flannel, made with a deep sailor collar, and worn with a short apron over-skirt and sash. These are sold for \$10 for girls of fourteen. Pretty gingham dresses may be bought ready-made for \$5. The pratiest white namook dresses have panier basques with elbow sleeves, trimmed with puffs of the namook sepa-rated by Breton insertion. Four of these puffs and insertions pass down the front of the basque, and are lengthened to go around the hips and meet in the middle of the basque and are in the middle of the basque of the dress material are signs.

igns.

signs. Small fichus of the dress material are added to nice suits for girls' wraps, while for general wear are English jackets of corduroy, or the navy-blue Pinafore-inckets with gill braid and brass buttons. Their round hats have straight stiff brims, or else they are Eng-lish turbans with rolled brims. A gay scarf put on carelessly to show nearly its whole width, with the ends turned up like a spread fan is the trimming with retrigerators, and no sewing machines. There were no keyless nor crystal-cased watches: no electro-gilding nor silver ing, and no electrotyping. The steel fork in ordinary use had only two prongs. There were no stays that were not in-boots for halies. There was no Balbrig-gan nor Balmoral hosiery. There were no revolvers. There was no gutta-per-cha and very few eigars. its whole width, with the ends turne like a spread fan, is the trimming, perhaps two short ostrich tips cu forward on the crown, or else a h head or two or three wings stuck in left side. Blue and blue-black ladies' cloud mains the favorite fabric for ri habits, and there were skirt that sits plainly on the figure, cealing it, but adding vething to the The right side is shaped differently been a spread ian, is the trimming, with perhaps two short ostrich typs curling forward on the crown, or else a bird's head or two or three wings stuck in the left side. head or two or three wings stuck in the left. But and blue-black ladies' cloth re-mains the favorite fabric for riding is preferred. This gives a narrow short skirt that sits plainly on the figure, con-certaing it, but adding worthing to the size. The right side is shaped differently from the left, being enlarged to give necessary of the saddle. The trousers, of the cloth, are of very simple shape, and are en-tiply concealed. The basque is shorter than it has lately been worn, extending its below the waist-line in front and on square corners behind. A small linen for and more built on holes trim the form and the fall of the basque. The gloves, of dog-skin or else undressed kid, are long-wristed, being fastened by four or six buttons; these are preferred to guantlets.—Harper's Bazar.

So acute an observet as John Brown, of Edinburgh, remarks that one of the in-comprehensible mysteries of civilization is the way in which people consent to torture their feet. No little growing foot should ever be incased in a covering too big or too small. The boot should not flap about like the shrunken pod of a pea, nor should it press like a cage, nor yet be too short, and so force the nail of the larger toe to grow into the flesh, causing excruciating torture, from which only heroic treatment will deliver the victim. Provided with thick and comfortable shoes for out-door wear, and soft slip-pers for those hours of the afternoon and evening which shall be spent in the house, the next thing in order is to think of the dress. Thin flannel from head to foot will equalize the temperature of the body, and prevent many an attack of cramp and sudden cold. Some methers

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## Fashion Notes.

#### Bonnets are worn very high. Deep apron overskirts are still in

lavor. Some of the new vests are oval in out-

line, and stop at the belt. The newest boots for dancing are made of satin, with high heels.

The side gores of some overskirts are iid in eight lengthwise plaits. The polka basque, as it is made this car, is the old-fashioned chatelaine

A variety of belts are coming into # ogue, leather, linen and of other mate-

Lusterless blue turquoise is thought be exceedingly becoming to fair comexions.

Laundry pin-cushions, with a laundry ist printed on the under side, are the atest invention.

English women wear and like the little nnets made of clusters of flowers lying on black lace.

on black lace. Basques of a material entirely different from that of the skirt are made by the French dressmakers. Morning and traveling dresses and sca-

side costumes become more and more masculine in appearance.

Summer colors are very gay, and the streets look as though a flock of butter-flies were floating through them.

It is prophesied that the heavy braids and puffs will come in again as soon a puffed skirts really become fashionable Bunting balmorals are shown for sum-

mer wear. They are finished with two or three plaitings at the bottom, and are sometimes trimmed with bias bands of satin. The secret of ironing and washing the

new cotton dress goods is not to use starch, or to use as little as possible con-sidering the prejudices of early education.

"You didn't agree that a perfect stranger should give away Eddie?" "Yes, I did. After all, what matter does it make? Anyway, it can't be helped now; and it's nothing but a form

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her the various curiosities with which the drawing-rooms were filled, and Eddie played soft airs on the piano, Eddie had been beautifully taught at the academy her tact in music, as in other matters, w.ien she chose to exercise it, was great; wien she odo at the she was too much for me; I couldn't belp it." "You didn't agree that a perfect treancer should rive arma teddie?

detested the idea of going, as indeed she had ended by detesting all the Le Roys' doings. Nevertheless, Sweetbrier springs was a pleasant place enough, in the heart of the peaceful, screne mountains. It was not so tar from Port Royal but that George could join his family once a week, for which fact Eddie would have been more than thankful had she had the full benefit of his society when he did come. But there were not many men at the springs, and Dr. Le Roy was handsome and popular. His weekly arrival was the signal among the idle girls at Sweetbrier to monopolize his attentions. And George was nothing loath. He came up here to recuperate and to have a good time, at was with the same zeal which he had brought to bear upon the study of his profession. The Storey zirls were his warmest ad-

brought to bear upon the study of his profession. The Storey girls were his warmest ad-mirers. Minna Storey was as bewitch-ingly beautiful as the typical Eastern houri-all rounded curves and dimples, soft, tendrilly brown hair, and laughing, mischievous hazel eyes. She was a girl who never hesitated to follow the bent of her pleasures, although these at times led her into somewhat devious ways. She generally had a love affair on hand, although this was apt to be not so much a fiirtation as a romp. At least this was the distinguishing characteristic of her present encounter with Dr. Le Roy. It was great fun, no doubt, but it could hardly be said to be dignified. As the weeks slipped by, the fact grew. to be an

the hotel, who met Dr. Le Roy first of all in his no-top wagon. "Hurry! hurry!" he cried. "The stage has gone over the side of the moun-tain. Mrs. Le Roy is dead." George was off like the wind; but not before Miss Storey had entreated, with white lips, to be let out. He was alone when he was confronted by Eddie's piti-ful pale face. They gathered her up and carried her to the hotel for dead. The rest of the party escaped unburt, except for trifling

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### The Duke of Argyll.

The Duke of Argyll now visiting America is the eighth duke of that title. He was born at Ardingcaple eastle, Dum-bartonshire, in 1823, and succeeded his father in 1846. Before his father's death, and while he was Marquis of Lorne, he took an active part in the controversy ir the Preshyterian church and did some

and while he was Marquis of Lorne, he took an active part in the controversy ir the Presbyterian church, and did some literary work, publishing, among other things, "A Leiter to the Peers from a Peer's Son," a letter to the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D. D., on the present position of church affairs in Scotland, and an essay entitled "Presbytery Examined." He has been a frequent speaker in the House of Peers. He has filled enough offices to turn an American politician green with envy. In 1851 he was chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's, in 1856 lord privy seal in the cabinet of the Earl of Aberdeen, in 1855 he held the same office under Lord Palmerston, in 1856 lord privy seal again, in 1860 postmaster genera again, 1861 lord privy seal again. He has been rector of the University of Glasgow, president of the Royal Society of Edin burg, and secretary of state for India. Among his other offices are those of hereditary master of the queen's house-hold in Scotland, chancellor of the Uni-versity of St. Andrews, trustee of the British Museum and hereditary sheriff and lord lieutenant of Argylishire. Still, with all these hones, he was has and eats and has hands and feet just like other "The Reign of Law," "Primerval Mar" and a number of other works.

### Going to the Country

Going to the Country. The of the first requisites in a child's summer outfit for the country is a pair of strong, broad-soled shoes fit for climbing and running, and not likely to be too coarsely or clumsily made, though even awheep and cohmon-looking shoe is better than one, however fine, which here awheep and cohmon-looking shoe is better than one, however fine, which here awheep and cohmon-looking shoe is better than one, however fine, which here awheep and cohmon-looking shoe is better than one, however fine, which here awheep and cohmon-looking shoe is better than one, however fine, which here awheep and cohmon-looking shoe is better than one, however fine, which here a statistic statistic shoes and and good temper depend on the way, sensible or otherwise, in which the little for the adage, as easy as an old shoe, has passed into the proverbial litera-ture of the world. The misseries of new shoes have been fill by most of m.

Basques of a different material from the skirt will, it is said, be fashionable in the autumn, and even now brocade waists are worn with plain skirts.

The long, plain basques of last season are made fashionable by the addition of a sash, which is sewed into the side seam just below the waist, and tied in the back about half-way down the skirt. The ends are finished either with fringe

#### What a Farmer's Wife Has to Do.

What a Parmer's Wife Has to Do. Seeing the query, "Why are farmers' bives more liable than other women to a bit as to what might be one of the based of the series of the series of the based of the series of the series tending. In this only common for her to have to do most of the series tending. Note the heitkens, bring the cows from the pasture, milk and take them based, slop the hogs, do all her own housework, washing and ironing in-cluded, and attending to children. Then, when Sundry comes and she wants to go to church or on a visit, she if of the sector of the series are gived, or "he don't feel like goin." Yery likely he has been gone a week, on whan est to course, but it was quite a change from being at home. So he does and he is too se fish to exert himself to please her; the time he would do that is she stays at home. So for weak months and years it is the same routine of labor, without relaxation. No won de the mind and body both give way I some one will give a recipe to cure should of .......... The cobbler who works all night sings.

The cobbler who works all night sings, "It's never too late to mend."