FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Leghorn is the most fashionable straw for full-dress toilets.

Straw bonnets are to be had in every color and shade, just like the felts of last winter.

When the toilet is jardiniere or variegated in its effects the corsage boquets and ribbons should be of one color.

For country toilets the materials most in vogue are lawns, linens, Pompadour prints, percales, mummy cloths, and satteens.

The most elegant foulard silk dresses are trimmed with satin of a complementary or contrasting color to the ground of the foulard.

The most fashionable colors are mastic, pale rose, light blue, gendarme blue, military blue, dahlia red, claret and maroon or garnet.

Out-door costumes being all made short it is very necessary to be well shod, and the stockings should match either the dress or its trimmings in color.

The fashionable colors for traveling costumes are dark brown and invisible green, and the best materials are cashmere, thin cloth, tweeds, camel's hair and vicuna.

The highest and most serviceable summer balmorals are of bunting. They are shown in all shades of cream and beige, pale gray, light and dark blue, and are trimmed with one, two and three rows of knife-blade plaiting around the bottom.

Among other new departures, one that modistes predict will become more popular in the autumn, is that of having the basque of entirely different material from the skirts. This is shown at present in black brocaded silk basques, with two skirts of plain black silk. The basque is made in round English coat shape, and serves nicely for a street garment without a wrap. Occasionally striped basques are shown in the same way.

Hats.

The cheapest and coolest hat is of chip—white, of course—and trimmed with organdy muslin and Breton lace. Such a hat must be trimmed at home, for milliners will not touch it. Put a shirred lining all around the upturned brim. This may be rolled all around or turned up on one side, or in front only—whatever suits the face of the wearer. Make a long scar of the organdy muslin and trim the ends with Breton lace, plaited or fulled on. Wind this scarf tastefully around the hat and fasten it with a mother-of-pearl buckle, horseshoe or other fanciful ornament. No other trimming is needed, and such a hat need not cost more than one dollar. It is the prettiest of all country or garden or lawn hats. But for dressy garden and lawn hats, Leghorn flats trimmed with white or bright-colored ostrich tips and satin ribbons, or open Tuscan straws lined with bright silks and trimmed with ribbons to match, are the correct things.

A great many costly imported novelties in the way of hats bearing fancy French names are shown for young girls' dress hats. The Niniche is an English gypsy hat of white rough straw, but not cheap in appearance or reality. It is prettily flared and indented, to be worn with strings which tie in the back under the hair or hang loose while the hat is held on the head with elastic. The lining is of claret satin, with white satin piping on the edge. The low crown is decorated all around with fancy speckled feathers, with a small bird in the center. In the back is a bow of satin ribbon to match the lining. The strings are of claret satin ribbon, faced with white. The Lamballe, another girl's hat, is of Tuscan straw, lined with shirred white satin. Clusters of white rosebuds and a white satin bow with Rhine pebble and silver ornament fasten down a long white ostrich plume, which curls around the front and right side of the brim and falls over the hair in the back.

A Great Singer's Childhood.

A writer in London *Truth* says: I saw the other day in a newspaper a funny sketch of the early life of Christine Nilsson. Here is the reality: On a remote estate in Sweden lived a Baron Leheusen, whose wife was very musical. On these Swedish estates the peasants were, until within a few years, practically serfs, and are called Bunde and Torpare. The Bunde have about thirty or forty acres, and have to perform certain obligations to their landlords, such as tilling his ground with their horses or oxen, etc. The Torpare are cottagers with a small plot of ground, for which they have to pay a certain amount of *dayswerks*, or days' work, each week. Their food is obtained from the vegetables on these plots, and from about two shillings per week for the labors of their free days. Nilsson's father was a Torpare of Baron Leheusen, and little Christine used to run about barefooted, with a short petticoat on, full of holes, coming down to her knees. Baroness Leheusen one day heard her singing one of the old Swedish ditties, which have been handed down from generation to generation among the Bunde and Torpare. The Baroness was struck with the sweetness of her voice, and ordered her to come up to the chateau. There she gave her some elementary lessons in singing, and then sent her to Paris, where she was placed under the tuition of a French professor. After several years of assiduous study she made her debut before the Parisians at—if I remember rightly—the Theatre Lynique. With the first money that she earned she builit up the cottage of her old father, the Torpare, and made him comfortable, and he now is a well-to-do peasant.

The Country Home.

Mary Kyle Dallas says: There are country homes that are exquisite. Where can a home be so lovely as in the country? But I must say from mere want of reflection, not from idleness or ill feeling the master and mistress of many a rural home unconsciously make it so uncomfortable that the moment hard work is over the natural impulse is to shut the eyes upon it in slumber. And yet even in these places many woman is a longing for what she might create with such simple materials as an open fire, a big center table, plenty of good lamps, a few flowers and vines, a cushion or two, and some light literature.

When two women meet at the fence there is no harm as long as the talk is loud and the tones firm, but the moment the head begins to nod, the voice drops to a murmur, and the tones sound hushed and muffled, then you may know that scandal, or some one's character, is made a sweet morsel for the occasion Every good man sits down and weeps.—*Dooley.*

Common-Sense Remedies.

There is scarcely an ache to which children are subject that is so difficult to bear as the earache. The cases, if treated as follows, will often be relieved immediately: Take a bit of cotton and soak it in glycerine and sprinkle on it a little black pepper; insert this into the ear and put a dry piece of cotton outside, to be kept in place, if necessary, by a light bandage tied over the head. Sometimes insects will find lodgment in the ear, causing great pain. Should this occur, turn the head on one side and pour the ear full of sweet oil. Insects breathe through pores in their skin; the oil obstructs these openings, causing their death. Children, and often those of larger growth, acquire the habit of picking their ears with a pin, hairpin, etc. It is a pernicious practice, and should not be allowed. The drum of the ear is a very delicate membrane and is easily injured; inflammation and deafness may be induced thereby. I have sometimes succeeded in removing foreign bodies from the throat, such as a piece of meat or a large bone, by blowing forcibly into the ear. It causes a powerful reflex action, during which the foreign substance may be expelled from the windpipe. Many persons are subject to nosebleed. In robust, plethoric habits this is rather beneficial than otherwise, but in many cases it occasions inconvenience and perhaps alarm. It generally yields readily to treatment. Take a pledget of lint, moisten, dip in equal parts of powdered alum and gum-arabic, and insert in the nose. Bathe the forehead and nape of the neck in cold water. If alum and gum-arabic are not at hand, use the tea dust found in the bottom of the teacaddy.

Among the more common accidents which are liable to occur in the household, and which often prove serious, are burns and scalds. Their severity and danger depend upon the extent of surface and depth of tissues involved. An unfailing remedy is, in most households, always on hand—common baking soda or bi-carbonate of soda. Make a thick paste with soda and a little water and apply to the injured spot; then dust the whole with the dry soda and cover with a light bandage. It will act like magic, relieving the pain at once. Allow it to remain until it is ready to drop off—a few hours or days, as the case may be. When it is removed, dress the wound with cosmoline. Never put on to a burn or scald any molasses, starch, soap, flour, charcoal or glue. They have the inconvenience of being uncleanly, and some of them form crusts which it is difficult to remove. I make this suggestion from the fact that physicians are seldom called to see cases of extensive burns and scalds but that they find some such procedure has been adopted.

Bruises and sprains, which are liable to occur at any time, are much more quickly cured if treated immediately on their occurrence. The effect of a bruise is to rupture some of the smaller blood vessels, near the surface, and the blood being poured out under the skin, forms the black and blue spots, so-called. When such an accident occurs, a stream of cold water directed on the part, and continued as long as it can be borne, and then renewed after a time, will often prevent swelling, and will contract the mouths of the ruptured blood vessels. Such a method may be applied by pouring water on the part from a height, from a pitcher or coffee-pot. A rubber tube may be attached to a faucet, and the water thus conducted. The parts should be tightly bandaged afterward, and the bandages soaked with tincture of arnica, or what I prefer, tincture of marigold (Calendula).

A sprain is always more serious than a bruise, the joints being the parts implicated. One may recover from a fractured limb sooner than from some forms of sprain. When such an accident occurs, place the limb in a basin or pail of water as hot as can be borne. Keep the temperature up by the addition of more hot water from time to time. Allow it to remain immersed in the bath from ten minutes to half an hour, according to circumstances. After removing, bandage evenly and tightly the whole extent of the limb, both below and above the joint implicated, commencing the bandaging at the extremity of the limb, below the injury, and making it tightest at that point, thus forcing the blood from the superficial veins toward the trunk. The limb should be kept in an elevated position for some hours afterward. If the injury is to the lower extremity, the foot may be placed in a chair and supported by a pillow. If the upper extremities are involved a sling, made of a wide silk handkerchief, and tied around the neck, will give the necessary elevation and support.—*Household Physician.*

Vegetable Ivory.

The *Colonies and India* furnishes some interesting particulars respecting the so-called "vegetable ivory," which is now so much used as a substitute for ivory. The vegetable ivory nut is the product of a species of palm found wild in South America and Africa. Inside the hard shell is the white kernel, which being softer than ivory and easily carved, as well as readily dyed, and being less brittle than bone, is largely used in making buttons, etc. The unripe fruit consists of a green shell, containing a watery fluid, which as the nut ripens gradually thickens until it becomes a pulpy mass, and eventually hardens into solid matter. The water, though bitter to the taste, is wholesome, and often renders invaluable service to travelers, who cannot otherwise obtain water to drink. The tree on which the fruit grows is unlike an ordinary palm, having little or no stem and drooping downward, especially when the weak branches are overweighed by the six or seven bunches of nuts, each containing six or seven seeds, inclosed in thick heavy shells and outer sheath, and weighing altogether from twenty to twenty-four pounds.

Early Use of Iron.

When iron was first dug from the bowels of the earth and converted into instruments of the chase or domestic utensils there is no means of knowing, for the early history of the world is wanting in such details. To kill a man with an instrument of iron was punishable with death under the Mosaic law. Moses has recorded of Og, king of Basan that he had a bedstead of iron that was nine cubits in length and four in breadth. And when he reminded the Israelites that the Lord had brought them out of the iron furnace, even the land of Egypt, he promised to bring them into a land whose stones were iron, and out of whose hills they might dig brass. The Greeks ascribed the discovery of iron to themselves. The Romans did not know how to provide their iron furnaces with bellows, and, to ignite the fuel, placed the grate in the direction of the prevailing wind. As a substitute for it in their armor they employed bronze.

Lemonade and Health.

The wholesome condition of the city is, we have little doubt, owing in a considerable degree to the moderate prices this summer of fruit and vegetables, and especially to the very low price of lemons. Physicians appreciate more and more the beneficial effects of lime and lemon acid on the human system, and we have heard of one who recommended six lemons a day. This number made into lemonade in warm weather would be very gratifying, and we doubt not very wholesome, and it is therefore to be noticed, with special approbation, that good iced lemonade is offered at the corners of the streets at from two cents to five cents a glass, according to the size. A three-cent glass is about as much as anybody wants to drink hastily in passing along the streets.

Limes are preferable to lemons, and they are cheaper in proportion to the amount of acid they contain. Lime juice can be had at all times, and it bids fair to supersede other summer drinks in Britain, The Montreal *Witness* shows how extensively it is used there:

"Lime juice bids fair to do the work of a dozen temperance advocates. In England, which is not a very hot country, it is, we are informed, both privately and through the newspapers, largely superseding the use of alcoholic liquors. It is the first really desirable and elegant non-alcoholic dinner-table beverage that has yet been prepared. A very small quantity of it, sweetened to taste in a tumbler of water, makes a most delightful summer drink, and except for the sugar, which many do not use, a very inexpensive one indeed. The London *Lancet* says the demand for lime juice is so great that the publicans have to keep it, although they would very much prefer not to, and accuse it of doing all sorts of mischief to the human frame. How strangely interested they seem suddenly to have become in the weal of the human frame! And it has, we learn, equally established its place on gentlemen's tables, those who have been accustomed to use wine freely consuming it in large quantities. It is popularly credited with being an absolute specific for rheumatism and gout, as well as for a variety of cutaneous diseases popularly known under the general name of scurvy. Many chronically troubled with the first class of disorders find their general health unquestionably better since they began to use this instead of wine. The *Lancet*, while it does not question the common opinion of its virtues, derides the interested objections of the liquor-sellers, and advises everybody to take as much lime juice as he wants. Canada is a warmer country than England, especially this year, and the success of the lime juice is, we believe, proportionately great. With knowledge we heartily enjoy the *Lancet's* advice."

When oatmeal, Graham bread and milk are substituted to a large extent for meat, tea, coffee and white bread, and when lemonade and lime juice take the place of wine and beer in the family and at the dining-table, a host of diseases will have to go hurrying down to the pit whence they come, and men and women will not only live much longer, but be much happier.—*New York Witness.*

To Remove Old Wall Paper.

We would urge the necessity, from a sanitary point of view, of having the walls of a room thoroughly stripped of all old paper and washed and dried before laying on a new paper. Old papers, containing as they do a large amount of vegetable and animal matter in the form of size, are easily softened by moisture, and are then subject to putrefaction and mildew, the odor from which is both unpleasant and unhealthy. This, however, is an evil that can easily be averted by expending a few dollars in stripping and thoroughly cleaning the wall before each repapering. Inquiry is often made by the careful housewife as to whether paper-hangings will clean, and, if so, which is the best method to adopt. Good hand-printed paper will clean, but machine-made paper, owing to the material used in sizing the colors, as already explained, will not. The following is the method that can be used: Cut into four or six parts a moderately sized loaf of bread that is two days old—it must be neither newer or staler. With one of these pieces, after blowing off all the dust from the paper to be cleaned with a good pair of bellows, begin at the top of the room, holding with the crust in the hand and wisping lightly downward with the crumb, about half a yard at each stroke, till the upper part of the hanging is completely cleaned all around. Then go around again, with a light sweeping stroke downward, and always commencing each successive course a little higher than the upper stroke had extended, till the bottom is finished. This operation, if carefully performed, will frequently make very old paper look almost equal to new. Great caution must be used not by any means to rub the paper hard, or to attempt cleaning it in a lateral or horizontal way. The dirty part of the bread, too, must each time be cut away and the pieces renewed as soon as it may become necessary.—*Cabinet Maker.*

Dead and Her Eyes Full of Tears.

In the sad account of the suicide of Mrs. Josephine Colton, whose journal has been published in the city papers, and which gave as a reason for the act jealousy and neglect, occur these words of her landlady: "There she lay, her head on the pillow, and two shots in her breast and one in her temple. In her right hand was the pistol. Her eyes were open and full of tears. I never saw such a thing in a dead person." One of the laws of nature is that we come into the world tearless and go out of it tearless. When Dickens died tears poured down his cheeks, which was no doubt owing to a sudden expansion of the lachrymal glands. The glands were diseased, perhaps, from over-labor. In the case of poor Mrs. Colton, bitter suffering and almost constant weeping must have diseased the glands which pour out serum to wash and moisten the balls of the eyes. One passage in her melancholy journal makes clear enough her ladylike sensitiveness. It is dated the 15th of October last: "I walked until I was almost dead, trying to get some sewing to do at home. Walking gave me an appetite, the first in weeks; but I had no money, and I did something that made me feel mean. I went over to Mrs. C——'s about supper time to see if she would not ask me to stay. She did, and the supper tasted good." A woman so keenly alive to honor as to "feel mean" because she lingered at a neighbor's in the hope of appeasing her hunger without being suspected, would weep from neglect until her eyes even in death would show traces of grief. No more pitiful story of love, disappointment and wifely sorrow has ever been given to the public.—*New York Mercury.*

Filliebun's Way.

This gentleman was in his sanctum, busy in constructing for the *Advertiser* a profound leader on the Eastern question. Something came through the door and said:

"Mornin'! Name's P. F. Myrtle, Michigan. Out o' work. If the kind gentleman would give me a job o'—"

"How do you do, Mr. Myrtle? I am happy to meet you, sir. I am always happy to meet a worthy individual. Let me shake your hand, sir, for though it be soiled by the dust of the highway, I know that it is the hand of an honest man—the hand of a worthy individual. As a general rule, Mr. Myrtle, I have no mercy for tramps. Do not be offended, I pray you, at the word. There are some in every profession who are a reproach to it, you know. Yes, sir, as a general rule I have no mercy on tramps. I usually eject them, without ceremony, from my premises. But I see in you, Mr. Myrtle, a worthy individual; yes, sir, although the logic of circumstances may have made it necessary for you to assume for a while this disagreeble mode of life, still I recognize in you a gentleman and a worthy individual, even—"

"'Fyou please, won't you gimme a ob o'—"

"I regret exceedingly, Mr. Myrtle, that it is not in my power to do so, or I would accommodate you with felicity. I have nothing to do myself except to finish this editorial on the Eastern question, upon which I was engaged when you did me the honor of calling. But for the fact that you probably would not be able to catch just the train of thought which I was pursuing, I should be happy to have you complete it, for I know that you are fully competent, and a worthy individ—"

"'Fyou'd—"

—"individual. You may think it extraordinary, Mr. Myrtle, that in you, a stranger, and under such unfavorable circumstances, I should recognize your true self, a worthy individual; but I am a close observer of human nature, an accurate reader of character, and withal considerable of a phrenologist, and as such I recognize in you at a glance a worthy indi—"

"'Fyou'd gimme a bit t' eat—"

"I am extremely sorry that I have nothing of the kind in the office. I take my meals at a hotel, Mr. Myrtle, but if I had it, nothing could afford me more genuine pleasure than to set it before you. But I can give you something—something which is much more rarely granted to one in your position, and which will be more truly appreciated by one of your high-toned sentiments than mere casual considerations—I can give you, Mr. Myrtle, my earnest and heartfelt SYMPATHY. "Yes, sir, sympathy in capitals. Take it, sir, and with it the best wishes of one who can discern and acknowledge real merit wherever he sees it. May God bless you, sir! Do not despair; some time the morning will break; some time clouds disperse; some time—"

"Would you gimme a nickel?"

"I—I am grieved, sir, more than I can tell you, that I have not a cent. I have felt in every pocket, but it is not there. I am an editor; would I were a banker, that I might enjoy the privilege of furnishing you the amount named. More than that, I would set you up in life again, with the greatest pleasure; for, naturally, I am a philanthropist in my way, and whenever I recognize a worthy ind—"

"I'll quit if you'll give me a chaw of tobacco."

"I never use it, Mr. Myrtle, and, I assure you, this is the first time in my life I ever regretted not having formed the habit. Had I only done so, I should probably now be able to manifest my appreciation of true merit by giving you a chew of tobacco. But I'll tell you what I will do, and it's not an offer that I would make every day. Upon general phrenological principles. I am willing to furnish you with a written testimonial, signed by myself, as to your worthiness—a sort of recommendation or 'character,' you know—which may be of service to you in— What? Don't want it? Going—so soon? Sorry you can't stay longer. I shall be delighted to see you again—any time you may choose to drop in. Ah! let me accompany you to the door, if you will go. There! good-morning, Mr. Myrtle; good-morning, sir."

Goes back to the Eastern question.

Soliloquizes: "You are a clever fellow, Filliebun; you're a genius, you are. Who could have exterminated a tramp in a neater or more original way? I must write that up in my best style for the *Advertiser*."

"Hullo-er-where-ah-um-er."

"D-a-d bang 'im! he stole my pocket-book!"—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Hunger and Thirst.

Some interesting experiments have recently been made by the medical faculty of Michigan University in order to determine the seat of hunger and thirst in the animal system. A dog was chloroformed, after having been fed a hearty meal, and while the musculo-membranous reservoir for food was largely distended, an incision was made through the abdomen, over the large curvature of the stomach, into that organ; then a silver tube a quarter of an inch in diameter and an inch and a half long was inserted in the cut, the other end of which was then corked up. The tube has half inch flanges at both ends, the inner flange serving to keep the tube in its place, while the outer flange closely shuts the exterior.

The dog still lives with stomach permanently on tap; in fact, the operation in no way affects the health of the mastiff, although in undergoing the severe ordeal to which he is now at times subjected in the interest of science hunger compels him to eat about six times as much as formerly. The result of the experiment proves that the seat of hunger is not in the stomach, neither is the seat of thirst in the throat, but that both reside in the system at large. The dog was permitted to eat a hearty meal, which was immediately taken from him via the tube in a few minutes. After recovering from his fright he would eat an equally large quantity of food, and so on to any extent.

Again, he has not been permitted to eat anything for say twenty-four hours. Food would then be injected into his stomach through the tube. Notwithstanding his stomach was full, the animal would at once gulp down more food; but if sufficient time was allowed for the injected food to enter the system, he would then refuse all that was set before him. The conclusions arrived at from these experiments find confirmation in the fact, which has often been observed, that persons suffering from thirst, although the parching sensation is apparently limited to the throat, find immediate relief upon entering a bath or even from immersing the feet in water.

Protection for Millions.

The Government is turning the Sub-Treasury building in this city into a fort. The building itself is one of the strongest in New York, so far as its construction is concerned, and is virtually if not actually fire-proof; but it has been thought judicious to further strengthen it, so as to protect the millions of treasure stored there. For this purpose the windows of the basement and first floor are being protected by steel bar gratings one and one-half inches in diameter, nine feet long at the basement windows, eleven feet long at the first floor windows, completely covering each window from casing to casing, each upright bar being pointed at the top. There are seventeen uprights to each basement window, held in place by four cross bars. There are fifty-two windows to be thus protected and the cross bars measure three inches across, one inch thick, the width of the window being the length in each case. Each of these cross bars weighs over 100 pounds, making an aggregate of about 25,000 pounds, and as the uprights weigh fifteen pounds to the foot, the aggregate weight of the uprights is about 150,000 pounds of highly tempered steel, strong enough to resist every effort to remove them, the grating alone requiring 175,000 pounds of metal. The iron shutters now in existence are to be further strengthened by quarter-inch plates of steel, and each one is being pierced for rifles, the loop holes being protected by small shutters covering them from behind. From these loop holes the riflemen, protected by the shutters which will be bullet proof, can sweep the streets in almost every direction; both on the line with the sidewalk and also from above. In additjon to this the windows under the eaves are to be protected with iron shutters which can be opened and kept open in such a way as to form a covering for the men who may be engaged in the work of throwing hand grenades, and thus protect them from missiles sent from the opposite houses. The building being almost isolated will enable those within to have command of the streets in front, rear and on the sides. But as rioters might get on the top of the opposite houses and thus be beyond the reach of the rifle shots from the windows of the Treasury building, three steel turrets are being constructed on the roof, and from these protected points rifles and Gatling guns can send their deadly missiles over every house top, and sweep off the enemy should they attempt to remain in what they might think was good vantage ground. The east side windows of the building have also been protected in a similar manner to those facing the streets consequently no advantage could be gained by taking possession of the assay office or the adjoining building on Pine street.—*New York Commercial.*

Visit to the Zulu King.

On the following evening, writes an English correspondent, I again visited the king, who had especially invited me to witness a review of his troops, two regiments of which, one of "white shields" and the other of "black shields," were stationed at Nonduengu. These troops formed a large circle in the open central space of the kraal, while the king walked, or rather trotted, about as well as he was able, within the circle, closely followed by his shield-bearer and other attendants carrying his snuff and his beer. The shouts that arose from his assembled warriors became deafening as the king, calling upon one or other of his more distinguished soldiers by name, and pointing toward him, summoned him to perform his feats of agility.

Every arm was extended and every finger pointed toward the man thus honored, who leaped from his place in the ranks, and commenced running, jumping, springing high into the air, kicking his shield, flourishing his weapons and performing the most extraordinary manevers imaginable. All this time the "imbongas," or praisers, recounted the deeds of the king amid the shouts of the multitude. After his majesty was tired of moving about—for his extreme obesity rendered it no easy matter—his chair of state was brought to him, in which he sat and regaled himself with a copious draught of "outchualia," or beer made of fermented millet, often taking pinches of snuff.

Then every soldier passed in single file before the king, each one bowing to the dust, and lowering his shield as he passed the august presence. This ended the review, and the king was borne back to his harem amidst the shouts and din of the multitude. Nothing can be imagined more truly savage, yet picturesque withal, than the appearance of these Zulu soldiers when arrayed for battle. With kilts formed of the tails of the leopard and other wild animals, their heads adorned with the plumes of the crane and the ostrich, with long streamers of goat's hair attached to their arms and legs, and holding in front their huge bucklers of hide, which almost cover their bodies, and above which protrude the bristling points of their well-sharpened assegais, they present a most striking aspect, and one not easily forgotten. The costume of the king consisted of a copious kilt formed of leopard's tails and the skins of the green monkey. On his forehead he wore a large ball of closely-cut feathers of the blue roller, and round his neck hung a quantity of very large white beads. His arms were nearly covered with bracelets of brass and gold, while fillets of beads encircled his body and his legs. In aspect he was dignified, and his skin was of a lighter color than that of most Zulus.

Thimble Making.

In the first place, a lot of bright silver dollars, fresh from the mint, are put into crucibles and melted into solid ingots. They are then rolled into the required thickness and cut by a stamp into circular pieces of the required size. These circular disks are placed under a solid metal bar of the size of the inside of the intended thimble, which, moved by powerful machinery, descends in a bottomless mold of the size of the outside of the thimble, and presses the metal into the desired shape at a single blow.

The remaining operations of brightening, polishing and decorating, are performed by means of a lathe. First, the blank form is fitted with a rapidly revolving rod; a slight touch of a sharp chisel takes a thin shaving from the end; another does the same on the side, while a third rounds off the rim. The polishing is done by a round steel rod, which is dipped in oil and pressed upon the surface. Small revolving steel wheels held against the revolving blank pierce the indentations on the lower half and end of the thimble; the ornamentation is done by a similar process.

All that remains to be done to the thimbles is to brighten and polish the insides, boil them in soapsuds, to remove the oil, brush them up, and pack them for market.

Catching a Wife on the Fly.

The Waco (Texas) *Examiner* tells this story of a remarkable matrimonial event: M. C. Shakespeare, a farmer residing in the northwestern part of this county, and possibly a distant relative of the renowned bard of that name, called on the Rev. J. H. Richey, in this city, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and said:

"Parson, do you know all the ladies in Waco?"

"No," replied Mr. Richey; "I don't know half of them."

"Do you know a widow lady named Mrs. Ward, who is employed in the family of Dr. McGregor?"

"I have not," said Mr. Richey, "the honor of her acquaintance; but why do you ask?"

"Well," said Mr. Shakespeare, "I don't know her either—never saw her in my life—but thinking as maybe you knew all about her I thought I'd come and ask you. I'm thinking about marrying her."

"I should think," remarked Mr. Richey, "that you would refer that matter to the lady herself."

"I will—so I will," said Mr. S., "but not till I have first seen Dr. McGregor." And so saying he turned and walked away.

About three-quarters of an hour later in the day Mr. Shakespeare again stood in the presence of Mr. Richey.

"I've seen Dr. McGregor," said he, "and he says he's known the lady sixteen years, and she's all right." Then exacting from Mr. Richey a promise that he would wait in his office a "little while," Mr. S. walked off, saying he would "call on the lady."

And he did. "It's all right, parson," said he, on walking into Mr. Richey's office less than an hour afterward "I've seen the lady, and she says it's all right. Quick as I can get a pair of licenses I want you to go up and tie the knot."

At twenty minutes after four o'clock M. C. Shakespeare was married to Mrs. Nancy Ward, Rev. J. H. Richey officiating, and the newly-wedded pair left at once for their rural home. Mr. Shakespeare has a good farm and is well able to make his wife comfortable. Mrs. Shakespeare is a good housekeeper and is otherwise well qualified to make him a good wife. Two hours and twenty minutes, dating from the moment the would-be bridegroom's first inquiries were made, is the precise time occupied in the accomplishment of this alliance. The original Shakspeare never imagined anything half so expeditious, his nearest approach to it being—

She is fair and may be woed,
Woman, and may be worn.

Talmage in London.

The most remarkable case of lionizing on record, says the Cleveland *Leader*, is that of the Reverend Mr. Talmage, at London. The famous preacher of the Brooklyn Tabernacle went abroad, as he expressly explained to his congregation, for recreation and rest. He had been worn down by years of labor, and his fatigue had been further aggravated by the excitement and strain of his recent trial upon the charge of heterodoxy. But no sooner did the weary minister land in England than appointments were made for him to preach in the largest churches and halls of London, and such has been the rage to hear him that even the great Agricultural Hall, where Weston won his recent pedestrian victory, is totally insufficient to hold the multitudes which throng to do honor to the new wonder. The cable special to the New York *Herald* describing the scene on a recent Sunday says; "Thousands upon thousands of people thronged the streets leading to the hall for miles, almost blockading the passage of vehicles and pedestrians; many people were crushed, and Dr. Talmage's carriage was almost demolished by the great crowd, every individual in which was anxious to see the distinguished American preacher." So in the matter of sensations, the eccentric Brooklyn clergyman will have to be added to the rapidly lengthening list of Americans who by their skill and endurance in various specialties have set London agog.

Hints to Letter Writers

Many persons, in writing to relatives, sign their name in such a manner as to prove of no value in tracing out the writer, should the letter be unclaimed. Letters containing money are thus frequently lost. A parent writes to "Dear John," incloses $10, and signs, "Your loving mother." John can't be found; the letter is sent to the dead-letter office, opened, and, no address being given, the contents go to enrich the coffers of the department, unless, perchance, John or the loving mother sends to Washington and succeeds in establishing their identity. Persons who forget or else do not consider it necessary to write the name of the State on their envelope will do well to note carefully the following facts: There are in the country twelve Bostons, twenty-five Springfields, eighteen Brooklyns, five Baltimores, sixteen Buffaloes, seventeen Burlingtons, seventeen Charlestons, four Chicagos, eight Cincinnatis, ten Clevelands, nineteen Columbuses, twenty-five Daytons, five Detroits, two Indianapolises, fifteen Lowells, eight Memphises, three Milwaukees, fourteen Nashvilles, five Omahas, eight Pittsburgs, seven Philadelphias, fourteen Portlands, fourteen Quincys, twenty-two Richmonds, fifteen St. Louises, twelve St. Pauls, seven Toledos, thirty Washingtons, thirteen Wilmingtons, and twenty-eight Williamsburgs.

Three Things.

Three things to do—Think, live, act.

Three things to cherish—Virtue, goodness and wisdom.

Three things to teach—Truth, industry and contentment.

Three things to govern—Temper, tongue and conduct.

Three things to love—Courage, gentleness and affection.

Three things to contend for—Honor, country and friends.

Three things to hate—Cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.

Three things to delight in—Beauty, frankness and freedom.

Three things to admire—Intellect, dignity and gracefulness.

Three things to avoid—Illness, loquacity and flippant jesting.

Three things to like—Cordiality, good humor and cheerfulness.

Three things to wish for—Health, friends and a contented spirit.

The Willimantic Thread Company, or Hartford, whose yearly business calls for about twenty-five million spools, which have to be made of white birch, has secured a tract of twenty thousand acres of woodland in Piscataquis county, Maine, and will establish a spool factory on the ground there.