HEPHERD COWLEY IN PRISON ster's Experience as a Blackwell's Island.

Rev. Edward Cowley, who was sen-tenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island for Il-using and starving the children un-der his charge in the Shepherd's Fold, a New York charitable institution, is now undergoing his punishment. A New York paper gives the following graphic account of his first day's experience as a convict:

account of his hist day's experience as a convict: Arrived at the penitentiary, the party adjourned to the inner office, where the prisoner was introduced to Warden Fox, who, in response to his earnest prayers, allowed him to wait three-quarters of an hour, in expectation of a stay of proceedings. To the warden Cowley said: "I didn't want to come here, and I feel terribly about coming, but now that I'm in for it I propose to take the bull by the horns. I shall give up all hopes of getting out, and settle down to work like a man." The war-den shook his hand and said: "I'm glad to hear you say that Mr. Cowley. When a man comes here and puts on our shoes, the best thing he can do is to walk in them under the guidance of the rules. Do your work well, and don't give your keeper an opportunity to crit. a convict give your keeper an opportunity to crit-icise you. That's my advice to you." The warden added that if he had a me-The watter have the have a me-chanical turn he might find something to do in the blacksmith shop or the shoe shop. "Yes," said Cowley, ear-nestly, with the tears standing in his $e_{y(s)}$. "I want to work as hard as I can, to kill time and keep from think-ing."

ing." At 1:30 o'clock the ex-shepherd gave up his hopes of a stay and resigned himself to the hands of the prison barhimself to the hands of the prison bar-ber. His glossy iron-gray beard and whiskers, which have been his pride during the twenty-five years of his min-istry, were cut off short, and his chin shaved and trimmed till it was as smooth as a Dutch cheese. He was stripped of his clothing, placed in one of the three bath tubs ranged along the wall, and hot water turned on till the rooms were filled with a cloud of steam. After a refreshing bath he dressed him-self, and, putting on a clean shirt and striped trousers, stepped upon the scales in his bare feet and was weighed, touching the beam at exactly 137 scates in its bale feet and was weighted, touching the been at exactly 137 pounds. Then he mounted a measuring machine provided with a crossbar and post marked off in inches. The cross-piece was adjusted over the shepherd's gray hairs by a fellow convict, who sang out to the recording clerk, "Five feet two and one-half inches." which was duly entered in the prison books as a part of the description.

a part of the description. After this ceremony was completed he was dressed in prison garb, and then taken to the shoe shop. Mr. Cowley was introduced to the foreman of the shop, who consigned him to the care of was introduced to the foreman of the shop, who consigned him to the care of an instructor, who in turn set him to work cutting out leather for the soles of the shoes. He was given a bench in the front row, near the middle window and under the eye of the keeper. Be-fore going, Mr. Ambrose enjoined the keeper to mark for punishment any prisoner who insulted or taunted the new comer in any manner. After the officers had left Mr. Cowley found some difficulty in cutting the soles, and was accordingly provided with a punch, and instructed to punch holes in the leather. It was a strange sight, the bare-headed, pallid-faced man, bending down pa-tiently and resignedly to his unaccus-tomed task, handling his tools with the clumsiness of a beginner, and yet work-ing away with the determination to do the best he could and give his keepers as little cause of complaint as possible.

cituminess of a beginner, and yet work-ing away with the determination to do the best he could and give his keepers as little cause of complaint as possible. At 5:30 o'clock the men quit work and marched in lock st p to dinner. Mr. Cowley came the last but four in the shoe shop division, and found great difficulty in keeping step with his fel-lows. At times he would almost fall out of the line, and there was always more or less space between him and the man ahead o' him. He ate sparingly of the mush and molasses set before him and seemed glad when supper was over and he could seek the seclusion of his cell. In closing the door at the word of comr and his "greenness" was again observable, and he was in danger of be-ing marked for tardiness, until the con-vict ahead of him—a stalwart, good-natured youth stepped to his relief and showed him how to close the grating. Deputy Warden Ambrose, who person-ally saw the shepherd safely into his cell for the night, says the other prison-ers have treated Cowley with kindness and consideration, and manifested no disposition to exult over his fallen for-tunes. This is the more noticeable from the fact that a considerable number were prisoners during Cowley's chaplaincy in 1871, when he ordered prisoners into the dark cells for coughing during service. The cause of his dismissal at that time was his refusal to go into the smallpox heaptial to administer spiritual conso-lation to the sick patients. The shep-herd's cell -No. 5 on the second tier— is barely four feet wide, with just room enough for him to lie down on the nar-row canvas cot which fills it. On Sun-days he will sit under the same pulpit from which he preached to the prisoners ine years ago. He is the first recurster.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Costumes of the Season

Contumes of the Season. Tressy costumes for street wear dur-ing the spring and summer are made with a fancifully cut surtout, or redin-gote, as it is also called, and a full short short bordered with a heavy thick ruche, or elses cluster of narrow plait-ings. The idea in such costumes seems to be that of dispensing with all drap-ery, and giving the desired roundness by the fullness of the skirt, also by the skirt. The face for the skirt, also by the skirt. The face for the skirt, also by the skirt. The face for the skirt, also by the skirt. The face for the skirt, also by the skirt. The face for directorier cos-stantion, and it has also contributed the scaggerated revers collar and pockets which belong to the directorie suits are very stylish, with facings of satin, shifter red, cream-color, or heliotrope, showing on the cost. Single-breasted collar set on, while those with double breast have it cut as part of the with the pockets set there, is used to give a short-waisted appearance. The back is made of the two middle forms and a short side by on each with waist line the seams are left open, and the skirts are lined with colored the waist line the seams are left open, and the skirts are lined with colored twilled sik, or else satin; this gives four straight hanging pieces of the coat twilled silk, or else satin; this gives four straight hanging pieces of the coat skirt. Two large buttons of enamel or of bronze, or else painted pearl, define the waist in the middle seams of the back, and under these buttons the waist line seam begins, as the middle back forms are the only ones that are con-tinuous. The skirt has four straight breadths, and a single gored breadth, which is in front. The width at the bottom is about four yards. Sometimes linings, and indeed weights, are added to these skirts; but this is superfluous, as most ladies take great comfort in the slight weight of these new cestumes, and also in the fact that fifteen yards are now sufficient, when formerly from twenty to twenty-five were required. A broad band of the broade will serve for trimming at the bottom, or, when economy is the first requisite, the skirt may be left quite plain; but there is a much prettier effect given when a wide ruche or a cluster of three or four fine knife-plaitings borders the skirt. A black brocaded satin surtout, lined with lavender satin, and worn over a full skirt of plain satin de Lyon makes aver black brocaded satin surtout, inced with lavender satin, and worn over a full skirt of plain satin de Lyon, makes a very rich costume for the street. Dark green brocade is very handsome faced with cream or old gold, or else with red satin, cream or old gold, or else with red satin, and a plaiting of the red satin is then placed around the foot of the green skirt by way of "illumination." Beaded cords, with passementerie spikes rather than tassels at the end, are draped around the hips to hang in front or on the left side. Sometimes a beaded fabric is used for the directorie collar, cuffs and pocket flaps of plain black satin coats. laps of plain black satin coats.

Ladies who object to surrout suits be-cause they are not used in the house, as many short dresses now are, have bro-caded skirted coats of medium length, many short dresses now are, have bro-caded skirted coats of medium length, with plain silk or satin de Lyon skirts trimmed with brocade like the coat. Lengthwise trimmings of brocade are considered most effective, such as an en-tire front breadth cut out in forked tongues at the lower edge, and made to rest there at the foot upon two or three fine knife-plaitings, which are also con-tinued across the side gores, and some-times all around the skirt. A brocaded panel revers on each side gore, showing panel revers on each side gore, showing facings of satin its whole length, is an-other design for trimming such skirts: other design for trimming such skirts; the front breadth is then wrinkled slightly, and the back is covered by two straight breadths shirred in clusters, or straight breadths shirred in clusters, or at most very irregularly draped; for stout ladies two and a half or indeed three full breadths are sometimes worn, hanging straight and plain in the back, with very deep shirring on the tournure. Apron effects, shirred scarfs and moder-ate paniers are, however, still used by those to whom they are becoming, and they will remain popular during the summer because they are so well adapted to grenadines, fine buntings and other transparent fabrics. The Tallien over-skirt, open up the left side, and scarfs that hang in Oriental style down the left side, where they end in tassels, are favorite designs for such drapings.— Bazar.

The fashionable hat of the summer will be a broad-brimmed Tuscan straw.

ered with silk or wool in red, rose, blue range.

Disgonal bands crossing the frontool the underskirt are a favorite way of ar-ranging beaded embroideries. Pearl and satin beads are often mixed in these bands, and the surface is usually quite covered covered.

One of the new ways of making over worn polonaises is to keep the upper part unaitered, and to replace the lower breadths by draperies of brocade stuff, long enough to hide all of the underskirt except the flounce.

How They Feed a Prima Donna.

How They Feed a Prima Donna. This being the age of indiscretions, re-marks the *Parisian*, we are almost bound to be indiscreet. For the benefit, there-fore, of future cantatrices we will reveal la Patti's diet. When she wakes in the morning she drinks a cup of chocolate. This habit is invariable. On days when she has not to sing she eats heavily of underdone meat. She has, too, a strong liking for a certain garlic soup, which has been invented especially for her by an ingenious cook. Or days when she sings la Patti breakfasts at eleven on eggs and meat, with Bordeaux wine and seltzer water. This is the only serious meal she eats until after the perform-ance, when she sups. On her singing days la Patti does not dine. After break-fast she retires to her room and sleeps fast she retires to her room and sleeps for a couple of hours. About four o'clock she dresses, takes a ride, then returns home and practices at the piano for an hour. Before going to the theater she drinks a clear consomme. This hygienic system is scrupulously observed by la Patti. We may add another detail. She never opens her mouth until she has taken her chocolate; then she tries her voice by calling Caro, her chambermaid, with all her might. with all her might.

A Novel Ball.

Dr. Stephan, the chief of the German Dr. Stephan, the chief of the German postal and telegraph department, gave a novel ball in Vienna lately. All the ser-vants were dressed in the costume of postillions. In the course of the festivi-ties a post wagon, fully equipped, with harness and driver, was driven into the dancing saloon. The guests danced around a telegraph-pole adorned with many-colored ribbons. Envelopes con taining bon-bons were distributed among them from letter-boxes exactly like those upon the Berlin street-corners. Werner Siemens, the inventor, who is called the German Edison, provided for the occasion a novel electrical lightcalled the German Edison, provided for the occasion a novel electrical light-house. The dancers were given keys to the door of the towers, some of which had the magic quality of causing the lamp to send forth a brilliant flame. The couples possessing the right keys waltzed in the glow of the sudden illu-mination, but those who could not make mination, but those who could not make the tower respond were obliged to retire from the floor amid the amusement of the spectators. At one o'clock the postillions' horns gave the signal for supper.

Latest Feminine Mania.

The latest female mania is the collec tion of advertising cards. The giddy little things are swooping down upon the shopkeepers like an army of devourthe shopkeepers like an army of devour-ing locusts, carrying all things in the way of advertising cards before them. Some of them, residing out of town, even go so far as to send letters, with stamps inclosed, asking that the cards be sent to them. It is curious to see how far the mania is extending. In some in-stances young women have been known to go into stores and make purchases of goods for which they had no need, merely for the sake of obtaining a pret-tily-colored and printed card. The candy dealers and confectioners are reaping quite a harvest by keeping these cards, which they give purchasers only. Even "13-15-14" pales now before the new craze, and the female mind has at last found something to occupy it even last found something to occupy it ever more than dress.—New York Express.

The Czar and the Victims of the Winter Palace Explosion.

Palace Explosion.
 Palace Explosion.
 In the church of the military hospital, at St. Petersburg, a requiem mass was transparent fabrics. The Tallien overskirt, open up the left side, and scarfs that hang in Oriental style down the left side, where they end in tassels, are favorite designs for such drapings. Bazar.
 Fashion Notes.
 Beaded trimmings are in great vogue. Some of the new suits are flourced to the waist.
 Everything odd, everything quaint is considered stylish.
 The fashionable hat of the summer will be a broad-brimmed Tascan straw.
 Mercutio plumes and Prince of Wales in son.

VALUE OF COINS.

What Peculiar Coins from 1793 to 1976 ara Worth.

We print below the prices paid by most of the large dealers in the United States for the coins mentioned. Private collectors would in many cases pay more, as there are very few complete collections, the one at the Philadelphia mint not even being complete: 1793—Half cent, 75 cents; one cent, \$2.

*2.
1794.—Half cent, 20 cents; one cent, 10 cents; five cents, \$1.25; fifty cents, \$3; one dollar, \$10.
1795.—Half cent, 5 cents; one cent, 5 cents; for cents, 5

1795—Half cent, 5 cents; one cent, 5 cents; five cents, 25 cents; fifty cents, 55 cents; one dollar, \$1.25. 1796—Half cent, \$5; one cent, 10 cents; five cents, \$1; ten cents, 50 cents; twien-ty-five cents, \$1; fifty cents, \$10; one dollar, \$1.50. 1797—Half cent, 5 cents; one cent, 5 cents; five cents, 50 cents; ten cents \$1; fifty cents, \$10; one dollar, \$1.50. 1798—One cent, 2 cents; ten cents, \$1; one dollar, \$1.50.

one dollar, \$1.50. one dollar, \$1.50. 1799—One cent, \$5; one dollar, \$1.60. 1800—Half cent, 5 cents; one cent, 3 cents; five cents, 25 cents; ten cents, \$1; one dollar, \$1.10. 1801—One cent, 3 cents; five cents, \$1;

ten cents, \$1; fifty cents, \$2; one dollar, \$1.25.

1802—Half cent, 50 cents; one cent, 2 cents; ten cents, \$1; fifty cents, \$2; one

dollar, \$1 25. 1803—Half cent, 2 cents; one cent, 2 cents; five cents, \$10; ten cents, \$1; one dollar, \$1.10. 1804—Half cent, 2 cents; one cent, \$2;

1804—Half cent, 2 cents; one cent, 52; five cents, 75 cents; ten cents, \$2; twen-ty-five cents, 75 cents; one dollar, \$100. 1805—Half cent, 2 cents; one cent, 3 cents; five cents, \$1.50; ten cents, 25 cents.

1806-Half cent, 2 cents; one cent, 3 cents.

1807—Half cent, 2 cents; one cent, 3 cents; ten cents, 25 cents. 1808—Half cent, 2 cents; one cent, 5

cents. 1809-Half cent, 1 cent; one cent, 25 ents; ten cents, 50 cents. 1810-Half cent, 5 cents; one cent, 5

cents. 1811-Half cent, 25 cents; one cent, 10

1811—Half cent, 25 cents; one cent, 10 cents; ten cents, 50 cents. 1812—One cent, 2 cents. 1813—One cent, 5 cents. 1815—Fifty cents, \$5. 1821—One cent, 5 cents. 1822—Ten cents, \$1. 1823—One cent, 5 cents; twenty-five cents, \$10

ents. \$10. 1824-Twenty-five cents, 40 cents. 1824—1 Wenty-five cents, 1925—Half cent, 2 cents. 1826—Half cent, 2 cents; one cent, 50

1827-One cent, 3 cents; twenty-five

cents, \$10. 1828-Half cent, 1 cent; twenty-five

Java - Half cent, 1 cent; twenty-five cents, 30 cents.
1829 - Half cent, 2 cents.
1830 - Half cent, 2 cents.
1835 - Half cent, 2 cents.
1835 - Half cent, 1 cent.
1836 - Fitty cents, \$3; one dollar, \$3.
1838 - Ten cents, 25 cents.
1839 - One dollar, \$10.
1846 - Five cents, 50 cents.
1851 - Half cent, 1 cent; twenty-five cents.
30 cents; one dollar, \$10.
1852 - Twenty-five cents, 30 cents;
1652 - Twenty-five cents, 30 cents;
1652 - Half cent, 1 cent; twenty-five cents, \$2; one dollar, \$10.
1852 - Half cent, 1 cent; twenty-five (with no arrows).
\$2.50; one dollar, \$1.25.

1854-Half cent, 2 cents; one dollar,

1855-'57-Half cents, 5 cents; one dol-

lar, \$1.50. 1856-Half cent, 5 cents; one dollar,

1867-Three cents, 25 cents, 1868-60 - Three cents, 25 cents. 1870-Three cents, 15 cents. 1871-Two cents, 10 cents; three

1871—Two cents, 10 cents; three cents, 55 cents. 1873—Two cents, 50 cents; three cents, 50 cents. 1877-78—Twenty cents, \$1.50. These prices are for good ordinary coins without holes. Fine specimens are worth more.

The Stevens Battery.

Speaking of naval matters, writes a New York correspondent, I notice the approaching sale of the Stevens battery, which is one of the strange features of this port. The tuilding in which it is enclosed, with the surrounding prem-ises, covers two acres, and as there is no probability that it will ever be used its demolition is now urged. The Stevens family has become famous for its im-mense wealth, which is chiefly due to the Hoboken property and the ferry,

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF EMPIRE.

The Progress Made by Bussia Since the

-An Interesting Summary. Referring to the recent twenty-fifth anniversary of the Czar Alexander's ac-cession to the throne of Russia, a New

anniversary of the Czar Alexander's accession to the throne of Russia, a New York paper says: The opening of the reign which has just completed its twenty-fifth year was the gloomiest period of Russian history; but it was also the most profitable. "We owe gratitude." says the Moscow Gazette, "even to England herself, for her blows shatiered the pernicious sys-tem that was destroying us, opened our eyes to the real state of our internal strength, and cleared the way for all the reforms now in progress." This is no exaggeration. Russia has made more real-progress since the accession of Alex-ander II. than during the whole preced-ing century. In 1855 she had only 419 miles of railway; she has now upward of 10,000. In 1855 only three cities in the whole empire—viz., St. Petersburg, Moscow and Odessa- were even toler-ably paved or lighted; whereas, now every leading provincial town is well off in both respects, and the new St. Peters-burg gas company is one of the most flourishing in the empire. In 1855 the total number of factories in European Russia was 17.536, representing a yearly value of 350,000,000 rubles, (\$262,500,-000.) By 1867—the hall-way point of the present reign—23.721 factories were at work, with an annual yield of 500,000,000. the present reign = 25, 221 incorres were at work, with an annual yield of 500,000,-000 rubles, and both figures are now con-siderably higher. The iniquities of the legal system of that day, carried on ac-cording to the obsolete forms of medice val law, were almost too monstrous for belief; whereas, now trial by jury, in-troduced in 1863, is a national institu-tion. The Russian soldier's term of service then extended over twenty-five years, whereas it is now limited to seven. Various cruel and degrading punishments, than in constant use in the punishments, than in constant use in the imperial army, are now almost abol-ished, only one man having "run the gantlet" in St. Petersburg since 1861. The 23,000,000 peasants who were slaves n 1855 are now freemen, and not a few of them have become land-owners or thriving merchants. Even in actual territory, Russia has gained consider-able. In Europe she has acquired Southern Bessarabia. In Asia Minor she has annexed part of Northern Ar-mepia. In Central Asia she has won a territory as large as France, while her territory as large as France, while her Siberian frontier has been advanced nearly a 1,000 miles at the expense of China, and the important island of Sag-halin, extorted from Japan

China, and the important island of Sag-halin, extorted from Japan. But, apart from all this, Russia has achieved a step which will go far to supply her greatest want. She has formed, not indeed a substantial middle class, but that which will be the germ of such a class, and which is expanding every year. This is the one thing lack-ing to insure the stability of the empire. Of the 55,000,000 inhabitants contained by Russia proper in 1861.29 000.000 were Of the 55,000,000 inhabitants contained by Russia proper in 1661, 29,000,000 were free peasants and 23,000,000 serfs, leav-ing only 1,000,000 nobles, 4,000,000 bur-gesses, and 650,000 priests to form the counterbalancing minority. The eman-cipation of that year, by destroying the people was still non-existent, placed Russia in the position of a state with its upper class gone, its lower class not yet come and no middle class at all. The same sluggish ignorance which makes the Russian 'mujik" proof against the whispers of disaffection, renders him absolutely useless to the political life of absolutely useless to the political life of his country. What is wanted is a rea-soning, not a reasonless, obedience. Russia's safety lies in the creation of a class of practical and well-to-do men of business for price or other in wells are business, for whom order implies pros perity, and disorder absolute ruin. The The perity, and disorder absolute ruin. The existence of such a class in France made the commotion of 1830 short and com-paratively bloodless, rendered abortive the attempted outbreak of 1832, and tided over the great political crisis o 1878-9 without any outbreak at all; and the remedy which has succeeded in Paris may be trusted not to fail in St. Peters-burg. burg.

How to Make an Audifan

A correspondent of a New York pa-per writes: I have experimented con-siderably to ascertain the cheapest as well as the best method of hearing through the teeth. I am partially deaf myself and naturally sympathetic with those so afflicted, especially with those who are unable to purchase the high-priced audinhones. For the small cost of ten cents what I

call an audifan can be made which will give as good satisfaction as any audi-phone yet invented.

phone yet invented. I take a common Japanese fan, one with reed handle and braces entire, cut off about hall an inch from the top edge, adjust thereto a small strip of tin blnd-ing, four or five inches in length and a

What She Had Lost.

What She Had Lost. Some funny incidents occur on the night cars on the Bellefontaine railway and not the least droll among these re-cently was what followed the advent on the ten minutes to two car of a vigor-ous lady who, with her husband, had evidently been making a late visit at the house of some friend. She wes a stalwart, aggressive female, in rather striking personal contrast to her milk-and-watery looking husband, and as soon as she had taken her seat she thrust her head forward and began a careful scrutiny of the face of a lady on the opposite side of the car. She evi-dently knew or thought she knew the name of the person she was staring at. Finally, unable to restrain herself any longer, she asked:

Finally, unable to restrain herself any longer, she asked: "Ain't you Mary Slawson, that was?" The lady addressed replied that she formerly bore the name given, though she had been married since. "And don't you remember me? We used to live close by you, you know?" "Oh, yes; I remember you well." "Ah, I thought you would. Well, I've lost my daughter Sarah since I knew you."

Yes iost my daughter Sarah since I knew you."
"Indeed, I'm sorry to hear that."
"Yes; and John -- you remember John. well-he's lost a leg."
"That's very bad, I'm sure."
"Yes; had it cut off by the cars; and my daughter Jane, she's lost her husband."

That is too bad."

"That is too bad." "Yes; and Henry—you remember my son Henry—he's lost his place." "That is unfortunate, certainly." "Oh, it's real mean; and I've lost al-most all my teeth." "I hadn't noticed it, I'm surel've.' "That's because I've got new ones, but I've lost 'em just the same; and my husband, he's lost most of his hair." The lady on the other side of the car had exhausted her stock of sympathetic expressions, and said nothing. The lady who had lost so much in one way or another, leaned back in her place, beaming with satisfaction and self-suf-ficiency. She had evidently a profound ficiency. She had evidently a profound contempt for such people as talk only about the weather when they meet a friend.--St. Louis Republican. ficiency.

An Eccentric Character:

An Eccentric Character: George Albree, who died a short time ago in Pittsburg. Pa., in his seventy-eighth year, was apeculiar character as well as a local celebrity. Although he had been a merchant and had made an ample fortune, he had many crochets and various private pursuits which he was fond of discussing. He took a deep interest in meteorology, having kept a record of the weather for nearly half a century. He was often called the weather clerk, and he believed that no American living was so intimately acquainted as he with the subject, on which he was claways voluble. The signal service bureau report never pleased him. He always declared that the men who made it did not under-stand their business, and that they were continually blundering in their predic-tions. He had long been a weather prophet, and a number of lucky guesses had so filed him with self-confidence tions. He had long been a weather prophet, and a number of lucky gnesses had so filled him with self-confidence and egotism that he was impatient of any opposition. One of his favorite speeches was: "What I don't know about weather isn't worth knowing." Born in the ancient town of Salem, Mass., he ran away to sea when he was only ten, and served on board a pri-vateersman during the war of 1842. He took part in a number of minor envateersman during the war of 1612. He took part in a number of minor en-gagements; witnessed the fight between the Boxer and Enterprise off the coast of Maine, and, having been wounded, drew a pension from the private navy fund. He was, it is said, the last pri-vateer pensioner, having survived all his fellows. Theology was one of his specialties, and he had written and pub-lished at his own expense several works thereon. He did not belong to any ect, havng so many opinions and be-liefs of his own. Nearly everybody knew him in Pittsburg and liked him, for his eccentricity did not prevent him from being interesting

The Hero a Bull-Fighter is in Spain.

The Here a Bull-Fighter is in Spain. Speaking of the fete held in Paris for the relief of the Murcia sufferers, a cor-respondent of the London Truth writes: Of all the innumerable lions at the Hippodrome, the espadas, or profes-sional bull-fighters, were the most lion-ized. In Spain their yearly earnings range from \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year, and no prima donna receives hand-somer presents from male enthusiasts and female admirers. If it were cus-tomary for them to go in their bare feet, they would, I dare say, wear diamonds in their toes as well as on their fingers, which are covered with these sparkling gems. They have double buttons of diamonds, large as marrowfat peas, to button their shirt-collars, and rows of smaller ones fastening their embroidered linen breast-fronts. In the rosettes or their shoes are stones of the finest water. Spanish ladies of rank are not ashamed to write love letters to espadas. The espada is a dandy without being a fop. If he chooses, he can pass his evenings in the company of grandees. If he is to write for andy without being a fop. If he chooses, he can pass his evenings in the company of grandces. If he is ill, the king sends daily to inquire after the state of his health, and he must be a careless dog if he is not able to retire in the prime of life from the arena on a good fortune.

\$1.50. 1858-One dollar, \$10. 1863-One confar, \$10. 1863-64-65-Three cents, 25 cents. 1866-Half cent, 6 cents; three cents, 25 cents; five cents, 10 cents; twenty-five cents, 30 cents. 1867-Three cents. 25 cents; five

The served a term on the island.

A Combination o Bulls.

A Combination o Bulls. A few years ago there was on a Texas cattle ranch a large and valuable im-ported Brahma bull, the acknowledged hampion of the range. Two graded bulls seemed to be the objects of his dislikes and he never missed an opportunity for felling them to the ground. These two bulls were also never seen to meet each other on triendly terms. One morning, however, the herdsmen observed them standing with their horns locked and their noses almost touching the grass, yet there was nothing in their actions that indicated an unfriendly spirit. They appeared to be comrauning about something. This attitude continued a few minutes, when one of the bulls started off in a heavy trot, uttering an angry, subdued bellow, and lashing his tail. The other followed a short dis-tance behind. On they went to where the Brahma bull was grazing. The meeting, as usual, resulted in the Brah-ma promptly knocking over the first oull that approached, but us as the was meeting, as usual, resulted in the Brah-ma promptly knocking over the first oull that approached, but just as he was in the act the other ran up and drove his horns into his side. The Brahma staggered a few steps, fell and soon died. The two graded bulls then quietly walked off in different directions, and, although they remained in the herd long afterward, they were never again seen fighting.

A Minnesota man is pursuing a party of gypsies, who break camp whenever he gets near them. He thinks they have stolen his little girl, three years old, who disappeared a few months ago.

Jet fringes, passementeric and the new "blackberry buttons" of fine jet are used on rich black dresses.

For full-dress bodices a new cut is coming in, viz., high on the shoulders and en cour back and front. It is not becoming.

Polonaises are too useful to be set aside, and are being resuscitated in Paris as "over-dresses," often made with popiers as "ove paniers.

Black polka-dotted grenadines are made up over black satin, and there are very fine black cashmeres embroidered with polka dots to be made up with plain black cashmere.

Long scarfs of black twilled silk to be worn in mourning are made double, edged with black footing, and are shirred a short distance from the ends to give the effect of tassels.

Embroidery is invading all domains, and only awaits the spring to blossom in full splendor-embroidery in silk or chenille, mixed with beads, embroidery entirely of beads, in various colors, or of one color only.

A narrow knife-plaiting of dark red satin is around the bottom of the skirt of nearly all the French dresses, no mat-ter how light or how dark the material of the dress is; indeed, this gay finish is seen as frequently as were white lace or muslin balayeuses on dresses last vear.

Dark blue linen and navy blue Scotch ginghams are made into short dresses with striped claret-colored borders, or else the gayest Turkish red calico with palm-leaf figures is used for the cuffs, collars, pockets, borders and for a tull guimpe, which is finished at the top with a frill.

Harper's Bazar says that in New York white petitooats are entirely abandoned, and there are in preparation petitooats of black foulard or Surah, trimmed with narrow flounces which are edged with white lace, or else with lace embroid-

alace, and spoke kindly to each one of them.

one of them. On the next day, after mass, the burial of the ten bodies took place. The burial procession was honored by the presence of the Grand Duke Constantine, accomof the Grand Duke Constantine, accom-panied by his son, Governor-General Gourko, Prince Imeretensky, General Zouroff, and a large number of generals, officers and soldiers. This is the first instance on record of the bodies of pri-vate soldiers being carried to the grave by officers of the highest rank. The first coffin was borne by Prince Souvcroff. Rimniksky, Count V zrontzoff-Dashkoff, two generals and two colonels. All the coffins were decorated with wreaths sent by the Grand Duchess Alexandra Josephovna. The bodies of the ten sol-diers were burled in one grave, over which will soon be erected a monument. --Faris Golos. -Paris Golos.

Leap-Year Laconics.

This being leap-year, a boarder at an up-town amateur hotel thought it fine fun to put a bent pin on each vacant chair, until one agile feeder leaped up four feet in the air and came down with his great unwashed hand in the only bowl of hash in the house. There was a famine until supper time.—Wheeling Sunday Leader.

Our Burlington girls—ahem! young ladies—are like "the frog who would a wooing go," they leap to if this year. —Burlington (N. J.) Enterprise.

The most dismal feature connected with leap-year is the revival of old maid jokes. The jokes are older than the maids.—Quincy Modern Argo.

Old maids hold the fort this year, consequently we are mum concerning his charming class of people.—Gowand terprise.

Said one of society's smart ornaments to a lady friend: "This is leap-year, and I suppose you will be asking some one to marry yoa?" "Oh, no," was the reply, "my finances won't permit me to support a, husband."—Oil Oily Derrick.

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the Hoboken property and the ferry, both of which have become immensely valuable. Old John Stevens was a re-markable inventor. He not only built a steamboat almost contemporary with Fulton's first effort, but he was our rail-way p'oneer. In 1826 he built a small Fulton's first effort, but he was our rail-way p'oneer. In 1896 he built a small railroad on his grounds and operated a locomotive which made six miles an hour. It was a great curiosity, espe-cially when he gave his opinion that a railroad would soon be built from New York to Buffalo. He lived to see his locomotive in successful operation. His son, Robert L. Stevens, died in 1866, son, Robert L. Stevens, died in 1856, aged sixty-eight. He was a remarkable inventor, at least in navigation, and among his other creations was the above mentioned iron battery. He began the work in 1845, his plan being to con-struct a vessel which should be proof against the heaviest shot. This work he continued till his death, but when the rebellion began it was not accepted by the department, and the improve-

against the heaviest shot. This work he continued till his death, but when the rebellion began it was not accepted by the department, and the improve-ments of the age have rendered it really worthless. Hence the mighty vessel in which a quarter million has been ex-pended will be taken to pieces and its material sold for old iron; a sad instance of a work of genius becoming not only utterly useless, but also an incumbrance, and whose removal will be an item of heavy expense. The dimensions of this enormous vessel are as follows: Length 415 feet, breadth 48 feet, depth 39 feet. She has ten boilers, eight driving engines and mine subordinate engines. She is built entirely of iron, with sharp bow and stern, and her measurement as com-pared with merchant vessels is 5,500 tons. Such is the monster which is to be torn to pieces—a task almost as great as its construction.

Street garments are of two kinds. They are (ither very long or very short. The stylish ragian reaches to the heels. The 5 hu cape scarcely covers the should rs. Between these is the jacket, very plain but well cut into the figure and with a strait Jersey skirt.

adjust thereto a small strip of tin bind-ing, four or five inches in length and a quarter of an inch in width when doubled, and clinch the same for mouth-piece. I then give the whole fan one coat of shellac and lampblack, using enough black to overcome in part the gloss of the shellac. If one end of a small strip of curved spring brass wire be inserted just over the string that gives tension to the curved wooden brace, so as to rest against it, and the other end is clinched between the edges of the metal binding, the fan will as-sume the proper position and be always ready for use. The fan should be painted and allowed to dry thoroughly before the curved brace is adjusted. The fan can be used without the brace. If the brace is used a strip of narrow silk should be pasted down the center of the fan to protect the paper. Persons who fan to protect the paper. Persons who have tried the high-priced audiphones and dentaphones have thrown them aside for my simple contrivance.

Mother.

There is one being in this world who can afford comfort in the heaviest sor-row and soften the most rigorous time of our life. We call this being mother. row and soften the most rigorous time of our life. We call this being mother. God gave her to us to sweetea with her kisses of love the bitter cup that is often pressed to our lips. He sent her to our cradle with the wings of affection to hids from our view the dark future into which we are to be hurried to contend with death. He appointed her to fold our hands in the first prayer, and made her smile the dawn of the infinitude of our hopes. To us she is the incarnation of goodness, virtue and mercy, and in the hour of temptation we may hear her tender voice pleading to our soul. Whenever we feel a generous emotion, the desire to dry a human tear, to heip the unfortunate, to bereform any noble act for our fellov-beings, we are often unconsciously impelled by the subtle power of the mother's influence, for it is she who fashions our character and stamps upon it impressions that re-main forever.

He Found a Bowery Boy.

He Found a Bowery Boy. It is related of Thackeray that, being very desirous to see a "Bowery boy," a New York rough of twenty years ago, he went with a friend into the haunts of that peculiar creature to look for one. Very soon his companion pointed out to him a genuine specimen, standing on the corner of a street against a lamp-post, red-shirted, black-trousered, soap-locked, shiny-hatted, with a cigar in his mouth elevated at an angle of forty-five degrees.

degrees. After contemplating him for a few moments, Thackeray said to his friend that he would like to talk to the fellow, and asked if he might do so. "Surely," he was told; "go to him and ask him to direct you somewhere." Thereupon Thackeray approached, and said, politely: "My friend, I should like to go to—" such a place.

"My friend, I should like to go a such a place. "Well," replied the Bowery boy, in his peculiar tones, and without moving anything but his lips, as he looked up laxily at the tall, gray-haired novelist— "well, sonny, you can go, if you won't stay too long." Thackeray was satisfied.

A fellow stopped at a hotel at Lead-rille and the landlord charged him seven dollars a day for five days. "Didn't you make a mistake?" "No," said the landlord. "Yes, you did : you thought you got all the money I had, but you are mistaken. I have a whole purse ful. in another pocket."