TALES OF SUFFERING.

Incidents of the Terrible Famine in Ireland.

Incidents of the Terrible Famine in Frehand. By direction of the citizens' Irish famine reliet committee, of Philadel-phia, their sub-committee on distribu-tion addressed letters of inquiry to re-sponsible parties in Ircland for infor-mation as to the extent and severity of the distress in the several localities. Among other letters received in reply were the following: Sister S. M. Teresa, of the convent of Our Lady of Mercy, Cappaquin, writes:

Sister S. M. Teresa, of the convent of Our Lady of Mercy, Cappaquin, writes: Since the famine years there was not. I believe, such distress, because the farm-ers and shopkeepers who were able to help the poor people, either by giving them work or alms, are now as badly off as themselves. Many of the farmers could not pay their rents and are sold out. May our good God comfort them and inspire those who have money to be generous, at least for a few months, when we are in hopes things will not look so awfully hopeless as at present. When Katy's \$10 came we commenced the children's breakfast, which we have continued to keep on ever since; but the children's breakfast, which we have continued to keep on ever since; but last week, when the numbers had in-creased to nearly eighty, it was an-nounced in school that from Monday all whose fathers were living should break-fast at home. Although the father may earn one shilling or one shilling four-pence on fine days, what is it but starva-tion when rent, fuel and food are to be paid for? As to clothes, they are out of the question. question

Mrs. Cullinane, of Bantry, writes: I am sorry to say there is great distress here. But for the money supplied by the friends in Dublin and what was conhere. But for the money supplied by the friends in Dublin and what was con-tributed by the shopkeepers I don't know what would have become of the small farmers and laborers. Every mem-ber of the relief committee has his time fully engaged. You know the district from Luave bridge to Glengariff and how wretched the inhabitants are all the way. The poor creatures getno em-ployment, their crops failed altogether, and they have to come down to Bantry to get a share of the relief, which, on account of being divided between so many, sometimes a family is obliged to subsist for a week on a couple of shil-lings. Picture to yourself perhaps eight or nine human beings living on two shillings per week. It just keeps them from dying of starvation. I went into a house to-day in which there were three sick children lying on what ap-peared to me to be old meal bags, and the covering was not much better. In the mother's arms was a fourth child, who, I was told, was recovered from the mother's arms was a fourth child, who, I was told, was recovered from "the sickness," but was not able to walk from weakness. There were other chil-dren, also, looking miscrable. The father was only able to get work for two days last week, and the mother assured me the only drink she was able to give the sick children was water. I am listening to similar stories of miscry every day. to similar stories of misery every day. Crowds of poor people come about the house trying to get some of the relief. Only two landlords contributed to the fund—one gave \$25 and the other \$15. I don't know how any person can be so heartless as to put forward a statement to the effect that there is no distress. Unfortunately there is, and until crops grow it will continue. I hope the col-lections to relieve our poor people will be kept up in America. If those cease Ireland will be in a bad way. God bless the good people who have given us their money so generously, and I trust that He who has His own wise ends in view will grant a plentiful harvest pear.

Sheep Killed by Grass Seed.

The penalty of getting hay seed in one's hair must be serious in some parts of Australia. There are districts in that country where the sheep are much dis-tressed and often actually destroyed by he seeds of certain grasses called "Fle-hilla." which, having once fallen upon he seeds of certain grasses called "Fle-hilla," which, having once fallen upon rbeen caught by the wool,quickly work their way through the skins of the ani-mals into their flesh. The ripe seeds of these grasses are armed with recurved barbules whose points, being sharp as needles, easily penetrate the skin, every movement of the animal tending to drive the seed deeper and deeper into the flesh. The mutton exposed for sale in the butchers' shops is sometimes so full of The seed rank of the rest in the seed see and the seed deeper and deeper into the desh. The mutton exposed for sale in the butchers' shops is sometimes so full of these grass seeds that it excites the attention of strangers. One newly arrived mination it appeared that many of the brought from England. On close examinant describes a fore-quarter of mutton exposed for sale in the bag of chaff in which it had been brought from England. On close examinant describes a fore-quarter of mutton as resembling a ham just taken from the bag of chaff in which it had been brought from England. On close examinant describes a fore-quarter of mutton as resembling a ham just taken from the bag of chaff in which it had been the brought from England. On close examinant they rarely killed a sheep that was not infrequently found actually piercing the att the seeds are not infrequently found actually piercing the and the effects of their movements. One writer says that he heart, liver and kidneys of sheep that was died from the effects of their movements. One writers asys that he heart, liver and kidneys of sheep that was died from the effects of their movements. One writer says that he heart, liver and kidneys of sheep that was died from the effects of their movements. One writer says that he heart, liver and kidneys of sheep that was died from the effects of their movements. One writer says that he heart in the seeds that they felt like a bag of needles, if squeezed in the hand. On have died from the elects of their horrs ments. One writer says that he has found "the internal organs so crowded with the seeds that they felt like a bag of needles, if squeezed in the hand. On some "runs," where these grasses are specially abundant, the annual loss of sheep is a very serious matter. It has even been asserted that the northern part of Queensland is unfit for sheep be-cause of the great abundance of the boxious grasses. noxious grasses

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

Ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, has given \$50,000 to the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Louisville, Ky., to endow a professorship.

There are, it is said. 150,000 German Protestants in Brazil, the majority o whom are Lutherans. They are very poorly supplied with pastors and churches.

The Rev. George G. Pentecost, the re-vivalist, has closed a very successful series of revival meetings in Detroit— the most successful, it is said, ever held in that city.

The Scottish Episcopal church has seven bishops, 212 churches, and 225 clergymen, against 1,639 ministers and 1,530 churches belonging to the Estab-lished church of Scotland.

The Baptists of New Jersey have 175 churches, with 32,737 members. The members, as related to the population of the State, stand as one to twenty-seven. These churches report 16,371 baptisms in the past ten years, or about 1600 a year. 1,600 a year.

The triennial session of the Free Will The triennial session of the Free Will Baptist General conference will be held at Weirs, on Lake Winnipesockee, New Hampshire, beginning July 21. This is the centennial year of the denomination, the first church having been organized at New Durham, near Weirs, in 1780.

The value of the church property of the Northern Methodist church in the South is estimated at \$6,500,000. The benevolent collections last year amounted to \$67,650, of which \$10,130 was contributed by the colored mem-bers.

bers. Chicago has 213 churches, besides 20 mission chapels and 11 Adventist and Spiritualist societies. The Catholics have 34 of the churches, the Baptists 24, the Lutherans 24, the Methodists 19, the Presbyterians 18, and the Episco-palians, Congregationalists and He-brews 10 each palians, Cong brews 10 each.

brews 10 each. The Freedmen's Aid society proposes to the friends of the late Bishop Haven to raise \$30,000 for the completion of Clark University, at Atlanta, Ga., as a suitable monument to his memory, his name to be given to a professorship in the institution, in which he was very which interested much interested.

It is estimated that among the Eng It is estimated that among the Eng-lish-speaking population of the world there are 18,000,000 Episcopalians, 16,-000,000 Methodists, 13,500,000 Roman Catholics, 10,250,000 Presbyterians, 8,000,000 Baptists, 6,000,000 Congrega-tionalists, 1,000,000 Unitarians. Of other religious sects there are 1,500,000 adherents and 8,500,000 are of no par-tional religion ticular religion.

The Rev. Theodore Monod, a promi-nent Protestant pastor of Paris, has been deputed by a Frenchugaissionary society to visit the United States, to represent the present condition and needs of Protestantism in France, and to obtain hole for the armergination of Daris and help for the evangelization of Paris and other parts of that country. M. Monod studied theology in the United States.

studied theology in the United States. A careful inquiry into the statistics of the work of the Methodist Episcopal church in the South shows that there are 213,776 white and 197,123 colored members, a gain of 6,000 colored and about 8,000 white members in two years. There was an increase in the same period of 129 preachers and 24,228 Sunday-school scholars. The number of baptisms last year was very large, reaching 40,406, about one-half being of adults. adults

adults. The Salvation Army has considerable strength in Great Britain. It has an an-nual income of nearly \$100,000, and its organization includes 120 corps, 180 of ficers and 3,256 speakers. It holds 50, 000 meetings in the course of a year, in 143 theaters and music halls, beside about 40,000 open air meetings. One estimate of the aggregate of the audi-ences places it at 2,000,000.

The People of Havana and Their Customs.

The horses are small, generally in poor condition, but tough as a knot; their endurance under the broiling sun of this climate is remarkable; they trot off at a fair gait and never seem to tire. The crucity practiced upon dumb beasts is shocking; the horses are most unmercifully which are almost ex-clusively used in drawing service-moving immense loads with clumsy, heavy carts - are crucily goaded with a pole steel-tipped to a sharp point. The oxen are so harnessed that they draw from their heads, and rope reins are attached to rings in their noses to direct their course. Dumb beasts are overworked, poorly fed and tortured to death. Possessed as they are of won-derful endurance, they break down and are used up in three or four years at longest under such cruci usage. Alabama Arkansas California Colorado Connectic Delaware Florida. Georgia. Illinois . Indiana. Kansas . . Kentucky Louisiana Maine . . . Maryland . Margard The sum realized from the recent sale of the Demidoff paintings in Florence (\$537,365) is very large, but it has been excelled at least once and approached several times. The Gillott collection of 525 pictures brought \$806,050 in 1872; Mr. Albert Grant sold his 205 pictures for \$520,684; in 1875, Mr. Mendel's Manley Hall collection of 445 pictures sold for \$449,800, and twenty years carlier, Lord Northwick's 1,881 pictures brought him \$483,198 in cash. With-Tennessee Texas Vermont... carlier, Lord Northwick's 1,881 pictures brought him \$488,198 in cash. With-out making the statement too positively, it is probable that the largest sum ever actually paid for any single canvas was \$119,644, the picture being Murillo's "Conception of the Virgin," which was bought for the Louvre at Paris, at the sale of Marshal Soul's collection in 1852. And possibly \$60,000 is the largest sum ever received for a single work by a living artist, the picture in this case being "1807," the painter Meissonier, and the buyer A. T. Stew-art.

A Modern Romulus.

In his interesting work, entitled 'Jungle Life in India," Mr. Ball has "Jungle Life in India," Mr. Ball has adduced good reasons for believing that the old classical story of the rearing of Romulus and Remus by a she-wolf may be founded on fact. This author cites the case of two lads in an orphanage at Sekandra, near Agra, who had been discovered among wolves, and in many ways shared the habits of these ani-mals. One of his stories is supported by a letter from Professor Max Muller. It says: A trooper sent by the native governor of Chandaur to demand pay-ment of some revenue, was passing along the banks of the river about noon, when he saw, a large female wolf leave her ment of some revenue, was passing along the banks of the river about noon, when he saw a large female wolf leave her den, followed by three whelps and a lit-tle boy. The boy went on all-fours, and when the trooper tried to catch him he ran as fast as the whelps and kept up with the old one. They all entered the den, but were dug out by the people with pickaxes, and the boy was secured. He struggled hard to rush into every hole or den they came near. He became alarmed when he saw a grown-up per-son, but tried to fly at children and bite them. He rejected cooked meat with disgust, but delighted in raw flesh and bones, putting them under his paws like a dog. They tried to make him speak, but could get nothing from lim but an argry growl or snarl. Another instance is quoted as having occurred at Chupra. A Hindoo father and mother went out to cut their crop in March, 1843. The woman had with her a little boy, who lately had been severely burned on the left knee. While the parents were at work the child was car-ried off by a wolf. Some years after-ward a wolf with three cubs was seen about ten miles from Chupra followed by a boy. The boy, aiter much resist ance, was caught and recognized by the mark of the burn on the left knee. He could never be brought to speak. He used to mutter and snarl, but never articulated distinctly. The pans of his knees and the points of his elbows had become horny from going on all-fours with the wolves. In November, 1850, knees and the points of his elbows had become horny from going on all-fours with the wolves. In November, 1850, this boy escaped again and disappeared into the jungle. Thus the "she-wolf's litter" of Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome" may have been, after all, no meth myth.

John Bright.

John Bright. It is related that once a party o Americans entered a studio, where a fine portrait, just completed, was stand-ing on the artist's casel. "Oh." said one of the Americans, "that must be John Bull." ing on the Oh,

"that must be John Bull." "No," quietly responded the artist, "it's John Bright." The anecdote forcibly illustrates the truly British physical type of the Qua-ker orator and statesman. In personal aopearance, certainly, he is an English-man of Englishmen. Robust, though not corpulent, of body; with a round, full face, and boid, straight nose; his countenance rounded, open, healthfully ruddy, having a remarkable purity of complexion and fine texture of skin; the eyes, large, gray, clear, bright, some-times stern and defiant, but in repose often gentle and kindly; decision and times stern and defiant, but in repose often gentle and kindly; decision and vigor most plainly expressed in the resolute mouth and firm jaw and chin; a face less mobile than calm and set; the brow broad and white, and arched high at the top; the whole frame strong, well-proportioned, almost massive, in-dicating great powers of endurance, and giving, even at his present age, no hint of that delicacy of health which has in recent years impaired his public activ-ity. In his company, one has a keen ity. In his company, one has a keen sense of his power, one feels himself in the presence of a born leader of men. He holds his head high, and looks you, and every one, full in the face; and that with a keen, searching glance that rather robs you of your case. Self-re-liance, honesty, pride of intellect, reso-lution-nay, even intolerance-may be used in this concertion.

John Bright is now in his sixty-ninth year. He is two years younger than Gladstone and six younger than Lord Bearonsfield; and as English statesmen Beaconsfield; and as English statesmen are a peculiarly vigorous race, and often continue their public activities into the eighties, it may be hoped that he has still some years of labor in the cause of reform before him. His public life be-gan in 1843, when he was thirty-two years of age, in which year be was elected to parliament by the old historic city of Durham. Four years later he took his seat for the first time as the representative of the great progressive constiluency of Manchester. His career in the house of commons, therefore, has extended over a period of thirty-seven years.—Good Company.

The Debts of the States.

Below we have compiled a table show-ing the debts of the States of the Union in 1840 and 1879. The figures for 1840

FOR THE FAIR SEX. Fashion Notes.

Street dresses are all short. The surtout is the coming garment. Waistcoats are going out of fashion.

The day of the white chip bonnet is Gold glitters and sparkles on everythir g.

A great deal of red is used on black dresses.

A new lace is painted in peacock eather eyes. Silk muslin bonnet crowns will be

uch worn.

Shoes for street wear show the sensi-ble English heel. New suits of white nainsook are flounced to the waist.

Languedoc lace is much used for trim-ming evening dresses.

Crepe lisse ruchings are set inside the brins of small bonnets.

Ruby beads and yellow pearls are the atest novelties in beads.

Friezes should be from twenty to wenty-four inches deep.

It is impossible to make a collarette oo large for the fashion.

Blondes wear black lace scarfs with-out any white lace or flowers.

Heliotrope and cream is the favorite combination of colors this season.

Yellow sunflowers and crimson pop-pies are favorite flowers this season.

Eugenie net, much used in millinery, hows gilt threads in diamond meshes.

New cashmeres come in all fashion-able colors and are unusually rich in Sleeveless habit corsages of velvet or satin are wornover ball dresses of tulle

or gauze. Satins figure extensively among hand-some fabrics for costumes and bonnet

Beaded and jet passementerie forms a fashionable garniture for costumes of silk and satin.

Beaded passementeries are largely used for trimming silk and satin mantles and dresses. Plain colored French buntings will be

combined with figured foulards for wear at watering-places.

New dress buttons come in two sizes-one intended for the coat and the other for the dress waist.

The prevailing fancy for directoire styles has brought undraped toilets largely into fashion.

Cotton satin, with printed designs of flowers, is the novelty said to be held in reserve for the summer.

Some of the new artificial flowers are furnished with celluloid leaves which appear very lifelike and are said to wear well.

Spring and summer mantles are weighted with a profusion of lace, rib-bon and jet fringe, network and orna-ments.

are covered with alternating dashes of two colors.

to be worn under draperies of silk foulard, Yeddo crape, and light woolen

Numbe veiling is the name of an inex-pensive dress material which ranks higher than bunting and comes in all the new shades.

Dresses of India muslin made in Paris are decorated with sultana scarfs of Oriental silk, embroidered with either gold or silver.

Lutestring ribbons have been revived

Dresses with plan corsages, plain tight iceves, and plain skirts without flounces, tabliers, or overskirts, are worn by some very fashionable women.

Scarfs of scarlet tulle, beaded with tiny pearl beads, are worn to advantage by those to whom scarlet is becoming, in place of the white illusion neck scarfs of last fall.

Hats with black velvet facings trim-med with scarfs or cream, pink and blue gauze may be worn by ladies to whose complexions neither of the bright colors is becoming alone.

Square handkerchiefs of bright colored striped foulard are twisted into pretty dress caps for ladies and fastened on the head with large Spanish pins or bouquets of artificial flowers.

Momie cleth which has steadily increased in favor since its first introduc-tion as a linen fabric is furnished now in handsome woolen goods finished with a crinkled or crape-like surface.

Three small ostrich tips shaded from

delicate blossoms and other florlated patterns, broche designs and dots on black, white, cream, dark and medium colored grounds. They furnish one of the most comfortable of fabrics for summer wear.

mer wear. Novelties in lingerie are constantly appearing. Among the newest are silk petticoats cut out on the border in squares. In each of these open places is a small inserted puffing. Some of these skirts are made of blue surah, with inserted puffings of light blue satin. The square pieces which are cut out of the lower part of these skirts are not more than six inches long and there are a number around the skirt. The newest and simplest fichus are

The newest and simplest fichus are The newest and simplest fichus are very large, and are of Indian muslin embroidered on the edges, so that here is not needed for trimming them, though the latter is sometimes added. They are in four different sizes, of which most are graceful additions to house toilettes for the present season, and will be worn out of doors during the summer, when, with the wide-brimmed garden hats, they complete most picturesque costumes. In London for dressy occasions hoods

most picturesque costumes. In London for dressy occasions hoods and muffs made of brocade, with strands of gold running through, are very fashionable. The hoods are sepa-rate from the dresses or jackets and are finished off in front with long loops and ends of colored (generally red) satin ribbon about three inches wide. The muffs have ribbon and lining to match, and are trimmed with black or coffee colored lace. Sometimes the toque is also of the same material.

also of the same material. Ball dresses are made by Worth with white skirts and colored bodices. Thus the skirts in some instances are white tulle, the bodice cardinal velvet, col-ored brocade, or Roman silk in pink and pale blue horizontal stripes or bars. The trimmings on such toilettes are various—plain satin, gauze striped satin, gold passementerie, woven to imitate embroidery, beaded gauze (the gauze into which beads are woven), and flowers in profusion are all used.

flowers in profusion are all used. Pretty percales and cambrics have dark blue, lavender or gray grounds, strewn with white polka dots. They are trimmed with narrow gathered ruffles edged with Russian braid edging or with torchon. Tucked yokes are on some of these dresses and a band edged with torchon lace borders the yoke, while below the yoke the waist forms a side plaited basque to be worn with a belt. Bands of plain blue gingham border the ruffles of striped blue and white cambric dresses. white cambric dresses.

white cambrie dresses. Buttons are a matter of great im-portance in modern toilettes. They are most fanciful and varied in style. Some are of enamel with flowers in the Japanese style, others of tortoise shell inlaid with gold, of carved mother-of-pearl, of engraved steel, steel cut in facets, cut jet, etc., but the most artistic are those of china, painted by hand and enameled. Some of these are quite little marvels, each butto₁ of the set being ornamented with a different pattern and becoming real works of art

Fans and Their Literature.

Fans and Their Literature. In the East, the use of the fan is of remote antiquity. There is a fine col-lection of fans among the Egyptian antiquities in the British muscum. Terence, who lived in the second cen-tury, B. C., refers, in one of his Latin comedies, to the fan, as used by the ladies of ancient Rome. The illustrations of vases and other remains of the classic times of Greece and Rome represent the kind of fans which were in use in those days, while the early manuscripts are embellished with drawings of those of medieval Bu-rope. The great pictures of Titian and his contemporaries carry the history down to more modern times. The fan was first brought into Euro-

The fan was first brought into European notriety by Catherine de Medicis, who introduced it into France. Great sums were spent in ornamenting

Great sums were spent in ornamenting tans, and many were painted on by the skillful fingers of Watteau. In the paimy days of the French court, when Louis XIV, and Marie Antoinette lived, there was a profligate extrava-gance in fans, which was extremely profitable to the manufacturers of them. Queen Elizabeth, of England when in full dress, carried a fan. During the sixteenth and seventeenth conturies, fans were used by gentlemen. During the sixteenth and seventeenth conturies, may were used by gentlemen. During the present century (1827), it was a blow given with a fan by the Dey of Algiers to the French consul, that led to the war which ended in making a French colony of that whole retion.

of that whole region. The out-door fan was large enough to screen the face from the sun, and in old prints ladies are seen carrying their fans in different positions, just as fancy pleased them.

In old times, the fan was used to ex-press, by peculiar movements, love, disdain, anger and other emotions. Gay,

annually manufactured in the world is placed in excess of \$500,000.

annually manufactured in the world is placed in excess of \$500,000.

lively circle they twist and turn if into all imaginable shapes, seldom breaking the magic ting, returning again and again to the groups of spectators for in-spection and approval, and again bound-ing off in the mazes of the intricate dance. The leader will perhaps con-duct them to the brow of the hill and then starting back some of them are sent down the bank and recovered by the clasped hands in the chain; and then laughing and shouting she leads them to the border of a mass of grain spread out to dry, and drawing back as before, some of them are thrown head-long into the long white straw, the before, some of them are thrown head-long into the long white straw, the leader constantly passing through the ring and turning it, as it were, inside out. Along the blue Mediterranean or on the borders of the inland lakes the shores and waves have offered means of bright enjoyment to these dancers for many happy generations.

Rest for Headaches.

Hest for Headaches. Dr. Day says in a late lecture: What-ever be the plan of treatment decided upon, rest is the first principle to i cul-cate in every severe headache. Rest, which the busy man and anxious mother cannot obtain so long as they can manage to keep about, is one of the first reme-dies for every headache, avd we should never cease to enforce it. The brain, when excited, as much needs quiet and repose as a fractured limb or an inflamed eye; it is obvious that the chances of shortening the seizure and arresting the pain will depend on our power to have pain will depend on our power to have this carried out effectually. It is a prac-tical lesson to keep steadily in view, in that there may lurk behind a simple bond other source to be a simple that there may furk benind a simple headache some lesson of unknown mag-nitude which may remain stationary if quictude can be maintained. There is a point worth attending to in the treat-ment of all headaches. See that the head is elevated at night, and the pillow hard, for if it be soft the head sinks into it and headaches the with some it and becomes hot; which with some people is enou: h to provoke an attack in the morning if sleep has been long and heavy.

Queen Victoria's Daughters

Queen Victoria's Daughters. Of the five daughters of Queen Vic-toria the Princess Beatrice, the young-est, will soon have remained the longest unmarried. The Crown Princess of Germany married at eighteen; the late Princess Alice, of Hesse, was married when she was nineteen; the Princess Helena married at twenty; the that time re-mained longest single, when she married the Marquis of Lorne was about the same age that her young sister is—that is, twenty three. It is natural enough that there should be gossip and rumors about the wedded fate of the last of the quintet. Romance has not been absent quintet. Romance has not been absent from the stories told about her, but the truth seems to be that the princess has chosen, up to this time, to be the confi-dant and companion of her mother, the queen, rather than to leave Windsor. Balmoral and Osborne without any of

The new woolen mixtures are no neavier than the French buntings, and Corduroy underskirts will continue

by Paris milliners. They are made with tape borders or feather d edges in add time style, and are called taffetas.

A Ghastly Story.

A Charley Structure
A Charley Structur

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in 1840 and 1879. The ngures for 1840 have been obtained from a statement published in 1841 by Albert Gallatin, and those of 1879 from the various State documents. At this time the table will be of peculiar interest: Total State Total State States. Debt, 1879. Debt, 1840.

Debt, 1840. \$11,500.000 \$7,809,300 5,000,000 3,403,000 3,000,000 123,000 4,967,0.0 953,000 No None. Not known. Not known. 12,210,000 11,890,000 None. 1,284,000 10,644,000 10,644,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 1,100,000 1,850,000 11,724,000 5,848,000 *10,750,000 (33,000,000 900,000 3,790,000 23,730,000 550,000 11,490,100 4,290,000 5,340,500 chigan 900,000 2,675,000 7,050,000 2,500,000 ississippi 500,000 16,000,000 lissouri 500,000 550,000 3,450,000 2 2,0,000 New Hampsh New Jersey. New York.... North Carolina Ohio..... Oregon . Pennsylvania . 9,150,000 27,000,000 21,000,000 12,940,000 6,475,000 320,000 21,875,000 38,850.000 2,535,000 6,730,000 26,320,000 5,073,000 Rhode Island. South Caroline 5,510,000

140,000 29,350,0.0 Prohibited. Virginia. West Virginia. 6,320,00 None. 2,250,000 Total...... \$\$266,638,000 \$188,610,000

* Maryland held \$14.259,000 in interest pay-

ing securities of corporations, l 360,600 of unproductive sccurities †Massachusotts has a sinki \$11,228,000.

has a sinking fund

Forty years ago the various States of the Union owed \$188,610,000; to-day they owe \$266,638,000.—Bradstreet.

pearl to heliotrope, from cream to Isa-belle yellow, or in various shades of one color, form the "Prince of Wales" plumes employed on Tuscan and chip hats

Evening dresses are made with the bodice open, in the shape of a square or an oval, and trimmed with draperies, lace and fringe. The sleeves are fin-ished at the elbew, and trimmed to cor-

Many mazarin collars are still worn, both of white and black lace. Two plaited pieces of point d'esprit, or of crepe lisse ruching, one turned up and the other down, with a ribbon between, make a very pretty color.

Narrow platings form a favorite trimming for the foot of skirts; these are each three inches wide when fin-ished, and are made to lap an inch upon each other; the plating is then pulled out of its flat fold; to look as bunchy as possible.

out of its flat folds to look as bunchy as possible. Surtout suits, consisting of long coats of elegant shape, slashed in the back nearly to the waist, lined with bright silk, provided with handsome buttons, and worn with skirts finished by simple knife plaitings, are a favorite style for handsome walking dresses. The latest novely in dress goods is eeru cotton, thicker than the heaviest unbleached musins of last summer, and with bayadera tripes of bright shades of blue, scarlet, yellow and black. Over these bayadere domestics are sometimes draped the cheese cloths of last summer.

in enumerating the accomplishments of the daughters of the widowed monarch. Flavia, says:

" in other hands, the fan would prove An engine of small force in lov

In the eighteenth century, the fan was held up to shield the face when any-thing too shocking for female ears was uttered. Pope makes an allusion to the discontinuance of the tashion:

"The modest fan was lifted up no more, And virgins smiled at what they blushed be fore."

During the same century at balls held

During the same century at balls held in London and elsewhere, gentlemen se-lected their partners by drawing a fan from a number placed promiscuously in a hat. For that reason, the fans of the indics were carefully studied, as each one possessed an individuality. A tourist in Spain, as late as 1861, wrote the following boot the use of fans in church: Dough not under-standing the services, I could guess the naiure of it at any particular time, by the way in which the fans were waving. The difference between a litany and a thanksgiving was unmistakable; the minuter shades of devotion, were also discernible." In 1871, there was held, under the pat-

and worn with skitts finished by simple kilfe plaitings, are a favorite style for handsome walking dresses.
The latest novely in dress goods is conserved of the statest novely in dress goods is conserved to the statest movely in dress goods is conserved to the statest novely in dress goods is conserved to the statest movely in dress constitutes that the sire of the statest movely in dress conserved to the statest movely in dress conserved to the statest movely in dress conserved to the dresses.
A Paris letter says that the airy face statin and ribbin muffs have proved stored the plain or sewn to the dress. They low and or sewn to the dress. They low for well made to match the dresses in falloom, where they are carried in the hand or sewn to the dress. They low the false to conserve the statest is gold or silver.
Foulards are such used not only in combination with other softer silks, but with fine woolen tabries. They are beautifully finished and come in sprays,

Singular Case of Prodigality. A prodigal of a new kind has ap-peared before the Paris civil tribunal to

Singular Case of Produgality. A prodigal of a new kind has appeared before the Paris civil tribunal to obtain the removal of an interdiction to the management of his property. In this case the friends of the young man. M. Marlo Vivarez, had interceded to prevent him from rninieg himself, not from a reckless love of pleasure, but from his ardot in engaging in business enterprises. He is the son of a notary of Cette, and received a brilliant oducation. His youthful passion was a love of adventure and a desire to distinguish himself in cxploring and colonizing distant lands. He first joined the army, but in consequence of two duels with superior officers in Algeria, in which they were seriously wounded, he was led to abandon that career. He shee came to Paris, and at once haunched into the most diverse speculations, founding companies for working coal mines in Syria, suphur works in Itaiy, church-organ building in France, etc. Journalism naturally attracted him, and the papers in which he invested capital made no small breach in his fortune. His latest scheme was to found a settlement in Africa tor the barter of European merchandise for ivory and other productions of the interdiction is costly activity his father obtained the happendia to trustees for his property. The son has now been appointed vice consul at Sierra Leone, and, in consequence, applied to the eivil tribunal to obtain the removal of the interdiction. The judges, however, doubted whether is was yet sufficiently cured of his extravagati ideas and declined to accede to the demand.

Three million acres of fall wheat have been sown in California.