Cheap |Dres

CheapiDresses.

The problem is not to dress upon uothing; but given a small allowance, how to utilize it to the best advantage. Thus, supposing that a girl has but ten dollars to spend upon her summer outfit, her wisest plan would be not to buy five dresses and a hat as she does in one of our exchanges, but to get a smaller number and have them better. Let us see then what she may do with her funds in hand, doing her own dresmaking, as a matter of course.

There are very few women who are so improvident as to have nothing left over from season to season. A practi-

There are very few women who are so improvident as to have nothing left over from season to season. A practical economist buys every dress with a view to its appearance afterward in a new form, and it is unwise for any but a wealthy woman to purchase an expensive dress which cannot be made over. And in this sense the word expensive must be taken comparatively. For our girlit would mean a summer sink, a cashmere, or a French bunting. One of these, then, she has on hand from last year, and this is to be made as good as new. The dress must be ripped and pressed, and if the bunting or cashmere is black it may be sponged with water, to which spirits of hartshorn has been added in the preportion of a teaspoonful of ammonia to a quart of water. The best of the goods must be kept for the body and the front of the skirt unless the old body is not too much worn to serve the purpose again, which will be a great point in her favor. Clever contriving will hide spots and thin places, and put the worst parts where they will show least. Shirring covers a multitude of faults, and narrow plaitings may be pieced again and again. If the old skirt lining will do, she should use it by all means, as every cent counts. Three yards of satin at eighty cents a yard will trim the dress, with pipings, revers, collar and cuffs, put a band four inches wide down one side and make a wide belt. Three yards of ribbon to match, at twenty cents a yard, will furnish a bow for the belt and two for the side opposite the satin band; jet buttons, at twenty-five cents a dozen, will be good enough, and a dozen will suffice, or plain crochet

satin band; jet buttons, at twenty-five cents a dozen, will be good enough, and a dozen will suffice, or plain crochet buttons at forty cents may be beaded at home with five cents worth of beads. Sewing silk, buttonhole twist, skirt braid and a yard of wiggin to line the satin will be needed and will cost sixty-eight cents, viz. two quarter-ounce spools of silk, forty cents; one ounce black cotton, five cents; two of buttonhole twist, five cents; twit braid, six cents, and wiggin, twelve cents; making \$4.13 as the cost of our young lady's best dress. There is a furore this season for ging-

best dress.

There is a furore this season for ginghams, and neat American makes may be had for twelve and one-half ce. ts a yaid. There are two qualities at this price—one thick and heavy for hard wear; the other, the zephyr gingham, which is of lighter weight and much more dressy in appearance—this is what she must buy. Twelve yards will be \$1.50; a dozen plain smoked pearl buttons, ten cents, and fifteen yards of white Hamburg edging, for trimming, at two cents a yard. brings the cost to \$1.90, and two spools of cotton, for sewing, rounds out the \$2. This may be made with the baby waist—i.e., with yoke and plaits—if the wearer is slender, or a coat basque, if stout, and the trimmings are to be ruffles edged with Hamburg, which is very narrow—merely a tiny scallop and eyelet, but which looks very well. Or, if she prefers a lawn to a gingham, that may be had at the same price, and trimmed with Italian lace at fifteen cents, the price of two yards.

Three dollars must buy another dress, and in this she has quite a wide choice.

Three dollars must buy another dress Three doilars must buy another dress, and in this she has quite a wide choice. Victoria lawn, attwenty cents, trimme, with tucked ruffles of the same, flutedd is very pretty. Dotted Swiss, made with ruffles also, is much more dressy, and costs five cents more a yard, but since white muslin can be worn always in the evening, this last will be probably her wisest choice. Her hat may be a Faval, lined and trimmed with white a Fayal, lined and trimmed with white a Fayai, lined and trimmed with white muslin, and a twenty-five cent bouquet, a rough straw, at thirty-three cents, with a band and large bow of satin rib-bon, or an embroidered reed hat, at twenty-five cents, with brim faced with bright foulard and a scarf of the same twisted around the crown, either of which will come within the compass o the eighty-seven cents left from her dresses.

dresses.
Very pretty and indeed handsome overdresses for wear with satin or velvet skirts are made of the cream-timed linen canvas which comes for curtains. This is woven in small, square meshes of twisted thread, is forty-eight inches wide and sells for twenty-five cents a yard. Five yards are enough for a full overdress and creamy Languedoc lace at \$3 for a piece of ten yards is the trim-ming. An embroidered vine done in crewels or silk adds much to the beauty of the garment, which, indeed, is hand-some enough for wear in a fashionable ballroom. Cream-tinted buntings and ballroom. Cream-tinted buntings and bareges are other inexpensive over-dresses for wear with such underskirts. As fashions go this summer so they will probably be this winter. A black velvet skirt is among the most useful garments which a lady can possess, since it may be worn the year round and is stylish with aimost any overdress. The velvet used for the handsomest skirts costs five dollars a yard, but very good quality may be had for \$3.50. Such velvets are all silk. Trimming velvet, silk-faced and cotton-backed, is the next choice, while ladies who must consult first cost rather than true economy buy silk-faced and cotton-backed, is the next choice, while iadies who must consult first cost rather than true economy buy veiveteen at \$1.50. Walking skirts are very narrow, two yards and a quarter being the average width, while ladies who are below medium height wear them even narrower. The quantity of veivet required depends upon the style of overdress. A surtout with open seams calls for an all-velvet skirt, while a long, round overskirt, draped by shirring, may be worn with a skirt merely faced to the knee. Such underskirts are frequently made plain, but a favorite trimming for them is a box-plaiting two inches wide, set in. not on. the skirt at "he lower edge. Satin skirts are also much worn, and are trimmed in the same manner. Corduroy skirts are for wear only in cool weather.

Thin, loosely-woven flannels, flannel-tinished beiges, as they are called, make cheap and useful suits for seaside and mountain wear. Such a one may by made with a short, round skirt, with a six-inch box-plaiting at the foot and two scantily box-plated ruffles half as wide above it on the front breadths. The bodice is a round waist in front, with a wide belt, and has a coat basque at the back, on to which two full, straight breadths are joined by a wide cluster of shirring, hanging plainly in full folds at the back to form the drapery. These breadths must be

lined with thin foulard, besides which the suit is trimmed only with machine-stitching in several straight rows. Such flappole, seet the straight rows.

the suit is trimmed only with machinestitching in several straight rows. Such
flannels cost twenty-five cents per yard,
and ten yards are a great plenty for the
suit. They are soft and fine-looking and
the dress is a pleasant one to wear on
damp cool days.

"If I could have but one dress," once
said a practical economist, who went
out a great deal. "it should be a black
silk, with a calico wrapper for morning." A long, half-fitting sack, with
a round skirt trimmed with Spanish
flounce, calls for about two yards more
material and is a much more serviceable
dress than the wrapper, since it can be
worn in the country all day long, while
a wrapper is suitable only for morning.
White and black calico—that is to say,
a white ground, with a tiny black
flgure is excellent for such dresses. It
washes better even than white cloth
and always looks neat. After the dress
has seen its best days the body will do
for a dressing sack, and an apron or
two may be made from the skirt.

People who are clever with their fingers may do much with small capital.
Ten yards of white sewing silk feather
fringe, such as is sold in the shops for a
dollar a yard, was once made at home
for \$1.50, the only expense being the silk

dollar a yard, was once made at home for \$1.50, the only expense being the silk of which it was composed, and being made on the garment, was accordingly handsomer than if bought and sewed

on.
Ginghams and pongee sunshades are fashionable, and these, too, may be made at home at small cost if one has an old forms to cover as most people have. Rip frame to cover, as most people have. Rip the old cover off carefully and cut out the new exactly by it, taking care that the threads runstraight. Join the gores with a French fell, taking great pains to have your tensions just right, and fasten on strongly to the frame through the

have your tensions just right, and fasten on strongly to the frame through the holes made for the purpose. Silk umbrellas may be covered in the same maner; it is only a question of great painstaking not to stretch the cover.

Lovely gants de Snede have been made at home from chamois skin, using an old glove ripped apart for pattern, and numberless such economies may be and are practiced by ladies who have leisure and ingenuity.

The white ties so universally worn cost next to nothing when made at home. A yard of nainsook or Victoria lawn will make eight or nine, and they may be all different—tucked, hem-

may be all different-tucked, hem-stiched or embroidered, and more or

less elaborately.

Lace mitts are excellent gloves for poor people, costing no more than kid poor people, costing no more times and outlasting them two or three times. Lisle thread should be bought a size larger than kid, as they cling closely and adapt themselves to the size of the hand, while if tight they soon wear

As a question of economy poor girls cannot afford to wear cheap laces, or even crepe lisse ruffles. A few real laces are far cheaper in the end, since they are far cheaper in the end, since they last indefinitely, and are always nice looking if clean. Linen collars must be worn for morning, and luckily, are stylish with any dress. But after all it is the way in which clothes are cared for which tells most in the long run. Ribbons, etc., tossed pell-mell into a drawer, and proceed through when one is needed, cannot long retain their freshness. Therefore ribbons should be rolled up smoothly after wearing; ties should be smoothed out and wound over pasteboard, and ruffles and flowers tenderly picked out when they are crushed, and laid carefully away in a box; while a dress should never, when taken off, be tossed down on a chair but her wards. a dress should never, when taken off, be tossed down on a chair, but brushed or at least shaken, and hung up

Fashion Notes.

Parasol costumes are the last freak of fashion.

Pearl hats are fashionable; the brims

Iridescent head embroideries on jet continue in high fashion.

Red balayeuses are worn by girls and women of the period.

Boquets are worn to match upon the orsage and in the hair.

Red makes a better accessory than a

component part of a costume.

Black parasols are made very dressy with iridescent bead embroideries. The full sleeve gathered into a wide cuff at the wrist is revived for house

dresses.

New overskirts are short apron fronts with long plain backs without drap-

Ribbons are very wide; the sash widths are often used for trimming round hats.

Handkerchief suits, with umbrellas to match, are pretty, effective and luxuri-ous novelties.

Embroidery is preferred to lace for trimming young girls' white muslin dresses this summer.

Calico and percale suits, with um-brellas to match, are sold under the

name of parasol costumes.

The new colors in silks, ribbons and flowers are Indian red, Antwerp blue, bronze, citron and biscuit. Rows of small daisies are use to head

the Breton and Languedoc laces which trim evening dresses. Light and white undressed kid gloves having six and eight buttons are worn fashionably this season for full dress.

Some silly old women are wearing pretty white muslin parasol hats, such as young girls affect for garden and lawn parties.

Gentlemen favor the leopard pattern, dots on hose, handkerchiefs scarfs, col-lars and cuffs, and even dotted under-ware is fashionable.

In cambrics may be found a hand-some variety of picturesque effects. Some of the bordered patterns are re-markably showy, the colors being the brightest that fashion ever massed to-gether.

All gloves are less expensive than for All gloves are less expensive than for many years. Cotton gloves come as elaborately made in open-work and silk stitching as the Lisle thread and are frequently imposed upon the ignorant by careless salesmen.

Lisle thread gloves are much more elastic, thinner, and when placed beside the cotton the difference is discernible. They are embroidered and plain, some of them are open-worked nearly to the elbow; others have elastic bands at the wrist

Washing, Ironing, and Mending.

Whether to soak the clothes overnight or not is a much-disputed question with housewives. Where pure cistern water can be had, it is doubtless an advantage, but to soak clothes in hard water sets the stains rather than removes them, and river water, unless filtered when drawn off in quantities, as a rule

contains so much mud that it is apt to stain the clothes soaked in it for any considerable time. Wringers are a blessed invention, on the whole, although hard on buttons. But flan nels should not be passed through them, as they rub the wool up into little hard naps. Clothes should, if possible, be dried in the sun and in the open air, and "never yet did housewife notable greet with a smile a rainy washing day." But when Monday is rainy, it is not always convenient to postpone the weekly wash. In that case, sheets and any other large white pieces which are not to be starched may be hung out in the rain, which will bleach rather than injure them. If possible, hang the smaller pieces in an unused room upstairs, when the rest may be usually disposed of by hanging at night on lines stretched across the kitchen, where the heat of the fire will dry them before morning. Blankets ought never to be washed in rainy weather. Select a bright summer day for the work, and let it be done and through with. Have two people to wring them, and stretch and pull them carefully when putting on the lines. Then pull and fold when dry, and put under press instead of ironing. Unless care is taken to see that the clothespins and clothesline are kept clean, ugly spots and streaks will result. The lines should never be left contains so much mud that it is apt to kept clean, ugly spots and streaks will result. The lines should never be left out over night, unless it is necessary in order to dry them after being caught in a shower. In such case they should be wiped with a cloth before the clothes a shower. In such case they should be wiped with a cloth before the clothes are again hung on them. A shirt-board for ironing is a necessity in every well-regulated family. This should be covered with at least two thicknesses of blanket, and have the ironing-sheet, also double, smoothly pinned over it. so that it cannot slip, Keep wax tied up in a rag to rub on the irons. The polish on collars, etc., done up at large laundries is given by means of a polishing iron and by dint of much rubbing. It may be done by any good laundress, but takes much time and is fearfully hard on the linen, Spermaceti added in small quantities to the starch gives a pretty gloss, If the clothes are not aired in the laundry before bringing them upstairs it should be thoroughly done before they are put away. Flannels should never be worn within the week after they are washed. The seeds of many a fatal consumption or attack of pneumonia have been sown by wearing damp clothing. Every garment should be mended before it is put away. Buttons and strings may be sewed on at once, and the single stitch, which taken in time saves nine, may also be set as the clothes are sorted. Larger jobs of mending should be placed in a drawer or basket by themselves, and the work done as soon as possible. If allowed to or basket by themselves, and the work done as soon as possible. If allowed to accumulate, the weekly mending will soon assume formidable proportions; whereas, if done regularly every week it will rarely be more than the task of a

Courtship in Greenland.

There is something exceedingly mel-ancholy in the accounts which are given of the customs of courtship in Green-land. Generally women enter upon the blessed estate with more willingness and less solicitude than men. The women of Greenland are an exception to the rule. A Greenlander having fixed his affections upon some female, acquaints his parents with the state of his heart. They apply to the parents of the girl, and if the parents are thus far agreed, the next proceeding is to appoint two female negotiators whose duty is to

agreed, the next proceeding is to appoint two female negotiators whose duty is to broach the subject to the young lady.

This is a matter of great tact and delicacy. The lady ambassadors do not shock the young lady to whom they are sent, by any sudden or abrupt avowal of the awful subject of their mission. Instead of doing this, they launch out in praises of the gentleman who seeks her hand. They speak of the splendor of his house, the sumptuousness of his of his house, the sumptuousness of his furniture, of his courage and skill in catching seals, and other accomplish-

ments.

The lady, pretending to be affronted even at these remote hints, runs away, tearing the ringlets of her hair as she retires, while the ambassadresses, hav-ing got the consent of her parents, pursue her, take her to the house of her des-tined husband, and there leave her.

tined husband, and there leave her.
Compelled to remain there, she sits for days with disheveled hair, silent and dejected, refusing every kind of sustenance, till at last, if kind entreaties do not prevail, she is compelled by force, and even by blows, to submit to the detested union.

In some cases the Greenland women faint at the proposals of marriage; in others they fly to the mountains, and only return when compelled to do so by the hunger and cold. If one cuts off her hair it is a sign that she is determined to resist to death. The Greenmined to resist to death. The Green-land wife is the slave of her husband, doomed to a life of toil, drudgery and

A Viking's War Ship.

An interesting discovery has just been made at Sandeherred, in Norway, of a Scandinavian war vessel. Buried un-Scandinavian war vessel. Buried under a hillock a sailing vessel has been found, which is thought to have belonged to those terrible highwaymen of the ocean, the Vikings, or Norwegian pirates. It measures about seventy-five feet in length, and is in an almost perfect state of preservation. It is armed and equipped as though it had been abandoned where found when on the point of sailing on some a venturous expedition. All the ap artus used by nautical Norsemen ar met with in this ancient craft, the most of which is still pretty well intact. There are fragby nautical Norsemen ar met with in this ancient craft, the nost of which is still pretty well intact. There are fragments of sails and cordage remaining, as well as many specimens either perfect or incomplete of utensils and instruments, which have been eagerly examined by antiquaries. Among other things are a number of pieces of oak wood, peculiarly shaped, wrought with a certain elegance, and hollowed out in the center, to admit of ropes being passed through them. Spades and shields, or bucklers, have also been found, or rather the iron portion of the bucklers, for the wooden part is entirely gone. Near the rudder the skeletons of three horses were discovered. The form of the shields and also the manner in which they are suspended round the interior of the ship is absolutely the same as one sees represented in the beautiful tapestry of Bayeux, in Normandy, which dates back to the eleventh century. The ship is not yet completely dug out of its present prison near the sea shore. When this has been accomplished the ship—which is thought to be still seaworthy—will be launched and brought to Christiania to be deposited in the University Museum.

Charles Reade, it seems, has \$45,000 out of "Drink." Just many a man has lost.

TIMELY TOPICS

There is at Brussels a curious case of There is at Brussels a curious case of chronic drowsiness. A man about forty-five years of age, apparently in perfect health, has lately been attacked by an irresistible tendency to sleep. As soon as he stops walking or seats himself even to eat he falls into a deep slumber. All the remedies prescribed by the leading Belgian physicians have failed to produce any effect upon him. This is said to be the first case of the kind in Europe, although such cases are by no means rare among the natives of Guinea, who call them Nelavan.

As M. Cabiot was fishing in the Seine, near Suresnes, he noticed a boat floating down the stream without any one apparently on board to gaide its movements. On proceeding to it in his punt, he found it was tenanted by a couple of young children, a girl and boy, aged about fifteen months and two and a half years respectively, who were sleeping peacefully in two cradles covered over with a piece of sailcloth. Both were carefully wrapped up, but their clothing bore no marks by which they could be identified. Attached to one of the cradles was a paper bearing the following words in pencil: "I have abandoned you because I am unable to support you, and as I cannot live without you, I am about to drown myself to rejoin your dead father. May somebody save and take care of you." The two children have been sent to the Hospice des Enfants Assistes, where several offers to adopt them have already been received.

The only States that have responded to the invitation of Congress to contribute two statues, to be placed in Statuary hall, House of Representatives, says a Washington paper, are Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Maine and Vermont, and the only States known to be having statues made are Pennsylvania and New Jersey. These States (except Maine and Vermont) being among the original thirteemont) being among the original thirteem States known to be having statues made are Pennsylvania and New Jersey. These States (except Maine and Vermont) being among the original thirteen of course have a larger assortment of departed statesmen and soldiers from which to select their subjects than the new States. New York has contributed statues of George Clinton and Robert R. Livingston, both in bronze; Rhode Island, marble statues of General Greene and Roger Williams; Vermont has contributed Ethan Allen in marble; Connecticut, Sherman and Trumbull in marble; Maine, William King in marble, and Massachusetts, Samuel Adams and John Winthrop in marble.

A Philadelphia grand jury recommends the revival of the whipping post for criminals. "While," says the jurors, "incarceration to a sensitive nature may be painful and humiliating enough to accomplish all the objects sought to be attained by punishment of any kind, yet in the case of a very large proportion of the dangerous classes of society—the professional thief, the well-dressed pickpocket, the adroit swindler and confidence man, together with those dressed pickpocket, the adroit swindler and confidence man, together with those of a more brutal nature—a short term of imprisonment in comfortable quarters, with wholesome food is not adequate to obtain the end required. Criminal punishments should be severe, short, and decisive. Then the prison would be sufficient to meet the requirements."

Judge Biddle, who was presiding when the communication was read, said that it would not be for the welfare of the community to revive brutal modes of community to revive brutal modes of punishment. He had great faith in the efficacy of hard labor and solitary con-

The marvelous rate at which history is made nowadays is forcibly brought to mind by the death of General Sutter, in whose mill-race gold was first found in California, only thirty-two years ago. General Sutter (originally Suter) was born at Kandern, Baden, February 15, 1803. He was educated in Switzerland, and emigrated to this country in 1834. After many adventures in the far West and along the Pacific coast, engaged in the fur trade, he settled on a grant of land which included the present site of Sacramento, Cal., calling his fort New Helvetia. The Mexican authorities appointed him governor of the northern frontier country; and, subsequently, under the American authorities, he was justice of the peace and Indian agent. He acquired great influence and wealth, but was ruined in 1848, when gold was discovered on his property, near Coloma, El Dorado county, in February. His laborers deserted him, and his lands were overrun by the gold diggers. During recent years he has received an annual allowance of \$3,000 from the State of California. In 1873 he removed to Litz. The marvelous rate at which history ance of \$3,000 from the State fornis. In 1873 he removed Lancaster county, Pa. the State of Cali-removed to Litz,

Many Americans think that the tomato, now in season, originated in this country because it is so freely used here and that it has become quite recently an article of food. The origin of the vegetable, or fruit, as some claim that it is, is not positively ascertained, though there is reason to believe that it was first found in South America, and that it was cultivated centuries ago in Mexico and Peru. Several varieties were known in England toward the close of the sixteenth century, and Gerard, the surgeon and botanist, speaks of it, we think, in his "History of Plants," having himself introduced it into the kingdom as an exotic. Dodoens, the Netherland herbalist, mentions the tomato as early as 1583 as a vegetable to be eaten with pepper, salt and oil. It belongs to the nightshade family, and was used in cooking by the Malays more than a century and a halt since. It is extensively raised in Southern Italy, and employed there as an accompaniment to nearly every dish, particularly to macaroni. But neither there nor anywhere else in Europe is it commonly eaten, as it is here, separately and in quantities. In England it is sparingly produced, requiring a hot-bed in the spring, and is in consequence high priced. The Italians formerly called it golden apple, and now call it love apple, as it was once designated in this country. The appearance of the tomato on the table has greatly increased in Europe within a few years; but in no land is it a regular dish—much as it is used for a sauce abroad—as in the United States, where it is also pickled, preserved and contected.

When a dog eats grass it is said to be Many Americans think that the to-

When a dog eats grass it is said to be a sign of rain. It certainly is an omen of something when the brute gets a long spear stuck in his throat, and then crawls under the table when the family have company at supper, and heaves his shoulders and howls and kicks with his hind legs and screams horribly in a foreign language, and is lifted out of the ro m by his tail by the hired girl. It is the sign of a storm.—Ecckland Courier.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

There are now sixty Protestant churches in Spain, whose congrega-tions aggregate 20,000, and are rapidly growing

The Northern Methodist church has seventeen churches in New Orleans, with 3,500 members and church property valued at \$131,000.

The Methodist church is making steady progress in Denmark. Ten years ago there were but two churches of that faith, now there are five. The American Baptist missionar

union will begin mission work in Li-beria this year, with the object of estab-ishing ultimately a mission in the nterior. The Presbyterian church of England

has 268 churches organized into 10 pres-byteries. Its ministers number 249, and its communicants 54,259. It has 350 Sunday-shools, with 57,148 scholars. The Primitive Methodist missionary

society of England has 72 mission sta-tions in the United Kingdom, and in Canada, 90 in Australia, and 3 in Africa, with 318 missionaries and colonial with 318 ministers.

Large accessions from the Mormon population have been made to the Presbyterian church at Salt Lake City, Utah. In San Peto county fifty or sixty have been received into the Presbyterian church there. church there. The Presbyterian general assembly

lately held at Madison, adopted resolu-tions against the reading of secular papers on Sunday, and against the investment of money in enterprises carried out on Sunday.

The last religious census in France shows that there are 35,387,703 Roman Catholics, 467,581 Calvinists, 80,117 Lutherans, and 33,119 of other Protestant denominations. The Jews number about 50,000, and 90,000 are attached to no church no church.

no church.

The late general synod of the Reformed chuch reports an increase of 10 churches in the year, making now 510; a loss of two ministers, now 544; a loss of 1,061 families, giving a total of 43,289; a decrease of 20 communicants, giving an aggregate of 80,208. The number of baptized members not in full communion, 29,648. Number of infant baptisms not given. tisms not given.

During the four and a half months' labor of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in St. Louis, Mr. Moody averaged from ten to twelve sermons every week. The meetings were a success; to what degree eternity alone will reveal. It has been estimated that the number of professed conversions reached 2,400. The additions to the various churches from November 1, 1879, to May I, 1880, were about 700.

Mr. E. Payson Porter, of Philadel-Mr. E. Payson Porter, of Philadelphia, has collected with great labor statistics of Sunday-schools of the United States. He finds that there are 82,261 schools, 886,328 teachers, and 6,623,124 scholars, making a total of 7,509,452. In Canada there are 5,400 schools, 41,712 teachers, and 340,170 scholars. These figures include of course only Protestant evangelical denominations. There are in the world 1,460,881 teachers, and 12,340,316 scholars.

Revival of Suicide.

Revival of Suicide.

It has been remarked that a signal revival of suicide has occurred during the last hundred years. Its rate, calculated as an average on the entire population of Europe, without distinction of nationality or local variations, seems to have more than quintupled since the middle of last century. Exact returns are not obtainable from every country, but the information is sufficiently complete to enable us to perceive that Europeans are now killing themselves at an annual average rate of one in 5,000; and, that consequently, a total of somewhere about 60,000 persons are dying by their own hand each year on the continent and in the British isles. One-fourth of them, in round figures, are mad, the rest act knowingly, with a view to some presumed advantage. And it must not be forgotten that the numbers are constantly and regularly increasing, and also that they include only the suicides which are officially known and those which succeed; neither those which are concealed by families nor the unsuccessful attempts are counted anywhere. Consequently, if we wish to correctly value the force of the present distinctly marked reavakening of the suicidal tendency, we must add a good deal for undetected cases and for failures. Ineffectual ventures especially would seem, from private information, to be considerably more abundant than is commonly imtures especially would seem, from private information, to be considerably private information, to be considerably more abundant than is commonly imagined. It would probably be quite safe to suppose that these two unappended elements increase the European annual total by one-half, so carrying it to about 90,000. The rates vary, however, very largely in different countries, with local conditions, with race, with latitude, with education The figures are immensely higher, as a general rule, in the North (excepting only Russia) than in the South, and in towns than in the country. It is not general rule, in the North (excepting only Russia) than in the South, and in towns than in the country. It is not easy to collect absolutely reliable returns from each separate land; but if we may trust M. Maurice Block, who is the safest statistician of our time, the Danes kill themselves the most, and the Portuguese the least, the difference between the two extremes reaching the scarcely creditable proportion of thirty-five to one. Saxony, Prussia, France and Norway follow next to Denmark, and after these come successively Baaria, England, Belgium, Austria, Russia, Italy and Spain. Throughout the continent, with few exceptions, the rate of suicide diminishes with latitude. The causes of this unconformity have been keenly discussed, and their main outlines have been approximately traced; but the subject is so full of complications, of details, and of intermixing and counteracting agencies, that we are still far from a complete general view of the laws which guide it. We do know positively that climate has nothing whatever to do with it, but that is only a discovery. No author has yet collected data as of the comparative influence on the suicidal disposition of the special conditions of life, of health, of character in each district of Europe, so as to enable him to point with certainty to the precise reasons why a good many of the inhabitants of one province should elect to kill themselves, while almost all those of another province should prefer natural deaths.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Reporting by Telephone.

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The London Times gives an account of a method of reporting late debates in the house of commons by telephone lately adopted in the office of that journal. A type-setting machine has for some time been used in the office, to which, it is stated, a fair workman can attain an average speed of one hundred lines an hour, even when composing from manuscript which he has to read for himself; and this speed can be doubled, or nearly so, when the operator is assisted by a reader, and thus composes from dictation. The mode in which the telephone has been brought into use in connection with this manual contents. doubled, or nearly so, when the operator is assisted by a reader, and thus composes from dictation. The mode in which the telephone has been brought into use in connection with this machine is thus described: The conductora of this journal, having obtained permission from the metropolitan board of works to lay down the necessary wires in the subway of the embankment, formed a new connection between the house of commons and the office, and placed one of Edison's loud-speaking telephones at either end. The immediate result of this arrangement has been to bring the compositor at the machine into direct communication with the parliamentary reporter at the house and to enable the debates to be reported and printed from half to three-quarters of an hour later than had previously been possible. The notes made by the reporter can be read directly into the telephone-receiver in a room adjoining the gallery either by the reporter person employed for the purpose, and the compositor at the machine in the of-fice sits with his ears in juxtaposition with the other terminal of the instrument. The plan which has been found the most efficacious for the purpose of shutting out distracting sounds ofother kinds is to place the disc of the telephone above and behind the compositor and then to arrange two tubes, each with two trumpet-shaped extremities, in such a manner that these extremities are applied at one end to the two sides of the telephone disc and at the other end to the two ears of the compositor. The compositor is also furnished with a speaking instrument, with a key for ringing a bell, and a bell which is rung from the house—a simple code of bell signals, consisting of one, two or three strokes, sufficing for the ordinary requirements of each message. The compositor announces by the bell that he is ready, receives a sentence, strikes the bell to indicate that he understands it, sets up the type with his machine, strikes the bell again for the reader to continue his dictation, and so on until the work is carried as far a acy than has ever previously been at-tainable. The names of people, places, etc., can be spelled out letter by letter if there is any doubt about them.

Courtesy:

Courtesy is not merely an observance of the conventionalities of society; it is a reality founded on common sense and manly feeling. An uncourteous man is one of the greatest bores in the world. He offends everybody, and instead of being treated with kindness and consideration by his neighbor, he is generally intensely disliked, and no language is sufficiently strong enough to express his demerits. To be courteous is simply to pay a proper deference to the feelings of others. A well educated man is generally courteous. The fact of his mind being liberalized teaches him the necessity of exercising this virtue. Benevoleat men are always courteous; the desire to give pleasure to others is sufficient induce ment for them to cultivate this great quality. It is just as easy to be courteous as the reverse. The time has gone by when bluntness is taken as a sign of honesty. It has been found that dishonest men can be blunt and rude as well as honest men; and compliments or deference to the feelings of others has ceased to be considered a mark of insincerity. A person who is habitually discourteous, generally possesses but little sensibility, and he cares nothing about wounding the feelings of others, excusing himself by saying that he only speaks what he thinks. No man is bound by any law to speak what he thinks, that is, to put forth his own private opinion whatever it may be, no matter whether it wounds the feeling of ohis dearest friend. Of course, if a person's opinion is requested, he must tell the truth; but even that can be done in courteous language which will wound no one. If courtesy were more generally practiced, it would be conducive of the best results. Mutual civility among all classes of society would be found a potent remedy tor more than balf the best results. Mutual civility among all classes of society would be found a potent remedy for more than half the social evils that now oppress us.

Put Life Into Your Work.

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A young man's interest and duty both dictate that he should make himself indispensable to his employers. He should be so industrious, prompt and careful that the accident of his temporary absence should be noticed by his being missed. A young man should make his employer his friend, by doing faithfully and minutely all that is intrusted to him. It is a great mistake to be over nice and fastidious about work. Pitch in readily and your willingness will be appreciated, while the "hightoned" young man who quibbles about what it is and what it is not his place to do, will get the eold shoulder. There is a story that George Washington once helped to roll a log that one of his corporals would not handle, and the greatest emperor of Russia worked at a shipwright in England—to learn the business. That's just what you want to do. Be energetic, look and act with alacrity, take an interest in your employer's success, work as though the business was your own and let your employer know that he may place absolute reliance in your word and on your act. Be mindful; have your mind on your business, because it is that which is going to help you, not those outside attractions which some of the "boys" are thinking about. Take a pleasure in work; do not go about it in a listless, formal manner, but with alacrity and cheerfulness, and remember that while working thus for others you are laying the foundation of your own success in life.

There isn't quite as much reading matter on a promissory note as there is on a theater programme, but a man will ponder over it much longer.— Valleis

Lady Mary Wortley Mentague intro-duced inoculation into England, from Turkey, about the year 1718. It was tried first upon oriminals, until its suc-cess was carefully tested. The politeness of the man who is not kind at heart is like the brilliant veneer which covers a piece of rough and perhaps knotty pine.