FOR THE FAIR SEX.

News and Notes for Women. In Chicago women dress so much like men that they are allowed to hang on the strap of street cars without recognition.

At Chatanooga, Tenn., a wedding dress was made for a bridemaid in five hours. She had lost her trunk in a railroad accident, and there was no time to spare.

Some parties in Deadwood intend making the effort to import 200 or more women to the hills as domestics, but with the ulterior promise of furnishing them all with husbands.

Novelties in advertising are not yet exhausted. Two pretty girls walked down Broadway yesterday displaying the card of a soap manufacturer on their backs.-New York Tribune.

In breaking the ground for a Metho dist church, in St. Louis, one hundred women took part in the ceremony, each tossing some earth into a cart with a polished brass shovel.

Vanity is not absolutely confined to women, as witness this little story told by the London Truth: A young officer, wishing his feet to look their best and smallest at a dance, had the soles, heels and toes of his socks cut away and the remaining portion firmly stitched to his patent-leather dancing shoes.

Miss Chessar, who died recently in London of apoplexy brought on by overwork, had written the leading articles in the London Queen for eighteen years. She had been a member of the London school board.

In Philadelphia the other day a police man arrested a woman giving the name of Annie Burke for attempting to steal a piece of rope from a store. When she was searched the following choice collection of goods was found under her shirts: A child's chair, one large coffee pot, a pint measure, two pairs stockings, one glass pitcher, a small tub and a lot of calico. The stove was too hot, or it is thought she would have picked it up also.

Fashions in Mourning. etc.

Dresses for deep mourning wear are of black woolen goods without any luster, trimmed with English crape. For second mourning such materials are employed as alpaca and woolen grenadine. The trimmings generally consist of embroidery, passementerie and black fur. The bonnets are of silk grenadine, trim. med with jet-work, black flowers and a little silk. Caps are also of silk grenadine. Long crape veils are thrown back, and a small round veil is worn over the face. Dresses for still lighter mourning are of silk tissues, ranging from the heaviest silks to the lightest fabrics. Confections are either in materials matching the suits or of light tissues trimmed with jet, embroideries, feathers, or fur. Bonnets and head-dresses re of lace and silk gauze. Gloves r the deepest mourning are of undressed kid, or "bourre de soie," and for the lighter mourning they are of kid. For house wear, cachemire dresses have the lower parts half covered with crape, and are suitable for ladies of all ages. Young ladies can wear skirred woolen dresses, cut princesse shape, or a polonaise draped over a plaited skirt. The latter has only on the lower part three rows of stiching.

A dress for deep mourning wear is made in a round skirt, trimmed with four rows of plaited flouned, over this are sewed bands of crape. The tunic is rounded and open. It is bordered with a crape band. The basque waist is trimmed in the same manner. The crape collar is square. Down the front of the waist is a square breast-piece of the waist is a retain of the crape bows on the lower part. The cuffs are on the lower part. The cuffs are also of crape. The Marie Stuart shaped crape hat is covered with a long crape veil. Another toilet is of India cachemire bordered with a plaited flounce. Above this the skirt alternates in plain and plaited pieces. The visite mantle is falls in large, regular plaits. On the lower part in front is a deep crape band. The square collar is of double crape. The capote worn with this suit is of crepe lisse, trimmed with black feathers. The strings and rosettes are of crape. A bonnet for deep mourning wear may be covered with crape. Over the brim and part of the crown are nine rows of crape pipings. In front of the crown is a large crape ruching. The crape strings are taken from the top of the crown. Another bonnet for lighter mourning wear has a plaited crape scarf around This crosses in the back and the crown. is fastened by a jet buckle. In front of the crown is a garland of jet flowers. Around the brim is a crape ruching. The crape strings have fringe on the sides. A fichu may be of a st aight piece of crape, plaited in three plaits. The outer border is surrounded by fringe. On the inner edge is a crape plaiting, forming the neck trimming and extending all the way down. The fichu is crossed at the waist, and then falls in one straight end. Another fichu is of grenadine covered with jet embroidery on black tulle. Around the neck and down the front is a plaiting. The ends are short and narrow. The fichu may be half covered with jet-work, making bordering, with the inside arranged to form a plaited drapery.

flatter them; for before they can become this they will have to make an earnest effort of one or two things. There are some who deprecate their condition, and some who have false pride in it, because they demand more consideration than they merit. A want of intelligence upon all the subjects of the day, and of a refined education, is no more excusable in a country than in a townbred girl in these days of many books and newspapers. "Many girls are discouraged because

they cannot be sent away from home to boarding-schools; but men of superior mind and knowledge of the world rather have for wives women well and properly educated at home. And this education can be had wherever the desire is not wanting. A taste for reading does wonders; an earnest thirst after knowledge is almost certain to attain a sweet draught from the ' Pierian spring.'

" There is a farmer's daughter in this very room in which I am writing-a beautiful, refined and intelligent woman -in whose girlhood books were not so plenty as now, and who obtained her fine education under difficulties which would have discouraged any but one who had a true love for study.

rashion Notes.

'I'ne open sleeve is revived for hous wear.

High standing Bernhardt ruches and fraises for the neck are more in vogue than ever.

Necklaces are worn again. Those formed of large balls of carved jet are stylish with black dresses.

Jet is not so much in favor in Paris as formerly, and handkerchief costumes have ceased to be fashionable.

Irish lace appears in the same old patterns of wheels, and in the same shapes for ties, cuils and collars.

The new glove fastens only at the wrist, and above it is closed like a stocking, and wrinkled stylishly on the arm. On all toilets is worn a profusion of Cascades of it run and ripple all over the costumes, and it lightens even the plainest dress.

Large hair-pins of gilt and smaller pins of gilt, silver or pearl, with oval heads, are stuck here and there among the trimmings on bonnets.

It is the fashion abroad for ladies to part off the entire front hair. cut it off short enough to be manageable, and arrange it in thick, close curls upon the head and forehead.

With the small bonnets now worn on the back of the head, smooth bands, or else natural looking waves, are best for the front hair, as these add nothing to the size of the head.

Since white petticoats have been pre scribed for street wear a host of elegant and varied styles in colored ones have been designed. Beginning with the most modest grade, and provided for those who go out in all weathers, are black cashmere petticoats trimmed with a plaited flounce, bound with a bright color. More costly ones are black satin skirts trimmed with white lace, under which a balayeuse is fastened with buttons, soas to be readily taken off and replaced. The plush petticoats are very scant and are sometimes shirred a considerable distance at the top, so as to fit closely below the waist.

A great assortment of fancy gaiters and slippers have recently been brought out. Among these are kid lacing shoes, with the laces embroidered with gilt thread. They are worn over ligle-thread stockings in the color of the toilet. When the shoes are embroidered, the hose must be plain. Black velvet shoes are very suitable for ladies with small feet. The heels are also of velvet, and the trimmings consist of Louis XVI. buckles. They are generally worn with short black velvet or satin suits, over pearl-colored stockings. For young ladies, kid shoes are more suitable than velvet, and are much more durable. Many plush shoes and gaiters are now made to match the dresses. of the same material as the dress; it They do not even wear as well as velvet, but are quite necessary, as satin is not suitable for this purpose with plush toilets. Fancy gaiters are also of silk, worked in all kinds of fine designs. Some have roses on black groundings and button on the side like ordinary gaiters. The small "sultane" shoe is still generally favored; it is a better support for the loot than an ordinary shoe. The lacing on the side is left far enough open to show the stock ing. This shoe is of kid. stitched with white. Gaiters worn over the shoes is an English fashion, and is very appro priate for extremely cold weather. High heels are going out of use. Fashionabl ladies have adopted very low and broad leather heels. Shoes for fulldress purposes have the Louis XV. heel This does not resembly in the least the present heel called by the same name, as it is almost straight, and of wood, covered with the same material as the shoe it is quite low and placed where it should be, on the back of the shoe, instead of in the center. Very warm shoes have double soles with a sheet of india rubber between.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Dr. Maclaren, of Edinburg, Scot land, states that the types of insanity have changed within modern times, For instance, acute delirious mania is now comparatively rare, but mental-enfeeblement attended with paralysis is becoming more and more common, and is the result of the overwork and worry of the struggle for existence at the resent day,

In 1611 Holland offered a reward of 25,000 guilders (about \$10,000) for the discovery of that northwest passage which Professor Nordenskjold, the Swedish explorer, has at last in our day accomplished. This offer was long for gotten, but it was never recalled; and it is now probable that Holland will pay the promised reward to the successful explorer, little though he dreamed of the possibility of such compensation when he started on bis enterprise.

A Japanese laborer lives in a house of not more than four rooms; one for eating, sleeping and sitting, one for cooking, one for bathing, and one to spare. He never wears boots, nor brings mud into the house. He and his family sit on the floor when they cat. and take their meals at a low table. The floor of their dining and sitting room is covered with clean soft mats, upon which at night cotton comforters are spread to sleep under. Such a house can be built and furnished for \$100, and though cheap and small, is comfortable. The bath, found in almost all laborers' houses, is in daily use.

They fish now by telegraph in Norway. Stations have been built along the coast, and during the herring season which is at its height for about six weeks, a sharp lookout is kept for shoals. Wherever one is sighted word is sent along the line, and the available fishermen promptly give chase. The old way was for the fishermen to cruise along the shore, trusting to luck or the reports they might hear to come upon the her ring. Now, every morning during the season, the position of the shoals which are watched is noted and posted at the principal telegraphic stations.

Official statistical returns of the Aus tralian colonies for 1879 show an area of [2,580,282] square miles, with a population of 2,659,779, and revenue of £15,-927,488, of which £5,927,036 was raised by taxation. The value of imports was £47,378,783, and the exports, £41,276,-856; miles of railway open and in use, 4,3384, and miles under construction, 9371; 26,8411 miles of telegraph lines were worked, and 1,3881 miles were in course of building. Of sheep there were 65,914,236; of horses, 1,064,640; of cattle. 7,878,556; while of pigs there were but a little over 822,000. The public debt is £77,896,183.

An Am erican gentleman, largely in erested in flour mills in the Western States, according to the London Times, has been inspecting the Hungarian mills with a view to adopting the machinery and system of working in his own country. The Hungarians use a large number of rollers-between thirty and 'forty -made of chilled iron and porcelain, in place of the burr stones used in other countries. The Hungarian plan and manufacture are more expensive than in America, but the former gets eighty per cent. of flour from the wheat, while in the United States the average yield is only about sixty-nine per cent. The Hungarians have also sent a commission to America to study the operations here so as to enable them, if possible, to resist American competition in Austrian markets

The recent decline in coffee, of which this country uses more than any other nation in the world, and five times as much as Great Britain, will probably prove permanent, as it is due, not to the asual over-supply, but to a change in he manner of conducting the trade. Railroads, recently constructed from Rio Janeiro, bring the coffee more speedily from the plantations, 'and steamers, which have supplanted sailing vessels, have greatly shortened the trip from Brazil to this country. The trade in coffee, in other words, has gone through the same secular change as the trade in The day for great firms buying by tea. the ship-load and carrying great stocks has passed. Orders by cable, shipments by steam, and purchases by job lots have taken the place of the slow but princely methods of a few years back. Of Arizona little is known to the world at large, and many there are doubtless, who regard the Territory as a desolate waste. A correspondent of the Boston Herald, who has been over the line of the Southern Pacific railway, writes that the Territory is increasing rapidly in population, and the comple tion of the tailroad will naturally bring more immigrants. Although mining is now the great interest the prospects for agricultural pursuits are encouraging. It is estimated that there are from 15,-000,000 to 20 000,0000 acres of rich la d, but, owing to a scarcity of water, only about 3,000,000 are available. It is be lieved that water for irrigation can be obtained from artesian wells. The climate, owing to the various altitudes of different parts, ranges from that of the Northern States to that of the tropics. The canons of Arizona are among the grandest on the continent, the most notable being that of the Colorado. which sinks to the depth of 6,000 or 7,000 feet. This river is navigable at all

known English authority on hygiene, referring, in a recent lecture, to the divisions of temperament established by Hippocrates and Lord Bacon, said that his own division was into the sanguine, which he associated with the Celtic race; the nervous, which characterized the Saxon race; the bilious, which showed itself in Eastern or Semitic blood, and the lymphatic, which was noticeable in the Northern or Scandinavian kind. He believed the time would come when the schoolmaster

would be able to classify his scholars by a study of their temperaments, and gave some practical hints as to the particular modes of dealing with children distinguished by the temperaments to which he had referred.

The criminal and prison systems of Switzerland are as diverse as the cantons of which the Confederation is composed. Within the very wide limits laid down by the Federal constitution every canton is a law to itself. While in Geneva the utmost punishment awarded to murder is twelve years' seclusion, the penalty for the same crime in Zurich is imprisonment for life, and in Zug death by decapitation. In Schwytz, the most primitive of the primitive cantons, which recently, like Zug, has reestablished capital punishment, the only jail is an old farmhouse, where prisoners are placed in charge of a rural policeman and an aged man, the latter of whom accompanies them on pilgrimages, takes them for walks in the country. and trusts to their honor not to run away. The canton most in advance in these matters is probably Vandl whose reformatories and penitentiaries might well serve as a model for neighboring States.

The effects of the recent earthquake at Agram, Austria, are more serious than was at first supposed. Not a house remains intact, and the aspect of the lown is such as might have been presented after a severe bombardment. Unfortunately several lives were lost and many persons were injured. The enpopulation was panic-stricken. tire Everybody rushed into the streets, and many families forthwith left the town. A scene of indescribable terror and confusion prevailed the whole morning No fewer than 200 private houses have been irreparably damaged, while two churches are in so dangerous a state that they will have to be demolished. Part of the cathedral will require to be reconstructed. The palace and country seat of the cardinal archbishop of Agram, the military school and the government cigar manufactory have been half destroyed by the earthquake shocks, and terrible damage has been done to the farm buildings in the neighborhood within a radius of about fourteen miles. The pecuniary losses caused in Agram alone are estimated at 3,000, 000 florins, without reckoning the incal culable damage done to the cathedral and churches. Damage to buildings has also been done at Salweissenburg. Essegg, Cissek and Carlstadt. The Emperor Francis Joseph has sent

In Honor Bound.

ferers.

10,000 florins for the relief of the suf-

A properly conducted printing office, says an exchange, is as much a secret as a Masonic lodge. Printers are not under oath of secrecy, but always feel themselves as truly in honor bound to keep office secrets as though triple-oathed. Any employee in a printing office who willingly disregarded this rule in relation to printing office secrets would not only be scorned by his brethren of the craft, but would lose his position. We make this statement because it some times happens that a communication appears in a newspaper under an assumed signature which excites comment, and various parties try to find out who is the author. Let all be saved

the trouble of questioning the employees of the printing office. They are "know-nothings" on such points as these. On such matters they have eyes and ears, but no mouth; and if any fail to observe this rule, let them be put down as dishonorable members of the crait. It is the same in job printing. If anything is to be printed and kept secret let proper notice be given of the desire for secrecy and you might as well question the Sphinx as one of the

The Agonies of an Oplum"Eater.

The New York Sun contains a long account of a confirmed opium eater's ten years' struggle with the terrible The writer tells how he became drug a ddicted to the use of opium and how he mastered his craving for it. Describing his sufferings he says:

I had reduced the dose after horrible suffering to one grain and a quarter. But every effort to get below that amount was futile. It seemed too much for human endurance. I decided to come down to zero at once and put pium entirely away. The struggle was a savage one. All that I had before undergone would bear no comparison with the awful burden of miswhich crushed me then. ery thirteen days and nights For I did not sleep a moment. I could not remain in any place or position for more than a minute at a time. I flew from one locality to another with a commanding intensity of nervous excitement. Depressed, desperate and suffering from the very incarnation of anxiety I passed from room to room in a condition to which all the horrors of a strictly orthodox hell would have been powerless to give an added agony. Every breath was drawn by the violent exercise of will-a ton weight was upon my chest Liszt. 'With your permission,' said and was fastened to me with hands of I, and I opened the letter. It steel. It was only by the utmost energy of self-control that I kept myself from the collector was dead. His father had throwing my suffering body out upon the pavement below me. ' On the morning of the fourteenth day I took a half grain of morphia, and obtained three hours of sleep. This last effort decided the battle. Opium, the conqueror, was at last conquered, for I did not afterward exceed the half grain, and soon reduced that dose by sixteenths, and was freefree from the opium habit, but not yet free from its consequences, for months

At this period a temptation came which nearly cost me my cure. At twelve o'clock one night I heard a strange noise; some one was throwing small pebbles at my window panes. Raising the sash I saw a boy about sixteen who beckoned vigorously and pointed to the front door Greatly astonished I dressed, and, crawling down the stairs, confronted my strange visitor. He placed his finger on his lip and said, hurriedly: "I've got a drachm of it-right here-a whole drachm-don't you want it ?"

of suffering were yet before me

Want what ?" I whispered in a sort of terror. "You know," said he, "morphine."

"Great heavens !" I exclaimed in my "who told you I wanted it ?" agony,

"Oh, I've heard the doctors talk in our drug store," said he, "and I know you want it; you can have it for five dollars." [It was worth about eighty cents.]

"I do not want it," I said, astounded at the proposition, "and now you go; what is your name ?"

At this question the boy took to his heels, and more dead than alive I crawled back to bed to count the minutes before daylight.

It was a narrow escape, for had I failed then I would not have consented thing that can be done by any one, and to the hell of another cure. I have since that you know just a little more than learned that some of the youthful any living man. We are acquainted sharpers of drug stores watch for these opportunities and use them. Household servants also minister, when well paid, to the cravings of the opium eater, and his path of cure is beset with looked upon. When he went u every kind of thorn. Another fact in Rigi it was the clearest day this connection is worth recording. Certain of the wealthier class of opium Certain of the wealthier class of opium tury, and when he traveled over eaters, who are periodically falling into the St. Gothard he went through the hands of their friends on account of the habit, often arrange with a druggist's clerk in such a way that if the victim does not call at the store for his regular doses, the clerk shall go to the patient's house, and if he sees a certain prearranged paper figure pasted upon the window pane, he shall tring around a drachm of morphia at midnight, and beliberally rewarded.

Of Course She Failed.

Ole Bull's Costliest Fiddle.

"In 1839 I gave sixteen concerts at Vienna, and then Rhehazek was the great violin collector. I saw at his house this violin for the first time. I just went wild over it. 'Will you sell it P' I asked. 'Yes.' was the reply, 'for one-quarter of all Vienna.' Now Rhehazek was really as poor as a church mouse. Though he had no end of money put out in the most valuable instruments, he never sold any of them except when forced by hunger. I invited Rhehazek to my concerts. I wanted to buy the violin so much that I made him some tempting offers. One day he said to me: 'See here, Ole Bull, if I do sell the violin, you shall have the preference at 4,000 ducats.' 'Agreed,' I cried, though I knew it was a big sum.

"That violin came strolling, or playing, rather, through my brain for some years. It was in 1841. I was in Leipsic, giving concerts. Liszt was there, and so also Mendelssohn. One day we were all dining together. We were having a splendid time. During the dinner came an immense letter with a seal-an official document. Said Mendelssohn: 'Use no ceremony; open your letter.' 'What an awful seal!' cried was from Rhehazek's son, said that the violin should be offered to meat the price he had mentioned. I told Liszt and Mendelssohn about the price. 'You man from Norway, you are crazy,' said Liszt. 'Unheard of extravagance, which only a fiddler is capable of,' exclaimed Mendelssohn. 'Have you ever tried it ?' they both inquired. 'Never,' I answered, 'for it cannot be played on at all just now.'

'I never felt happier than when I felt sure that the prize was mine. Originally the bridge was of box-wood, with two fishes carved on it-that was the zodiacal sign of my birthday, February -which was a good sign. Oh, the good times that violin and I have had! As to its history. Rhehazek told me that in 1809, when Innspruck was taken by the French, the soldiers sacked the town. This violin had been placed in the Innspruck museum by Cardinal Aldobrandi at the close of the sixteenth century. A French soldier looted it, and sold it to Rhehazek for a trifle. This is the same violin that I played on when I first came to the United States, in the Park That was on Evacuation day. eater. 1843. I went to the Astor house, and made a joke; I am quite capable of doing such things. It was the day when John Bull went out and Ole Bull came in. I remember that at the very first concert one of my strings broke, and I had to work out my piece on the three strings, and it was supposed I did it on purpose."- Harper's Magazine.

The Man Who Boasts.

The man who boasts is twin born to a liar, for neither of them can tell the truth, except by accident, and yet it must be very comfortable to feel that what you do is always the very best with a tender-hearted gentleman, whose experiences are always exceptional, and who has seen thousands of things which no mortal eyes save his own ever looked upon. When he went up the that been known for a full cenhad storm of hailstones, the least of which was bigger than a hen's egg. and the guide, who was threescore years and ten, and had been over the pass more than two thousand times, de clared that he had never in his life witnessed such a spectacle before. The old gentleman crossed the ocean in the greatest hurricane on record, and saw more icebergs than the oldest sea captain in the service. His children were all geniuses and he found a governes So she's all broken up, eh?" replied for them who proved the most learned a Detroit landlady when she heard of and accomplished woman in the world. One day the poor man was stricken with paralysis, and we feared that his happy boastfulness was over; but after six weeks we met him on the street and he told us that he had been visited by eighteen doctors, who all declared that that kind of paralysis had never before made its appearance. So he lives on in the cheerful belief that he has the best of everything, and every time we see him we envy him. Our toothache is of the grinding sort, while his makes him feel as though he had a music-box in his mouth. When our leg gets broken it is only an ugly fracture, but his is a compound fracture of a compound fracture. We send for a doctor to cure our ills, and he proves to be only an ordinary M. D., but when he seeks a physician he finds a man who has taken every known degree in every known science, and who cures the worst cases ever heard of. Whea our friend dies he will probably come back through some medium just to tell us that his death was the most wonderful death in the world, and that he found, when he got up yonder, that they had saved a choice little corner for him, where he expects to be more comfortable than anybody who. ever entered the celestial regions. If all this is mere boasting and lying, then boasting and lying are no longer gross feults, but very comforting virtues.

Country Girls.

Meta Victoria Fuller, in a sisterly way, thus talks to country girls:

"The farmers' dauguters are soon to be the life as well as the pride of this country-a glorious race of women to other land can show. I seek not to -Professor G. R. Tweedie.

The Cup that Cheers.

The principal components of tea are theine and essential oil of tannia. The best time to take tea is about three hours after dinner or any other heavy meal. The excess to which tea drinking is carried by some people induces a ner vous disorganization and impedes digestion. The sole difference between black and black and green tea is one of prep aration, as both kinds can be obtained from the same plant. The adulteration of tea has much decreased of late years.

asons 512 miles from its mouth.

Dr. B. W. Richardson, the well-ity ground worth \$5,000 a foot.

printers. Boys Who Wish to be Men.

Boys, do you wish to make your mark in the world? Do you wish to be men? Then observe the following rules :

Hold integrity sacred. Observe good manners. Endure trials patiently. Be prompt in all things. Make few acquaintances. Yiel not to discouragements. Dare to do right, fear to do wrong. Watch carefully over your passions. Fight line's battles bravely, manfully. Consider well, then decide positively. Sacrifice money rather than principle. Use all your leisure time for improvement.

Attend carefully to the details of your mainess

There are only 15,000 real estate holders in New York city in a population of 1,000,000. The tenement-house system is the only resort of the masses, and about 600,000 of the population live in this manner. The entire Fifth avenue, three miles long, contains a smaller number than some of the more densely populated squares.

"I am satisfied with my lot," said a ition

the failure of another woman in the same business in Toledo. "Well, I knew it was only a question of time. I was in her house for a week, and I saw plainly that she had no economy about her. I tell you, a landlady must think and plan.

"Yes."

"Not only in great things, but in small. There's philosophy in running a boarding-house."

"How?"

"Well, I can't stop to tell you more than one instance. I have buck wheat pancakes every morning for breakfast for fourteen boarders. They use butter on their cakes. I keep the butter on ice until it is as hard as a rock. The cakes are allplaced on the table, not smoking hot, but mildly warm-just warm enough to soften the outside of a lump of butter. In this way I make a saving of two pounds of butter per week over the usual way of rushing on hot pancakes. It's only one dodge out of a hundred, but the landlady who doesn't play more or less of them must ultimately come to grief."-Detroit Free Press .

An English magazine discourses on Cheap girls." It says: "No young man, not even the worst, wants any thing to do with a cheap young la dy. This is a mistake. No matter how cheap a girl may be, her young man always thinks she is a " little dear."-Norristown Herald.

Salicylic acid is much used in Gernany to keep water free from impur-

He was a fine-looking man, and he proudly strutted down the sidewalk, with the air of proprietorship in every movement. "Beg pardon," said a movement. stranger, as he stepped up to him, hat in hand, in utmost humility. "Do I have your permission to remain in town over night ?"