

## FOR THE FAIR SEX.

### Wedding Anniversaries.

The wedding anniversaries are as follows: First year, iron; fifth year, wooden; tenth year, tin; fifteenth year, crystal; twentieth year, china; twenty-fifth year, silver; thirtieth year, cotton; thirty-fifth year, linen; fortieth year, woolen; forty-fifth year, silk; fiftieth year, gold; seventy-fifth year, diamond.

### A Delicate Matter.

A truly modest girl will shrink from being under money obligations to a young man, even though he be her lover. But, on the other hand, many a girl is careless as to how much money a young man spends for her. Three and five dollars for a horse and carriage he can poorly afford, perhaps, yet she will go with him week after week, with no particular interest in him, unmindful apparently whether he earns the money or takes it from his employer's drawer. He makes her expensive presents. He takes her to a concert in going to which usually, save for her pride and his gallantry, a horse-car for ten cents would be far wiser than a carriage ride for several dollars. A young man respects a young woman all the more who is careful of the way in which she spends his money, and will not permit too much to be used for her. A thoughtful and well-bred girl will be wise about these matters.

### Summer Jewelry.

Very simple jewelry is worn with summer dresses, and the absence of all jewelry is far more distinguished-looking than the use of too much. The necessary articles—pins, sleeve-buttons and chatelaine for the watch—are in very light designs, and the merely ornamental bracelets are only slender rims, while necklaces are not worn at all except for full dress. The fashionable breastpin takes the shape of a bona fide pin, and may be like the long scarf pins worn by gentlemen, with merely a ball head, or else there is a separate pin at the back, like that on an ordinary brooch; the latter has the advantage of showing all the pin, which cannot be done when the scarf pin is used, though it is the caprice of the moment to thrust the scarf pin so slightly in the lace that the greater portion of it is seen. Some of the prettiest brooches are a gold pin about three inches long with a pearl head, while resting on the center of the slender pin are two diamonds, or else a sapphire with a ruby, or perhaps two opals or two colored pearls. Sometimes a jeweled bee, a butterfly or a great spider is poised on the long pin, and sometimes there is a flower of colored stones or of enamel. Less expensive brooches are of red gold, made to represent a long letter, the initial of the wearer's name—a script capital of slender gold lines. Scarf pins with ball heads like those used by gentlemen are chosen by ladies to pin fichus and kerchiefs. Some of these have a ball of cream white enamel dotted with colors, others have tiny turquoises set in, or else a cat's-eye, or perhaps a ruby, a sapphire and a diamond are set in star shape. Fans, spiders, butterflies and daisies are also favorite heads for such pins. A number of pins of medium size are also used for fastening back the loops of mull or lace neckties, or to fasten the ends of a neckerchief as well as to confine it at the throat. The most popular pins of this kind are of sterling silver, with round or with pear-shaped heads, and there are also larger scarf pins of silver with hanging chain and pendant pieces. Dull yellow gold, either smooth or hammered, is pretty for pins that are to be used in black lace fichus. There are also pearl heads to gold pins of various sizes, costing from \$1.75 each to \$20, according to the size and value of the pearl. Silver brooches in floral designs are also very popular, especially in the whitened silver, when a pretty little spray of white flowers is represented. A silver daisy brooch is especially popular with young ladies. With simple morning and traveling dresses a brooch is worn with a linen collar without a necktie or lace, but for more dressy occasions fichus are fastened low in surplice fashion with from two to four pins, or else a lace scarf passed around the neck is tied in large loops and pinned in several places; black net with tinsel dashes is prettily worn around the neck with a hammered gold pin holding each loop of the large bow tied at the throat. A long straight scarf of tanned mull is worn around the neck, passed down the front of the corsage and fastened in a bow at the waist line, with silver pins to hold it at the throat and the waist.—*Harper's Bazar.*

### Fashion Notes.

Pointed shoes are revived. Circular fans grow in popular favor. Silver gray silks, satins and surah are coming in vogue. There is a rage for peacock feather decorations at present. The latest novelty in bonnets are pokes of shirred tulle. Tournures are made more bouffant and back draperies grow fuller.

Gold bangles are the only jewelry much worn in street costume.

Porcelain blue is a lovely shade for a cheviot traveling suit for a young person.

Small carriage parasols are made with peacock feather decorations all over them.

Very large bows of colored velvet are worn in the hair to form lace trimmings with large hats.

Checkerboard patterns in both wool and cotton materials are much used in forming parts of costumes.

Ombre watered silks in new designs in the shaded and watered effects appear among late importations.

Pongee hunting jackets worn with black or colored skirts make pretty and modest morning toilets at watering places.

Sewing silk grenadine with square meshes, canvas grenadine, and black all-wool nun's veiling are the proper materials for summer mourning.

The flounces of striped nun's veiling gowns are usually made of goods cut crosswise, but the basque may be cut in the ordinary way, if one prefer.

Gay, striped, awning cottonades are used for the skirts of country dresses to be worn under plain flannel polonaises, or jackets and overskirts.

Immense bows of wide satin ribbon frequently take the place of corsage bouquets, being placed on the left side over the supposed region of the heart.

In spite of the fashion journals bringing out most of their plates with long basques, the most fashionable women wear corsages without basques, or very short basques.

The latest French extravagance in hoisery is silk openwork stockings, handsomely embroidered and having delicate lace tops tinted a deeper shade than the color of the stocking.

White dotted mull scarfs two and a half and three yards wide are used as scarf sashes, to be worn in any way that fancy dictated by good taste directs, with colored, black or white dresses.

The most fashionable American women wear very simple coiffures, with the coil low in the back and fluffy but flat front hair, the only ornament being a long, low comb, with a riviere of diamonds for its heading.

Many of the new ombre ribbons are bordered on one side with scalloped bands in delicate shades of color, woven to imitate lace. On others, embossed daisies dot the surface, and the effect is very pretty. This ribbon is much used for bows for the hair and belt.

A new fichu, called the Princess Louise, has been brought out in Paris. It is made of Canadian crape, edged with Louvain lace and trimmed with the flowers of the season—lilacs, daisies, buttercups, roses, honeysuckle, or whatever is the flower of the passing moment.

Black grenadine is still in great favor for summer dresses. There are many varieties, but the smooth sewing silk grenadines take the lead in popularity. Spanish lace, beaded silk, net fringes and fine French laces constitute the trimmings generally used with these fabrics. Finely-plaited frills of the dress material are also used, finished with an edging of black lace about two inches wide. The most elegant of these cool-looking toilets are adorned with very deep flounces of Spanish lace, and further adorned by sashes of satin surah, either of crimson, blue or black. These dresses are usually made up over underskirts of black surah.

### FRENCH FUN.

"Here, waiter, this fish is not fresh!" "Not fresh, sir? Why—Oh, beg pardon, sir; thought you were one of the table boarders. Bring you the other fish immediately, sir."

The brave Z—, an excellent man, but not an intellectual marvel in the ordinary sense of the word, meets a friend who asks concerning his children.

"They are all doing well, thanks," replies the fond parent, "and all that I have to ask heaven for them is that they may be no stupider than their father."

"Make you mind easy on that point," says his friend; "the age of miracles has passed."

The father of the family examines his watch with perplexity.

"I can't understand, my love," he says to his wife, "what's wrong with this watch. I guess it wants to be cleaned."

"Oh, no, pa," replies one of his olive branches, "it can't be dirty, for baby and I were scrubbing it all morning in the bath-tub with the hair-brush, and we used plenty of soap."

In the garden two six-year-old children, a girl and a boy, exchanged vigorous blows and scratches, meanwhile calumniating each other at the top of their voices like Homeric heroes. Mamma interposes, and after much difficulty succeeds in separating them. "What in the name of goodness are you up to, you unhappy little wretches?" "Playing husband and wife, ma!"

## CLIPPINGS FOR THE CURIOUS.

It rains twice as often in Western as in Eastern Europe.

Geese have been known to live to the age of eighty years.

The word lent comes from a Saxon word, meaning spring.

There are 1,500 square miles of ice in the Alps from eighty to 600 feet thick.

The Bodleian library at Oxford contains 420,000 volumes and 30,000 MSS.

The greatest mortality of mankind is between three and six in the morning.

The average rate of sailing of a West Indian trader in 1746 was one mile an hour.

Aristotle's opinion was that the pyramids of Egypt were built to "keep the people well employed and poor."

In 1584 "cages and stocks" for the punishment of offenders were ordered to be set up in every ward of the city of London.

Shells six feet in length and weighing 500 pounds, the covering of a clam which weighed sixty pounds, are among the curiosities in the Smithsonian institute.

Ink used in England was formerly more lasting than at the present day. A deed of the reign of Richard II. is preserved in which the ink is as black and brilliant as though of last year.

In 1680 a Polish gentleman who was convicted of having denied the existence of God, was executed at Warsaw. His body was burned, the ashes put into a cannon and shot into the air toward Tartary!

There are a couple of Shoshone Indians in Tuscarora who have heavy beards, something which is seldom seen upon the face of the red man. They are both old bucks, and their whiskers are nearly white, giving them quite a venerable and patriarchal appearance.

Very few of those who have used the expression, "He's a brick," know that it comes from Plutarch. An ambassador from Epirus was shown by King Agesilaus, of Sparta, over his capital, and expressed surprise at the absence of walls and fortifications. "Come tomorrow," quoth the king, "and I will show you our walls." On the morrow he showed him an array of 10,000 men, remarking: "Each one is a brick."

### An Aged Bandit's Career.

There recently expired in the infirmary of the prison at Odessa an individual, by name Vacili Tchoumaik, a native of Ismail, of Kalmuck descent, who, during the major part of the ninety-six years of his life, appears to have been an unmitigated public nuisance. Born about 1785, Vacili grew up to the physical proportions of Hercules and the strength of Samson. He was duly drawn for the conscription, and served his time as a soldier, but he disdained such placid laurels as those which crown the shako of the celebrated Russian drum-major whose waxen effigy, in full uniform and holding a wax dwarf in the hollow of one big hand, smiles through his mustache upon mankind at Mme. Tussaud's. On obtaining his discharge, Vacili Tchoumaik adopted brigandage as his profession, and it is estimated that in his career as a bandit he committed no fewer than eighty murders. During many years he and the outlaws forming his band kept the country round about Odessa in a continuous state of terror, while Russian police rather connived at than interfered with the miscreant's misdoings. At length an exceptional superintendent named Khorsheevsky undertook the task of abrogating him. The brigand chief was surrounded in a roadside inn where he had taken refuge, and after a sanguinary struggle he and several of his followers were captured. The fine old Russian code of criminal jurisprudence being then prevalent, Vacili remained nine years in prison before he was tried. In 1859, however, he was sentenced to the knout and to twenty years' hard labor in Siberia. The brigand was at that period seventy-four years of age. Five years afterward he escaped, and made his way back to Odessa; but he was again caught, tried and relegated to penal servitude. Once more, in 1869, he made his reappearance at Odessa, and after two years' confinement in jail put justice to the trouble of again trying him and sending him back to Siberia. In the middle of last May this patriarchal bandit made a fifth and final appearance in the vicinity of Odessa, and distinguished himself by attempting to steal a wagon and horses belonging to some German colonists. The sturdy Teutons, however, gave the veteran desperado a very warm reception. They soundly belabored Vacili and a companion of his, and, binding them hand and foot, delivered them over to the authorities. Tchoumaik was found to have had seven of his ribs broken, and to have been otherwise so roughly handled that he was removed to the prison infirmary, where on the 30th ultimo he died. He was ninety-six years of age, and but for the drubbing which he received at the hands of the German colonists, might have survived to have been a centenarian among convicts.

## PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Do not, as you hope for success, spend your time in idleness.

Flattery is a false coin which circulates only through our vanity.

Conscience is the voice of the soul; the passions are the voice of the body.

Mental pleasures never cloy. Unlike those of the body, they are increased by repetition, approved of by reflection, and strengthened by enjoyment.

Adhere rigidly and undeviatingly to truth; but while you express what is true, express it in a pleasing manner. Truth is the picture, the manner is the frame that displays it to advantage.

Those passionate persons who carry their hearts in their mouths are rather to be pitied than feared; their threatenings serving no other purpose than to forearm him that is threatened.

It is only the connection of this world with the higher world that gives it any importance. It is only the things of eternity that render weighty and solemn and momentous the things of time.

The wise ones say that nothing is so hard to bear as prosperity; but most men would like to engage in some hard work of that description, just to have a practical illustration of the adage.

Character is a mosaic which takes a lifetime for its completion; and trifles, he little things of life, are the instruments most used in preparing each precious stone for its place.

Consolation indiscreetly pressed upon us when we are sufficiently under affliction only serves to increase our pain and to render our grief more poignant.

### The Glass Snake.

Eli Perkins tells this terrific snake yarn: Along the Upper Brazos and in Western Texas, where flourish the horned frog, is the strangest snake known to naturalists. He is sometimes called the glass-snake. He is from two to four feet long, with a striped back. He is not poisonous. His way of defending himself when attacked by a powerful foe is similar to that of the possum or skunk. Instead of fighting back, he breaks into a dozen pieces, and every piece, distinct in itself, lies apparently dead on the ground. Sometimes the pieces are a foot apart. When the foe disappears, the pieces gradually come together, unite into one snake and crawl off. The naturalist will naturally ask if the pieces are entirely separated. I answer, they are. No film or tendon holds them together. You can chop the ground with an ax between the pieces. Mr. H. Edwards, whose postoffice address is Montgomery, Alabama, showed me one of these snakes at Waco. He still has it alive, and will prove with the living snake, or by answering a letter from any naturalist, the accuracy of this story.

The glass-snake which Mr. Edwards showed me had lost the tip of its tail. When I asked the owner how that happened, he said: "The snake went to pieces one day, and before it got together, a hungry king-snake, which I still have, swallowed the tail."

Mr. Edwards has several king-snakes. Like the glass-snake, they are not poisonous. Still, they kill the largest snake in the bottoms. They make a spring at a large snake or rabbit, coil instantly around its neck and strangle it—choke it to death. A king-snake five feet long will strangle a dog or rattle-snake. The only snake able to defend itself against the king-snake is the glass-snake. When the king-snake springs at the glass-snake; the glass-snake breaks into pieces, and its foe might just as well try to strangle a basket of clothespins or a paill of sardines.

### Speed at Which Wings are Driven

The speed at which some wings are driven is enormous. It is occasionally so great as to cause the pinions to emit a drumming sound. To this source the buzz of the fly, the drone of the bee, and the boom of the beetle are to be referred. When a grouse, partridge or pheasant suddenly springs into the air, the sound produced by the whirring of its wings greatly resembles that produced by the contact of steel with the rapidly revolving stone of the knife-grinder. It has been estimated that the common fly moves its wings three hundred and thirty times per second, i. e., nineteen thousand eight hundred times per minute, and that the butterfly moves its wings nine times per second, or five hundred and forty times per minute. These movements represent an incredibly high speed even at the roots of the wings; but the speed is enormously increased at the tip of the wings, from the fact that the tips rotate upon the roots as centers.

The New Orleans *Picayune* gives this recipe: "To take iron stains out of marble: An equal quantity of fresh spirits of vitriol and lemon juice being mixed in a bottle, shake well, wet the spots and in a few minutes rub with soft linen until they disappear." There is no way to prove that recipe as unreliable, for it says "rub until they disappear," and a man may rub for forty years, and not have fulfilled the conditions.

## THE ARAUCANIANS.

A Remarkable Race of South American Barbarians.

The Araucanian country stretches east and west from the Cordilleras to the Pacific. Within these limits there are several tribes, whose numbers are variously estimated at from 24,000 to 70,000, the true figures being somewhere between these two estimates. The inhabitants are divided into four principal divisions, each headed by its own prince. These, though independent of each other, form a Band or confederation for mutual defense against a foreign enemy. Each of these four great divisions is divided into five smaller ones, and these are again sub-divided into nine districts or septes.

The numbers five and nine have a mystical character among the Araucanians. Leaders of all the sub-divisions pass on their offices as hereditary to their sons in the order of primogeniture; and the whole body of the chief or caciques form the nobility. The caciques compose the great council of the nation, which meets annually under a great tree for the transaction of public business. As a matter of fact no decision come to at one of these diets is accepted by the people in general unless the latter admit its propriety; for the clansmen, being free and armed, rigorously impose limits on the exercise of authority.

Polygamy is the rule, at least among the caciques, two and three wives being common in a chief's household. The Araucanian Pantheon contains three if not four divinities—a Supreme Creator, a god of good, a god of evil, and perhaps a god of war. Religious rites and ceremonies there are few. Exorcisms by the machis, or wise women, and the sacrifice of some animal under the shade of the drymia, or white cinnamon tree, are among the few that the Araucanians are known to practice.

They all believe in a future state, and at the death of a cacique sacrifice a horse to keep him company; while the coast tribe bury him in his canoe. Marriage by capture exists among them in a ceremony of a very remarkable kind. The bridegroom approaches the bride's house on horseback and carries her off with him, in spite of the apparent opposition of her family, on his steed. The custom must have been in existence long before the Araucanians could have possessed or ever have seen horses, which were unknown to their neighborhood a little more than three centuries ago.

It has, however, survived the introduction of these animals and the remarkable changes of their way of life which must have been caused by it. They are not nomad, but intelligent and industrious agriculturists, who, however, occasionally shut their abodes in search of more fertile soil or for other reasons. They live in well-built houses, the interiors of which are cleanly and neat. The almost unanimous testimony of travelers credits them with many virtues. They are said to be "hardy, hospitable, faithful to their engagements, generous to fallen enemy, ardent, intrepid and enthusiastic lovers of liberty."

Physically they are a well-made and good looking people. They manufacture their own clothing, which is becoming and even picturesque. They seem to combine much of the civilization of the ancient Mexicans and Peruvians with a freedom from barbarism and a love of liberty to which those races were strangers. They have manfully maintained their independence for 300 years; and though their dreaded neighbor (Chili) has had her hands quite full during the last two years they have never taken advantage of her being engaged in war to trouble her.

Mr. Boyd attributes the few raids on farmhouses that have been made of late to the instigation of Chilian desperadoes or runaway convicts. The one fault of this interesting people appears to be an inordinate fondness for the "fire-water" of their more civilized neighbors. By means of this their lands are easily got from them, and under its influence they sink to the level of the most irreclaimable savages. Away from it they retain all their virtues, not the least among which are those domestic ones in which they show an excellent example to their Christian acquaintances in the republic.

The natural resources of their country are so great that they are not likely to be allowed to retain it very long; and, as spirits and the diseases brought by the white men have already begun to diminish their numbers, it is to be feared that before long this noble race of men will have disappeared altogether before the advance of a civilization which promises to exterminate them for the sake of the territory which they inhabit.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

West Point officer: "Cadet, what is that you have stuffed in your pocket, sir?" Cadet: "Tobacco, sir." Officer: "Give it to me. It is against the orders of the post to chew tobacco, sir." Officer turns his back and cuts off a chew, and talking to himself: "That's mighty good plug to a man that's been out of tobacco for three days."

## THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

A poultice of fresh tea leaves, moistened with water, will cure a sty on the eyelid.

For earache, dissolve assafitida in water; warm a few drops and drop in the ear, then cork the ear with wool.

The true physiological way of treating burns and scalds is to at once exclude the air, with cotton batting, flour, scraped potato, or anything that is handiest.

The white of an egg into which a piece of alum about the size of a walnut has been stewed until it forms a jelly is a fine remedy for sprains. It should be laid over the sprain on a piece of lint and changed as often as it becomes dry.

A medical journal gives the following simple remedy for relieving hicough: "Inflate the lungs as fully as possible and thus press firmly on the agitated diaphragm. In a few seconds the spasmodic action of the muscles will cease.

To cure bunions use pulverized saltpeter and sweet oil. Obtain at a druggist's five or six cents' worth of saltpeter; put into a bottle with sufficient olive oil to dissolve it, shake up well, and rub the inflamed joints night and morning, and more frequently if painful.

The following drink for relieving sickness of the stomach is said to be very palatable and agreeable: Beat up one egg very well, say for twenty minutes, then add fresh milk one pint, water one pint, sugar to make it palatable; boil, and get it cool; drink when cold. If it becomes curds and whey it is useless.

A standing antidote for poison by dew, poison oak, ivy, etc., is to take a handful of quicklime, dissolve in water, let it stand half an hour, then paint the poisoned parts with it. Three or four applications will never fail to cure the most aggravated cases.

### The American Flag.

The first European banners unfurled upon the shores of the new world, of which we have any authentic account, are those of Columbus, who landed on the small island of St. Salvador October 12, 1492. Doubtless his ideas of a new world to the westward came from Iceland, which he visited in the spring of 1477.

His son writes that Columbus, dressed in scarlet, stepped ashore and pressed the royal standard of Spain, emblazoned with the arms of Castile and Leon. A white flag, with a green cross, was its companion.

In 1499 the eastern coast of South America was explored, and eight years later the great discovery was announced to the world by a Florentine, Americus Vesputius, who gave name to the western continent. About this time the Cabots planted on the shore of North America the banners of England and of St. Mark of Venice. The early voyagers found that the Indians of North America carried for a standard a pole, well-covered with the wing feathers of eagles.

The red cross of St. George floated from the mast of the Mayflower, 1620, when the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth rock. For a century and a half, during the colonial and provincial periods, the use of the English flag continued in North America, with the addition of many devices and mottoes.

Some flags were all red, white, blue or yellow. Others were red, with white horizontal stripes, or red and blue stripes. Upon these were the pine or "Liberty Tree," and the words: "An Appeal to Heaven;" also stars, the crescent, anchor, beaver and serpent. Under the latter, "Don't Tread on Me." A flag at the battle of White Plains bore the words "Liberty or Death."

On January 2, 1776, at Cambridge, Mass., was first hoisted the "Grand Union" flag of the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, and the thirteen alternate red and white stripes, emblematic of the union of the thirteen colonies against the oppressive acts of British tyranny.

This was the flag in use when the Declaration of Independence was read by the committee of safety at Philadelphia, in the presence of Washington in New York, and from the balcony of the State house in Boston.

On the 14th of August, 1777, Congress resolved "that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, and that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

Once the stripes were increased to fifteen, but in 1818 they were changed permanently to thirteen, perpetuating the original thirteen States of the Union, and it was decreed that for every new State coming into the Union a star should be added. The stars have five points; those on our coins six. They were first arranged in a circle, afterward in the form of a large star, and now in parallel lines.

Nail-driving machines are now in use in box factories and other places, one machine doing the work of from ten to fifteen men in nail driving.