

## THE HOME DOCTOR.

Sunlight has an important bearing upon health. Introduce it freely into the house, and particularly into your sleeping rooms.

Never omit regular bathing; for unless the skin is in an active condition the cold will close the pores and favor congestion and other diseases.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly*.

Tannic acid will stop bleeding at the nose. Take a pinch of the powder and snuff it up the nostril. It is an astringent, and, as it lodges in the throat, will prevent bleeding from the back of the nose.

Bread of unbolted wheat flour is, for making superior bone and muscle to the growing child, far preferable to bolted flour, and oatmeal is fully equal, if not superior to it.

## The New York Elevated Roads.

But few persons who have not been in New York since the construction of the elevated roads and witnessed their equipments and operations can have any adequate idea of the extent of them, and of the people, machinery and appurtenances required in working them. A recent inventory discloses the fact that there are 24 miles of roadway, 161 stations, 203 engines and 612 cars, while 3,480 trains a day are run. There are 3,274 men employed on these roads, 309 of whom are engineers, 258 ticket agents, 231 conductors, 308 firemen, 395 guards or brakemen, 347 gatemen, 27 road inspectors, 106 porters, 33 carpenters, 27 painters, 63 car-inspectors, 140 car-cleaners, 40 lamp-men, and 470 blacksmiths, boilermakers and other mechanics employed on the structure and in the shops. Most of the ticket-agents are telegraph operators, but there are 13 other operators employed. There are four double-track lines in operation. The aggregate daily receipts vary from \$14,000 to \$18,000; and as many as 274,623 passengers have been carried in one day. Engineers are paid from \$3 to \$3.50 per day; ticket-agents \$1.75 to \$2.25; conductors, \$1.90 to \$2.50; firemen, \$1.90 to \$2; guards or brakemen, \$1.50 to \$1.65; and gatemen, \$1.20 to \$1.50. The above items do not include machinists and other employees in the workshops, or the general officers, clerks, etc. One of the elevated railroad companies owns a curiosity shop of articles lost or left on their trains. There are 1,000 umbrellas and half as many canes; sleeves filled with shop parcels; children's school books; laborers' tools and dinner pails; novels; a handsome new Bible; lunch baskets; black bottles; two large baskets full of pocket-books, mostly women's on their way home from shopping, and consequently little in them; bushels of traveling bags; a big bass drum; a rabbit and a poodle dog. One woman who recovered a casket of jewels not only did not give any reward, but did not even say "thank you" on recovering them. Umbrellas are generally left behind in the latter part of a day that began raining and cleared up in the afternoon.

## Two Love Letters.

A middle-aged lady, who lives in Chicago, has two love letters, faded but ardent, which are not without a certain interest of their own. The strong man's hand that penned these tender effusions does not now support the gentle being who has preserved them all these years. But whether he was a rejected suitor, or whether her whitening ringlets rest upon the bosom of one more favored, or whether she be maid or widow, is not disclosed by the brief paragraph which tells of the existence of the letters in question. Perhaps the lovers quarreled, as lovers will, and parted to meet no more until one or both had made other arrangements.

Perhaps there was a stern papa, a heartless mamma, a maneuvering elder sister, a blundering big brother, poverty, separation, hopeless ill health. Who knows? Perhaps the lady has often regretted. Perhaps the gentleman yet goes to sleep dreaming of the lady. On the other hand, when she saw him driven from a little place he had earned by hard, and not very edifying work, as unfit to hold it—when she heard him described as a bad man by friends and foes—she may have blessed her stars that she made so lucky an escape. Such things do happen; or mayhap when his fortunes were darkest she yearned most to be by his side, to strengthen and to cheer his heart, to show what a true and loving woman can do when a man is down. Heigh-ho! It is certain this lady has the letters and that she values them. And well she may, dear heart! for the name at the bottom of them is no less than that of Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States and commander-in-chief of the armies and navies thereof!—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

It is calculated the daily papers of the United States issue 1,051,200,000 copies yearly, and the other periodicals bring the total up to 2,000,000,000 copies per annum.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

### Beads.

After birds, beads are the mania of the hour. Not only jet bugles and beads, nets and fringes, appear as persistently as if they were never seen before, but beads of garnets, sapphire, emerald and topaz of iridescent sheen, are used with prodigal extravagance.

Garlands of flowers worked in beads representing their natural colors are a costly novelty for adorning satin and velvet surfaces.

At the opera, one sees low bodices completely covered with sparkling black or white beads, and a sleeveless jersey of pale-colored iridescent beads has also been exhibited.

Belts covered with beads are being superseded by belts set with jewels like the famous one Eugenie wore at the court balls during the second empire, and that recently assumed by the queen of Italy at Vienna. For dancing, this style of belt or corselet suggests manifold objections and in general effect there is always an association with the glories of spectacular drama.

Rodrigues, who has made a specialty of bodice, covered with multi-colored beads to wear with any toilet, demands a thousand francs for one of her glittering courtesies. Forty and fifty dollars a yard are prices commonly asked in Broadway shops for passementeries in colored beads reproducing old Roman, Byzantine and Celtic traceries. All this we have but to imagine cheaply imitated, as even now it begins to be, and the downfall of these extravagant fancies will not be slow to follow.—*New York Art Amateur*.

### News and Notes for Women.

A Boston lady stuffs dead pet cats, and is making money at it.

A Kentucky married woman is only fifteen years old and measures six feet five inches in height.

Naomi, the daughter of Enoch, was 380 years old when she got married. Take courage, ladies.

At least three influential Mexican statesmen have American wives—Romero, Mariscal and Trevino.

The widow of General Custer has been painting plaques for a living. Some of her friends are moving to secure some national relief for her necessities.

In 1879 in Boston 989 women registered and 934 voted; in 1880, 772 women registered and 683 voted; in 1881, 748 women registered and 649 voted.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* thinks that the women of the South, who for four years almost clothed an army in the field, should engage in the industry of silk growing.

There is no type, says George MacDonald, so near the highest idea of relation to a God as that of a child to his mother. Her face is God, her bosom nature, her arms are providence—all love—to him an undivided bliss.

Mrs. Wm. K. Vanderbilt has purchased eight acres of land on Long Island, a few miles from Islip, for the erection of a seaside home for poor and sick children of New York, to be carried on under the auspices of Trinity church.

Miss West, of the British legation, Miss Allen, of the Hawaiian, Miss Preston, of the Haytian (but of English birth), Miss Bartlett, of the Chinese, Mile. Das Nogueiras, of the Portuguese, and Mile. Barca, of the Spanish legation, are all exceedingly attractive young ladies in Washington society.

In some parts of France the young girls who are in want of a husband pluck a little branch of an apple tree as they are returning from mass on Christmas night. This branch they place in a bottle full of water hung up in front of the window of their chamber. If one of the buds burst before Easter the girl may be sure that she will be married before the end of the year. This is called a Paques fleurie.

*New York Fashion Notes.*

Cloth shoes are fashionable for ladies.

Black lace evening dresses are fashionable.

Parasols must match the dresses next summer.

Dancing-slippers are of the same color as the dress.

Lace ribbons appear in the spring importations.

Guipure lace is being revived by French milliners.

Pansy patterns are the novelty in point Aurielle lace.

Good grades of carpeting are composed largely of jute.

Greek and medieval costumes are appearing at receptions.

Embroidered black-net fichus are exhibited with new neck-wear.

Scarlet worn in large masses, it is said, tends to hide wrinkles.

Turbans composed of beetles' wings are among novelties in millinery.

The newest paper lamp-shades are hexagonal and are made up on a frame.

Popular stones in jewelry are the cat's-eye, olive tourmalines and white opals.

A favorite corsage with young ladies is the Marguerite, with round, half low neck.

Fanciful evening wraps are furnished with perfumed powder inside the lining.

Three piece-suits are talked about for gingham and cambric dresses this season.

Serving green tea clear, with lump sugar and slices of lemon, has become fashionable.

Bridal veils are of Spanish lace or Duchesse lace in many instances, instead of illusion.

Among new patterns appear waists pointed in front, round at the back and long on the hips.

The most decorative stone, as well as the most fashionable at the present time, is the ruby.

Neckerchiefs of gray or cream-colored washing silk, embroidered all over in tiny silk polka dots, and finished with a five-inch ruffle of Oriental lace, are novel and dainty.

Short velvet skirts, with bodice and panniers of some soft self-colored English woolen textile, with pelting and deep cuffs of velvet, will be a fashion-able spring walking costume.

"Looking-glass" beads are seen upon some of Worth's latest creations, both in fringes and embroideries, especially on white toilets, lending that touch of color or contrast rather than purely white dresses are apt to lack.

Indian, Paisley and other handsome shawls are made into Portia and Mother Hubbard cloaks and visites for spring wear. They are lined inside with colored satin or surah silk, and finished with a bordering of chenille fringe in deep oriental colors.

### The Editor and His Work.

The following is from the Rev. Henry W. Foote's remarks at the funeral of Editor Goddard, of the Boston *Advertiser*:

Think for a moment what it is which is demanded of him who stands in such a post of duty! Like the pilot, his hand always on the helm, he watches the atmospheric current of opinion and feeling and the tides of events as they all affect the public good. An unresting fidelity holds him constant to the most exacting form of professional duty, with little respite for health, and none for pleasure. It is for him to guard against the schemers who seek to gain the public ear, to protect the ignorant and the innocent, to lift journalism from the function of a mere gatherer of news, which tends to make the world a vast whispering gallery, in which the monstrous and distorted echoes of countless matters which had best sleep in oblivion reverberate, to that of a wise and just organ of public opinion, giving clearness and balance to the general mind, on the one hand, and on the other, speaking the general mind of the weightiest part of the community with a force and character that make it heard and heeded in the councils of the nation. To do such a work at all demands rare gifts of intellect and culture, of courage and tact. To do it worthily demands how much of truth and of wisdom, bravery to fight a wrong, insight to see the path of practicable duty, gentleness in dealing with opponents, magnanimity in judging motives, the absolute elimination of personal and selfish considerations; above all, a self-abnegation—a merging of self in the truth and duty which is the very spirit of the disciple of Him who is truth itself, who hath said: "He that loseth his life for my sake shall find it." It is his to see men of less gifts, less training, less experience, less capacity for public service, rise to eminence by his help, while he remains unseen, a power rather than a person, pouring his life into the channels of public service and losing it utterly, to find it again, doubtless, as the Master promised, in the knowledge which must surely come some day, somewhere, that the world is the better thereby.

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## MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

### True Greatness.

Ignoring or quickly forgetting personal injuries is characteristic of true greatness, when meaner natures would be kept in unrest by them. The less of a man a person is, the more he makes of an injury or an insult. The more of a man he is, the less he is disturbed by what others say or do against him without cause. "The sea remembers not the vessel's rending keel, but rushes joyously the ravage to conceal." It is the tiny streamlet which is kept in a sputter by a stick thrust into its waters by a willful boy.

### Sincerity.

Whatever limit sincerity imposes upon our words, let us obey, even if it be to silence. But, that its bounds be not so narrow as this, let us cherish an honest interest in people and things outside of our immediate sphere. This is the great want of all our intercourse, the only thing that can rescue our conversation from the stigma, which attaches to "small talk." Our talk is small because it comes, only from the lips; it is frothy because it is on the surface; it is commonplace, because we do not care about the things we say—they are not realities to us. It is not the subject upon which we speak, but the interest we take in it which gives flavor to our words.

### Religious News and Notes.

A Scotch Baptist church has been organized in Patagonia.

Of the 344 Unitarian churches in this country, 252 are without pastors or stated supply.

The Lutherans in this country built 141 churches last year, and 505 in the last four years.

The Presbyterians in Ireland are thus early making arrangements for the Pan-Presbyterian council which meets in Belfast in 1884.

Of the \$1,000,000 left the American board by Deacon Otis, one-quarter has already been invested in buildings at their various mission stations.

The total indebtedness reported by the Methodist churches at the conference of 1881 was \$542,967. It has since been reduced to perhaps \$500,000. There are but ten churches free from debt.

The population of Toronto, Canada, numbers 86,445. The churches can accommodate 49,860 persons, and the attendance on a recent Sunday showed 38,796, or a percentage of worshippers of 44.92.

It is reported in Japan that the government is about to re-establish Shintoism as the religion of the state, and to combat by all possible means Buddhism and the progress made by Christianity.

The English Congregational Year Book for 1882 states that there are 4,397 churches of the order in Great Britain and 899 mission stations. Besides these, there are numerous churches under the care of the London Missionary Society in heathen lands, where there are 92,474 members and 343,708 adherents. The number of churches in London is 250, besides 127 mission rooms.

### A Relic Hunter Caught.

Referring to mistaken ideas about relics recalls the story in a German paper about a certain professor, which is a parallel of the Bill Stumps adventure of Pickwick. A German antiquary made the delightful discovery that a stone placed over a stable door bore the inscription 1081. "I must have this in my collection, cost what it may," thought the savant. Calling a tenant farmer, who was the proprietor, the professor said to him eagerly: "Did you not obtain this stone from the castle ruin on the hill yonder?" "It may be that my grandfather fetched it thence when he built the stable," was the reply. The antiquary then asked what he would take for the stone. "Since you appear to have a fancy for it," said the farmer, "give me forty guilders and I will bring it to your house." "Rather a large sum," said the professor; "but bring it to my residence and you shall have the money."

When in due course the farmer brought the stone upon a truck, the zealous antiquary turned it over to refresh his eyes with the sight of its venerable chronological inscription, not without anxiety that it might have been damaged in its removal. "Why," he exclaimed, "what is this? This is not the right stone. On the stone I bought from you was the date 1081, while this bears the very modern date 1801, which proves that the other was exactly 720 years older than this." "Do not trouble about that," said the peasant. "The masons, you see, sir, turned the stone upside down when they set it in the doorway, because it fitted better that way. You can turn it whichever way you like, but, of course, I must have the money agreed upon." The professor, it is said, at once paid the whole sum, and gave the man a present besides to take away the stone and say no more about the matter.—*Chambers' Journal*.

## MAKING MILLIONS.

### A Look at the Bureau of Printing and Engraving—Where the Money is Printed.

One of the sights of Washington is the bureau of engraving and printing of the treasury department, where government bonds, greenbacks and