

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

### Making a Little Go a Great Way.

It is not generally known, of course, that many women, considered most extravagant dressers, manage with clever finesse to look extremely stylish on small allowances. Nothing can be of greater interest to the average woman than the secret of how to look well at a small expense. Some ladies own themselves that they buy incessantly, yet are never stylishly dressed. In the first place it is tedious to wear one hat with all costumes. Therefore procure one becoming in shape, trimmed for exigencies. Get a black hat with a handsome feather as a utility hat, one which can be worn at various points of the compass; then when buying a new silk buy a spray of flowers to suit, and utterly change the aspect of the hat. If possessing any skill, get a capote frame and cover with the dress goods. Learn to make collarettes and fichus; get reversible ribbons and alter at pleasure. Always get dresses whose waists will interchange; this is the best of the black Jersey. Do not go out on successive days dressed the same way—some slight change will suggest a variety of toilets. Comb the hair differently when the hat is placed back to form a poke. Always carry a handkerchief to suit the dress, and as they are cheap this is within possibility always. Above all, get nothing so striking that it will always be recognized on the street. Do not vitiate a black and white ensemble by an oddly-colored bow or handkerchief. Strive for a general effect. Cut overdresses full enough to allow of different drapings. Get a black parasol, all black, which will suit any costume.—*St. Louis Republican.*

### News and Notes for Women.

The average life of French women is said to be thirteen years longer than that of French men.

Washing the hands twice a day with Indian corn-meal, and rubbing on a little glycerine at night, will keep them soft and white.

Queen Victoria has received a woman physician, Mrs. Scharlieb, with unusual favor at Windsor castle, given her a likeness of her royal self, and encouraged her to excel in her profession.

A cotton plantation, a few miles from Monroe, La., has been run for the last four years by Miss Adah Parker, supporting her mother and two young brothers, and overseeing the work in person.

The first woman to arrive in Carbonate, Col., received an ovation, marked by such substantial tokens of welcome as a town lot, a mining claim and the money with which to buy a silk dress.

A local statesman of Marion, Kan., offered \$5 for a bed-quilt produced in silence, rather than stitched in gossip, after the usual fashion of sewing societies. Twenty-three women performed the work in two hours, without speaking a word.

The Princess de Segan has given to an interviewer of the *Figaro*, as the sum necessary for the toilet of a fashionable Paris woman, for dress-making, \$4200; millinery, \$600; linen, \$800; boots, shoes and slippers, \$300; gloves, hosiery, ribbons, ties and other trifles, \$1200; lace, \$600; hair-dressing and perfumery, \$900; umbrellas and parasols, \$100; total, \$8700.

There are two women now living in Ohio whose husbands fought in the war of the Revolution. One of these is Mrs. Davis, of Perry county; the other, Mrs. Catherine Cline, of Cincinnati, now eighty-three years of age, whose first husband, Robert Cumming, was a soldier in Washington's army. She is a native of Penn's valley, Pa.

Fifteen Chinese ladies at Canton, assigned by their parents to husbands they did not like, and to whom they were to have been respectively and simultaneously married on a certain festive day, entered their protest, which availed them nothing; but on the eve of the feast they plunged together into the river and became the brides of death.

### Fashion Notes.

The coffee colors are revived. Copper color and mignonette are again fashionable.

Suits of terra-cotta color are fast losing their popularity.

A dress entirely of silk is no longer correct for street wear.

Pretty table-cloths have a band of flowered satin down the center.

Taffetas are in favor to make up in combination with other materials.

The fashion of dressing the hair high is becoming more and more general.

For evening wear are wide sash ribbons in gold and white, or silver and white.

Some dresses have two and even three vests, only one of which, however, buttons.

A suggestion of silver throughout an entire black suit is popular for second mourning.

Lace fichus are in demand. Favorite styles are known as the Fedora and the Marie Antoinette.

The new brocades have corded edges around the figures or flowers in the style of the Escorial laces.

Dresses entirely of silk are, as they should be, relegated to carriage wear by women of taste and fashion.

Much attention is now paid to tapestry, which has come largely into use in the decoration of fine houses.

Canvas belts are worn with the flannel and cloth dresses. These come in a variety of colors, as well as in white.

The most elegant French dresses, made of the richest India, changeable Venetia and Lyons silks, have blouse bodices and cutaway over-jackets.

Among new fall goods are woven tapestry patterns with borders of antique designs and in blocks, bars, checks and plaids, the fabric rough but soft camel-hair.

Sashes are still greatly in favor for the adornment of young ladies' festival and dinner dresses, those with chine patterns, or flowered centers with satin edges, being preferred.

For trimming hats and bonnets, for garden parties and other dressy occasions, New York milliners are using Turkish muslin embroideries, pinks, greens, blues and whites, with gold and silver tinsel.

### School Life in China.

Very much is thought of education in China, and if a poor boy takes literary honors he can fill as high a position as though he were a boy of rank. All boys, especially in the south of China, are expected to go to school, but beside the mission schools there are not many for girls. A tutor has not only to teach boys how to read and write, but politeness forms the basis of Chinese education, and the many ceremonies belonging both to public and private life have to be learned at school. Very much trouble is also taken with the writing lessons, "an elegant pencil" being thought of great consequence, and all the mistakes made in writing the master corrects with red ink. Like boys of Japan, the Chinese learn their lessons out loud, and sometimes make a great clatter in the school room while doing so. But boys may not talk together in school, and to prevent their doing this the desks are arranged some distance from one another. When a lesson is known the boy takes his book to the master, bows, turns his back and repeats it. This is called peychou, or "backing the book," and is to prevent the boy from reading the lesson, which the large characters make it very easy for him to do. The way that the Chinese are taught is on a very different system from ours. They learn by heart first, and then have explained to them what they have learned. Their first lesson is on filial piety, and throughout life the Chinese, boy, and girl, and man, and woman, are noted for their love toward parents. They then learn the sacred trimetrical book, which treats of the nature of man, modes of education, social duties and many other things. Next come the four classical books, and then the five sacred, so when Chinese boys go to school they are well set to work. Unlike the Japanese, however, they do not think that they have anything left to learn from other nations.

### The Care of a Watch.

Few persons who wear a watch know how to take care of it. It is a most delicate piece of machinery, and yet more is expected of it, without care and attention, than of a steam engine or any other piece of machinery. We oil the engine or sewing machine, or whatever it may be, keep it free and clean from dirt and exposure, but our watches are frequently let run as long as they will keep ticking, and then when they suddenly cease to beat we wonder why they have stopped. Could an engine or sewing machine be run five, six or even eight years without oil, or cleaning, or attention? Certainly not. A watch should be cleaned and oiled not less frequently than once in two years, once a year is not too often. If this is done it will last a life time, and, if a good article, may be handed down to several generations. Neglected, it will wear out and become worthless in a few years. Just think of your watch making 18,000 beats an hour, 432,000 a day, and 158,680,000 a year. Is there any other piece of machinery doing the same amount of work that really has so little care and attention and costs so little to keep in order?

## THUNDER-STORMS.

### The Best Place for Safety when the Thunder Boils and the Lightning Flashes.

As the human body is a good conductor for the fluid, it becomes ever, one in a heavy thunder-shower to seek a place of safety. A thunder-bolt, though seemingly at "the sport of circumstances," does move really in obedience to most perfect law. In descending from a surcharged cloud, it seeks the nearest and best conductor. It makes a zig-zag movement through the air, because this element is a bad conductor, and does all it can to resist the intruder. The fire of the bolt itself is but the consequence of its battle with the air through which it fights its way. Sometimes a bolt passes from one cloud to another, and then the thunder-peal is one long-continued reverberation. But when a bolt strikes the earth, the peal is sudden, solid, sometimes deafening.

As sound travels at the rate of 1120 feet per second, and light with such velocity that we need not here consider it, the distance between the observer and the spot struck by the bolt may be readily estimated. It is done by counting the seconds intervening between the flash and the report. Thus: If ten seconds elapse, the distance is 11,200 feet; if thirty seconds, or half a minute, 33,600 feet.

In case of near and heavy discharges of electricity, it is always unsafe to stand beneath a tree, because it is a good conductor, or near a large rock, or mass of iron, or body of water, for the same reason. It is also unsafe to stand in an open field at a considerable distance from any prominent object which might serve as a protector. If alone in such a place, it were well, in an electric battle, to draw near, but not too near, to some rock or tree, or body of water which would be likely in your stead to take the bolt. Refuge in a barn, especially when filled with hay and grain and cattle, should always be avoided.

If in a house in a heavy thunder-storm, the doors and windows should be closed, for lightning tends to follow an atmospheric current, and hence so many persons are killed while standing in a doorway, or while sitting at an open window. When lightning strikes a dwelling-house, it usually goes down the chimney, or a corner of the building, runs along the walls, taking bell-wires, looking-glasses, lamps and other metallic articles in its course. Hence it is always dangerous, when the storm is near, to remain in the corner of a room, or to rest against the walls, or near a stove, or lamp, or looking-glass, or, indeed, any good conductor of electricity.

A tall tree standing close by a dwelling-house serves as a kind of lightning-rod; yet, sometimes, the fluid leaves the tree, as it does a rod, and enters the building; hence rooms thus exposed should be vacated till the danger ceases. Perhaps the safest place in a terrific thunder-storm is on a hair or feather-bed in the center of a room well closed and without a fire-place or much metallic furniture, in the lowest division of the house. But if the room be carpeted, a chair in a similar situation affords comparative safety.—*Boston Traveller.*

### A Tramp's Mistake.

A tramp passed through Flatbush, Long Island, a few days ago. Next door to the Reformed church is the parsonage.

A man with a big straw hat, a linen duster and ecclesiastical pants was pulling weeds in the garden.

"Oh, yes!" remarked the tramp, over the fence; "you're a nice kind of a man, ain't you? Pull your own weeds, don't you? You'll get up in the pulpit on Sunday and beg for the heathens in Klamshatka and Hindersland and Cannonball islands, while there's heathens nearer home wot can't git work. I'd like to come over there and mash you all to pieces."

And then the big straw hat and the linen duster and the ecclesiastical pants got up, crawled over the fence, and knocked the tramp into the mud.

The "minister" was the hired man, who had just been told that he could leave on the first of the month.

### A Novel Duel.

While gentlemen shoot each other with pistols or pierce each other with swords, the common folk settle their troubles in their own way. Recently near Kalish two Polish peasants, blacksmiths by trade, had to settle the question which one of them should have a girl with whom both were in love. Without much ado they armed themselves with the heaviest hammers they had and began the fight. The one swung his dreadful weapon straight at the head of his antagonist, but the latter skillfully avoided the blow, and then in his turn he swung his hammer and crushed the head of his rival. He got the girl.

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

It is a curious coincidence that if the cholera should break out in this country this year it will be the third time it has done so at intervals of seventeen years. In 1832 it raged violently here, so it did in 1849, and again, but more mildly, in 1866.

A physician said that leprosy was a comparatively common disease among the Norwegian settlers of northwestern Wisconsin, and the statement was widely copied. The *Milwaukee Sentinel* has been unable to find a case in the state after a protracted search.

Is the poor bachelor to be driven from the face of the earth? In Manitoba he is subjected to an extra tax, and in France such military discriminations are to be made against him as to threaten to destroy him and his liberty-loving tribe amid the hardships and carnage of horrid war.

This is the iron age. The value of all the gold and silver mined in the United States in the year 1882 was not equal to that of iron. The amount of silver (coining value) mined was \$46,800,000; of gold, \$32,500,000; of pig iron manufactured, \$106,366,429. The value of coal mined during the year was \$146,632,581.

It is seriously proposed that several of the European powers should unite in the suppression of Mohammedan pilgrimages to Mecca by the occupation of the Holy City, which is so charged with pestilence almost always, and which sends so frequently the scourge of cholera over Egypt and the East. The remedy suggested is a daring one. It might cause a terrible war. But something has to be done very soon.

A man who has kept an account of the weather, claims that it invariably repeats itself, and gives the following as the result of his observations: All years ending in 9, 0 or 1, are extremely dry. Those ending in 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, are extremely wet. Those ending in 7 or 8, are ordinarily well balanced. Those ending in 6 have extremely cold winters. Those ending in 2 have an early spring. Those ending in 3 or 4 are subject to great floods.

The intensity of the struggle for a livelihood in England is illustrated by the statement of a magazine writer that there are 300,000 families in London who are in the habit of pawning small articles and that more than 6,000,000 unclaimed pledges are sold every year in that city, while over 270,000,000 are taken in pledge in the course of the year throughout the country. Of course, some of these pledges are of store goods, but the writer estimates that they do not exceed more than one in 14,000.

Eight million acres of government land was taken up by settlers in Dakota last year, according to the report of the land commissioner at Washington. As no person can take more than three hundred and twenty acres (a pre-emption or homestead and a timber claim), this means that not less than twenty-five thousand, and probably thirty-five thousand farmers located in Dakota, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, upon government lands alone, without taking into calculation the millions of acres sold from the railroad land grants.

In Mexico nearly every one is a smoker. The school children who have done well in their studies are rewarded by being allowed to smoke a cigar as they stand or sit at their lessons. The schoolmaster is seldom without a cigar in his mouth. In the law courts all persons commonly enjoy their tobacco freely, and even the accused in a criminal trial is not denied this indulgence, but is allowed, if his cigarette goes out in the heat of the argument, to light it again by borrowing that of the officer who stands at his side to guard him.

The National railroad company of Japan, incorporated with a capital of \$20,000,000, under the auspices of the Japanese government, two years ago, has adopted the American system of building railroads and is now constructing the main line which extends from Tokio to Anderson, the northern seaport of Japan, a distance of 450 miles. A part of the main line, about fifty miles in length, has already been finished and will be open to the public this month or next. The terminus of the line is the commercial center of a province where silk culture is the principal occupation of the people. The silk raised in this province is highly esteemed in foreign markets and is exported to America as well as to Europe in large quantities every year. It is expected that the whole

line will be finished within three years.

Leonard Case of Cleveland, a bachelor millionaire and the munificent founder of the Case School of Applied Science, was a man of amiable character, of fine culture and of remarkable abilities, but his life was so clouded by constant ill health and by a singular constitutional shyness that his talents were unknown even to his own townspeople, and hardly appreciated by his few intimate friends. He wrote poems, sketches and tales for his own amusement, rarely publishing anything but an occasional mathematical paper in the transactions of the Smithsonian Institution. The manuscript of a complete novel, said to be excellent, was found after his death in a mass of documents and is running now in the *Century*.

Dakota's aristocrat, the Count de Mores, is a thoroughly practical man of business. Securing a large tract of land in the valley of the Little Missouri, in a region bounded by limitless stock ranges and buffalo and deer walks, he set to work erecting houses, offices, stables, barns, and corrals for his cattle, gathered in a settlement of farmers, provided their families with a church and school-house, and took to himself 10,000 head of cattle, many flocks of sheep, and blooded horses. He dealt liberally with his poor neighbors, furnishing them with sheep and cattle to keep on shares, and looked to the organization of a refrigerator-car company, that he might command the means of getting his meat to market. He is said to have spent \$500,000, and good judges think he will succeed in his undertaking.

The death rate of the principal penitentiaries of the country furnishes a notable feature in the semi-annual report of Dr. Gill of the Southern Illinois penitentiary, the variations in the different institutions being almost incredible. In New York prisons, at Sing Sing, the yearly deaths from 1000 inmates number a trifle less than 7; at Auburn it is 12, and at Clinton over 20. The lowest rate named is 3, in Wisconsin, and the highest 77, in Mississippi. The practice of letting convicts for work on mines and railroads is declared to cause fearful death rates in several southern states, and, on the other hand, the New Hampshire figure is 48. The rate in Massachusetts is 15; in Maine the same; in Vermont 22, and in Connecticut 15. Pennsylvania has 6 in the western and 14 in the eastern district.

### Sub Rosa.

The origin of the phrase "sub rosa," or "under the rose" is said to have been on this wise. In the year B. C. 477, Pausanias, the commander of the confederate fleet of the Spartans and Athenians was engaged in an intrigue with Xerxes for the subjugation of Greece to the Persian rule, and for the hand of the monarch's daughter in marriage. Their negotiations were carried on in a building attached to the temple of Minerva, called the Brazer House, the roof of which was a garden forming a bower of roses; so that the plot which was conducted with the utmost secrecy, was literally matured "under the rose." Pausanias, however, was betrayed by one of his emissaries, who, by a preconcerted plan with the ephori (the overseers and councillors of state, five in number) gave them a secret opportunity to hear from his lips of Pausanias himself, the acknowledgment of his treason. To escape arrest, he fled to the temple of Minerva, and, as the sanctity of the place forbade intrusion for violence or harm of any kind, the people walked up the edifice with stones and left him to die of starvation. His own mother laid the first stone. It afterward became a custom among Athenians to wear roses in their hair whenever they wished to communicate to another a secret they wished to be kept inviolate. Hence the saying "sub rosa" among them, and since among Christian nations.

### The Evil Eye.

The Russians are great believers in the evil eye; and foreigners, on Russian children being introduced to them, should beware of praising their beauty, or of showing for them any of that admiration which, under like circumstances would be expected in western Europe. To praise the child is to bewitch it, to bring it ill-luck—to infect it, in short, with "the evil eye." Charms and incantations must then be resorted to, and in serious cases the priest is called in. By humility and prayer the influence of the evil eye may be averted; but it is desirable that the stranger, on seeing for the first time the children of any family he is visiting, shall not allow himself to exclaim: "What a pretty girl!" or "What a fine boy?"

## PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

No man should part with his own individuality and become that of another.

He who is not earnestly sincere lives in but half his being, self-mutilated, self-paralyzed.

The best society and conversation is that in which the heart has a greater share than the head.

It is often owing to a consciousness of a designing temper in ourselves that we are led to suspect others.

Be courageous and noble-minded; our own heart, and not other men's opinions of us, forms our true honor.

Opposition is what we want and must have, to be good for anything. Hardship is the native soil of manhood and self-reliance.

A clear conscience is worth more than gold or silver. Hence it is necessary to live so that our acts and daily life will indicate it.

Discretion of speech is more than eloquence, and to speak agreeably to him with whom we deal, is more than to speak in good words or in good order.

If you devote your time to study you will avoid all the irksomeness of life; nor will you long for the approach of night, being tired of the day; nor will you be a burden to yourself, nor your society unsupportable to others.

### Esthetic Cremation.

The new crematory in the Campo Verano at Rome was used for the first time a few days ago and the corpse of Signor Cipriani, an Italian senator was reduced to ashes in two hours and a half. The three other existing crematories of importance are at Gotha, Milan and Washington, Pa., respectively. In some of them gas is used as fuel, but in Rome the body, enveloped in a specially made shroud, rests on an iron frame above a fire of wood and coal; and it is believed that no other method of cremation is so simple and at the same time so cheap and unobjectionable. The new crematory is a handsome building in the Egyptian style, and consists of three chambers, two of which are above the ground. In one of these latter the actual incineration takes place, and in the other is kept a register for the preservation of full particulars of every corpse that is burned. Beneath these rooms is a spacious vault, in which on shelves are ranged ornamental urns of porcelain, bronze and silver, to contain the ashes of the dead. The establishment is, in short, so well found and luxuriously appointed that it almost seems that we might be entering upon an era in which esthetic cremation shall be as fashionable as esthetic dress and furniture have been during the last decade.

### Indian Workers on a Railroad.

A writer in the *Omaha (Neb.) Bee* was riding to Omaha from Sioux city over the Minneapolis and Omaha railway. The roadbed had suffered some from rain and swollen streams, and scattered along the way were groups of men repairing the damage by filling in with earth. The swarthy features of many of those thus employed attracted the attention of passengers, and some one asked if they were not Indians. He was told they were. "How comes it they are working here as section hands?" asked the writer of a train hand. "Why, they appear to be stuck on the work," he replied. "They come and hang around the section houses and insist on being hired whenever there is any extra work to be done, and every regular gang has both Winnebagoes and Omahas in it. They seem to think they are entitled to this employment." "Are they efficient workmen, or do they sometimes try to shirk?" "You better believe they work just as good as any of 'em. Talk about the Chinese section hands on the Union Pacific; they are nowhere 'longside of them Indians. They'd soon get bounced if they didn't do a full day. As it is they make as much as any of 'em."

### All the Time.

Mr. Jales was talking to his oldest daughter about a visitor who was at their house.

"How long will he remain?" the young lady asked.

"I guess he will stay here all the time."

"Good heavens, we don't want him!"

"But he told me he was going to stay."

"Did he positively say so?"

"Well, not exactly, but he said he'd remain until your mother got in good humor, and if he really meant what he said, I guess we might as well prepare for a permanent boarder. At least, daughter, that has been my experience for the thirty-five years I've been remaining."