



NEWS & NOTES FOR WOMEN

A Frenchman proposes a tax on corsets.

Patti's wardrobe requires 500 trunks.

Paris widows wear crape knickerbockers when bicycling.

Patti will sing in Ireland this year, her first visit for many years.

In France alone about nine million corsets are worn out annually.

The Queen of Italy is said to have an extravagant passion for finery in dress.

Miss Asenath Philipott, of Gainesville, Texas, has the longest hair. She wears it ten feet seven inches long.

According to the very latest science the typical female criminal has irregular teeth and "virile physiognomy."

The Princess Helene got over \$500,000 worth of wedding presents at her recent marriage to the Duke of Aosta.

The New York World advises lady bicyclists who go riding around the country to carry a pistol for tramps.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox writes very little nowadays. She says that she has earned a rest from literary labor.

Smallest size palm leaf fans covered with silk and hand painted look to be in more than ordinary fashionable popularity.

Wheelwomen who go out riding at a very early hour of the morning would do well to "take a snack" of something before they mount the wheel.

Grecian headbands of jet or tortoise are worn by matrons at Newport, R. I., a fashion of some years ago revived by one of the several so-called "society leaders."

Baroness von Glizycki says that the majority of German professional women are teachers. Comparatively few are to be found in other skilled occupations.

A motion to prevent its school teachers wearing bloomers was voted down by the Toronto (Canada) School Board, and the women are happy over the result.

A large majority of the women who have applied for places in the various departments of the municipal government within the first half of this year were unmarried.

Edna Lyall has always been a determined sort of a personage. At the age of ten she made up her mind to be a novelist, and stuck to it in spite of many discouragements.

Mrs. Humphry Ward got \$5000 for the English rights to her new story, "Bessie Costrell." They say she will get at least \$15,000 out of the story, or about sixty cents a word.

Lady Jenne's articles on the new woman have had an unexpected result. Her husband, Sir Francis Jenne, President of the Probate and Divorce Court, has taken to a bicycle.

In England politics is fashionable, and while women are not allowed to vote they are allowed to make speeches and help their husbands by their presence on the platforms and at the polls.

The new woman is coming out of the West. She is driving a prairie schooner all alone and camping out by night. She hails from Idaho, has reached Nebraska and is headed for Ohio.

The Princess of Wales has lately discarded the big sleeves, but she does not rule the fashions of women as her husband does those of men, and the women will continue to wear big sleeves.

A white marble swimming bath, forty by twenty-nine feet and nine feet in depth, is to be constructed for the Russian Empress in the palace at St. Petersburg. She likes to take a plunge every morning.

Miss Mary A. Proctor, daughter of the late Professor Richard A. Proctor, is following in the footsteps of her distinguished father by popularizing science, and, though a young woman, has already won a high reputation as a writer and lecturer.

Mrs. Patti entertained her guests at Craig-y-Nos Castle by producing a new dumb show piece entitled "Moike, the Enchantress." She played the title role, and her pantomime performance was admirable. She concluded with an outburst of song.

Miss Agnes Briggs, daughter of Professor C. A. Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary, is serving as a nurse in St. Luke's Hospital, New York City. At the end of her term of service she is to be ordained a deaconess. She has already devoted two years to study preparatory to her experience in nursing.

Two American girls took a prominent part in the English elections. These were Miss Leiter, that was, of Chicago, who recently wedded the Hon. Geo. N. Curzon, and Miss Chamberlain, that was, of Cleveland, who espoused the cause of Sir Herbert Naylor-Leland, Bart. The ladies, who were on opposite sides, accompanied their husbands to the polls on bicycles.

Will Allen Dromgoole, the Southern novelist, is often mistaken for a man on account of her name. Here is a funny letter she received from a legislator when applying for the position of engrossing clerk: "Dear Bill—I got your letter all right, and would like the best in the world to give you the job; but I cannot vote for any man while there are so many deserving young women looking for a position of the kind."

THE FIELD OF ADVENTURE.

THRILLING INCIDENTS AND DARING DEEDS ON LAND AND SEA.

A Minister's Narrow Escape From Indians—Ripped by a Swordfish—Rode With a Skull.

THE Cheyennes and Kiowas were on the warpath in 1867. Stage stations were attacked and burned, telegraph wires were torn down and thrown into wells, and all regular communication on the overland trail was abandoned. It was the duty of Captain Powell to establish the stations, leaving a guard of two or three men at each, and to push on toward Fort Lupton. The country was swarming with Indians, and small parties of white men moved only under great peril. At one point along the river the command met a stage, which presented an amusing sight. On the top sat five men, armed with long guns and revolvers, while from the inside peered a woman and three children.

The Captain persuaded the party to place itself under his protection, as a coach had been attacked the day before and the driver killed. At the Wisconsin ranch the coach and the dead body of the driver were brought in. The lining had been cut out and the woodwork was riddled with bullets. The savages had torn open the mail sack and distributed the letters over the plains, after tearing them open, as if in search of money.

The next day at a spot called Living Springs, forty miles north of Denver, a long, lank individual walked into camp. The stranger called for the officer in command, and was conducted to Captain Powell.

"The man introduced himself as a Methodist minister from Denver," said Colonel Powell. "I asked him how he happened to be so far from home. He replied by saying that he wanted to borrow a gun. 'If a coach comes through,' said he, 'I want to go along and kill some of those red devils that were after me yesterday.' I asked the man to sit down and tell his story. He did so, saying that he was in the coach whose driver was killed the day before. I looked at him in astonishment, but he told his story in such a straightforward way that I believed it. He explained that the day before was quite warm, and after dinner he had pulled off his coat and boots, and being the only passenger in the coach had stretched himself across the seats inside and gone to sleep. His story went as follows:

"I had not been napping very long when I was awakened by the most infernal yelling I ever heard in my life. I looked out the window, and found that thirty or forty Indians had attacked the coach, and were pouring volley after volley into it. The driver had turned the horses, and we were making remarkable speed toward Godfrey's ranch. A shot struck the driver, and he fell off the box seat.

"Then I thought my only chance of safety lay in reaching the boot and getting hold of the lines. I climbed out of the door, crawled into the seat left vacant, and discovered to my dismay that the lines had fallen between the horses, and were dragging on the ground.

Continuing his narrative, Colonel Powell related the story as it came from the lips of the minister. The Indians continued their frightful shouts, and the terrified horses plunged forward at a pace that threatened to wreck the coach. The minister climbed down to the tongue of the coach and made a wild grab for the lines. At the same moment the coach lurched across a gully in the sand which had been formed by a storm the day before. The minister lost his hold and fell headlong into the wash-out. The coach passed over him, and a moment later the pursuing Indians dashed by on horseback after the coach and horses.

The minister lay perfectly still for several minutes. Then he peered over the plain, to see that the coach had been stopped a short distance away and was being robbed. The minister saw only one means of escape. The Indians would certainly return for his scalp, and his only safety was in a bold dash for the Plate River, several hundred yards away. The river was wide and swift, and he might succeed in crossing to the opposite bank. The project was carried into execution. In his stooping feet the white man made a dash through 300 yards of cactus. Two red devils attempted to head him off, but he thoroughly aroused minister of the Gospel far outclassed the natives of the plains as a sprinter. With a prayer upon his lips, he plunged into the muddy water and reached a small island near the centre of the river.

Looking back to the shore, what was the astonishment of the man to see two strangers, apparently white men, standing and beckoning him to return. The Indians had retired, and the two newcomers were officers of Fort Lupton, who were returning to the fort after a hunting trip along the river. The minister swam to shore, and was escorted to a place of safety.—Denver (Col.) News.

Ripped by a Swordfish.

Not many days ago the mackerel fishing schooner Centennial of Gloucester scraped a costly and curious acquaintance with a huge swordfish in the waters of Cox's Ledge at the southeast end of the island. Mackerel were running lively and the Centennial's crew had done a great day's work harvesting plump, striped beauties by the acre with its mammoth \$1000 ocean seine. At night the vessel was hove to with her big seine boat, bearing the net, attached to the schooner and running free astern. The tired sailors slept soundly. None heard any unusual uproar in the night, not even the bow watchman, peering dead ahead through

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUGUST 25.

Lesson Text: "Crossing the Jordan," Joshua III, 5-17—Golden Text: Isa. xliii, 2—Commentary.

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"Take up the ark of the covenant and pass over before us, that we may see thee." It was mentioned ten times in this chapter. It was the symbol of His presence, and His presence was everything. Instead of journeying in the midst of them, as formerly, Paul Christ went ahead of them, and there was to be about half a mile between it and them, that they might know the way to go for "they had not passed this way heretofore" (verse 4). We must take care to follow Jesus closely and fully, for it may truly be said of each day, "Ye have not passed this way heretofore."

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"The ark is still in Jordan." The priests bearing the ark were to step into the water ere it would divide (verses 13, 15), not as at the Red Sea when the waters divided ere the people came close to them. He guides us of the Lord, and He is with us, and He will step ere we see the next one, and sometimes we must step right into the waters. "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee," and "I will be with thee in the day of the Lord thy God." This is the great and fundamental thing—to hear what God has spoken. Whatever mouth or hand the Lord may use, it is in Christ (John xv, 10). It was so in the prophets (Heb. I, 1, 2; II Pet. I, 21); it will be so still in every vessel that is wholly His (Math. x, 20; Phil. II, 13).

"The ark is still in Jordan." He will not fail to drive out from before you the Canaanites, etc. All other Nations worshipped idols, the works of men's hands, but the peculiarity of Israel was that their Lord, their God, their King, their King of glory (Jer. x, 10). The dividing of Jordan and every other mighty work of God in Israel was that Israel first and then all the people of the earth might know the hand of the Lord who is with them, and fear the Lord God forever (chapter IV, 24).

"Behold the ark of the covenant of the Lord of all the earth passeth over before you into Jordan." I think this is the first time that in connection with the ark the Lord is called "the Lord of all the earth." But He is frequently called by this name as we go on in the book (Ps. lxxviii, 5; Isa. liv, 5; Mic. iv, 13; Zech. iv, 14; vi, 5). In Gen. xix, 24, He is called "the Lord God, the possessor of heaven and earth." His purposes of grace are worldwide, and they are worldwide in connection with Israel, for see Isa. xxvii, 6; Num. xiv, 21, 22.

"Now on the river of Israel you twelve men out of the tribes of Israel out of every tribe a man." The story of these twelve men is found in the first nine verses of the next chapter. It is the story of the twelve men, each man a stone out of the midst of Jordan and set them up in the first resting place in the land. This they did at Gilgal, and Joshua also set up twelve stones in the midst of the river, which were to stand as a memorial (chapter IV, 20). The twelve under the waters of Jordan and the twelve at Gilgal are very suggestive of our union with Christ in death and resurrection. Old things passed away, all things become new (II Cor. v, 17).

"It shall come to pass." This verse gives the promise and assurance. The next three give the fulfillment. To make the promise as possible as possible, we must ourselves on the margin of a rushing river in the time of a freshet, and as we gaze upon the mighty waters one among us says that as soon as the feet of certain men, duly appointed, shall touch the waters, the river will divide, the upper waters piling up in a heap and the rest flowing away, leaving the bed of the river dry. Could you believe a word like that?

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"The priests that bear the ark of the covenant of the Lord stood firm on dry ground in the midst of Jordan." They did this until all were clean passed over, and everything was finished that the Lord had said (vs. 10, 11). Even if they marched a hundred abreast there would be over five miles of them to pass over, and even though they hastened (vs. 10) it would take many hours. Observe the words, "Until everything was finished," and compare the double, "Not one thing hath failed" of chapter xxiii, 14. Our High Priest will finish all that concerns us, and not one thing can fail of all that He has spoken. Joshua was twice divided after this (II Kings II, 8, 14), and the Lord did for two men, and for our part, what He had done for a nation. Be not afraid. Only believe.—Lesson Helper.

CENTRAL AMERICAN FEDERATION.

An Experienced Opinion of the Sentiment of the Five Republics.

General Pierce M. B. Young, United States Minister to Guatemala and Honduras, now at home on leave, says: "I believe a large majority of the intelligent patriotic citizens of Central America would like to see a union of all these republics, as greatly to the advantage of all. I believe that at this time all the Presidents are patriotic, conservative men. The Government of the United States has but one sentiment for these republics, and that is affection.

"In five republics there are, perhaps, 4,000,000 of people. The population of Guatemala is, in round numbers, 1,600,000. The people are intensely American in sentiment, and are great believers in the United States. Their idea is that federation should be based on the Constitution of the United States."

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

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SILVER CONFERENCE.

Nineteen States Represented by Seventy-seven Delegates.

A conference of Democrats favorable to the free coinage of silver was held at the Metropolitan Hotel, Washington. The object was to effect an organization within the party. There were about eighty delegates in attendance. The East had but a single representative—from Delaware.

The conference was called to order promptly at 12 o'clock. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, was made Chairman and Mr. Hinchey, of Illinois, Secretary. Senator Jones said that the conference had met in accordance with the call, which explained its purpose. He wanted to see a silver militia organized to cope with the gold forces.

The roll call showed nineteen states represented, with the following number of delegates: Virginia, 15; West Virginia, 2; Arkansas, 3; Colorado, 3; South Carolina, 1; North Carolina, 2; Illinois, 14; Florida, 4; Tennessee, 4; Alabama, 4; Ohio, 1; Georgia, 2; Missouri, 14; Indiana, 2; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 3; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 1; and North Dakota, 1—a total of 77.

After the roll call Senator Harris, of Tennessee, suggested that the business of the conference be properly outlined. After a long discussion a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Stone, Hinchey, Wash, Jones, Jarvis, Carmack and Daniels, was appointed to prepare an address and present a plan of National organization, to be submitted to the general conference.

Newly Gleanings.

The apple crop is large. Missouri raises 29,632 bushels of beans. Kansas has 393,935 horses on her farms. Bimetallism is gaining favor in Europe. Burglary is epidemic in New York City.

The Kentucky distillers of whisky have agreed to shut down for a time as there are 85,000,000 gallons on hand.

Seven special trains, containing more than 10,000 pilgrims from the province of Luoca, arrived at Leghorn recently.

An organized effort is to be made to secure the attendance of about 250,000 school children at the Atlanta Exposition.

The Pope has written to Emperor William, of Germany, requesting him to take under his protection the Catholic missionaries in China.

Lexington (Ky.) women held a mass-meeting and nominated a woman candidate for school trustee in each of the four wards of the city.

KILLED A BEAR TRAINER.

Farmer McCombs Shot at Them When They Refused to Leave His Place.

Five Frenchmen, whose business is that of exhibiting trained bears, met at Summitville, Sullivan County, N. Y. One of them came from Middletown and three from Ellenville. Each had a performing bear. They drank a lot of beer during the afternoon, and held a sort of informal jubilee. They had their bears give exhibitions for their own satisfaction and had an all-round good time.

When night came they went to the barn of Farmer James McCombs and prepared to turn in for the night. Farmer McCombs had gone to Nappanoch early in the morning to buy horses, and his wife ordered the men away. They refused to go and threatened to kill her. Mr. McCombs got home in the evening and found the men giving the bears a bath in his milk spring near the house. They refused to leave, and he went to Summitville and borrowed a gun. While he was gone to the village Mrs. McCombs was chased from the house with her six children. When he got back he sent his family to a neighbor's and started in to drive the Frenchmen away. The bear trainers showed fight. They drew knives and said they would sleep in the barn and warned him not to interfere with them. McCombs ordered them to get away, but instead they attacked him, and he fired a shot cutting the jugular vein of Jean Courate. McCombs fired again and hit Jean Balont in the leg and hand. The Frenchmen retreated, and McCombs went to the house and reloaded his gun. He fired a third time at the intruders and hit Jean Lamerax in the face. Then the Frenchmen got as fast as they could. When near the Summitville station, about 320 yards from McCombs's place, Courate fled.

McCombs gave himself up. Coroner Roach, of Wurtsboro, commenced holding an inquest, assisted by District Attorney Hill. His statement is that the Frenchmen swore that when McCombs fired they were on the lands of the Port Jervis and Monticello Railroad at the crossing.

The dead man and his wounded companions had honorable discharges from the French army.

BANNOCKS WERE THE VICTIMS.

Captain Van Arsdele Reports That Whites, Not Indians, Did Murder.

The report of Indian Agent Teter of the Fort Hall reservation upon the recent Bannock trouble was received at the Indian Bureau, Washington. It confirms the heretofore-published accounts of the killing of Bannock Indians.

An interesting report has been received by the Secretary of the Interior, forwarded from the War Department. It is from Captain J. T. Van Arsdele of the Seventh United States Cavalry, formerly acting agent of the Fort Hall reservation. The report says in part: "Being short rationed and far from self-supporting the Bannocks hunt for the purpose of obtaining sustenance. By treaty they are granted this privilege. It would seem that the killing of these Indians under the circumstances was nothing more nor less than murder. Further, I believe than there is no wanton slaughter of game by these Indians, while it is a notorious fact that hundreds of the animals are killed by white men for nothing more than heads and horns. There are men in that country who make it a business to pilot hunting parties from the East and abroad, which not only slaughter elk, but capture and ship them out of the country. The killing of game by Indians interferes with this business. The Indians can hardly be expected to submit to the killing of their people while engaged in an occupation which they think they have a right to follow more quietly than white men. A failure by the Government to take proper action is liable to result in serious loss of life and property."

The report is dated at Fort Logan, Col., and bears the endorsement of Lieutenant Colonel Henry B. Noyes, of the Second Cavalry, commanding the post, who says he has heard in a hearty in that Captain Van Arsdele is said. It is also endorsed by Brigadier General Frank Wheaton, commanding department of the Colorado, who hopes Captain Van Arsdele's recommendations will be favorably considered.

HISTORIC ELMS DESTROYED.

the Felling of the Old Elms Back of the White House Ordered.

Caterpillars and tree worms have played such havoc with the immense old elms in the rear of the White House grounds, Washington, that orders have been issued by Colonel Wilson, of the army, in charge of public buildings and grounds, to have a number of the trees cut down and their roots dug up. Many of these trees are believed to be nearly 100 years old, and most of them were planted before the present White House was constructed. They form a grove through which hundreds of department clerks daily pass on their way to and from the great State War and Navy departments building, and have been admired by strangers in the city, who have found them equalled in beauty only by the famous elms in Boston Common. Lately, however, a worm has made its appearance among them, and, despite the efforts of Secretary Morton, has stripped them of their leaves and left them as bare aspinners after a forest fire.

FIGHTING IN MACEDONIA.

Three Hundred Houses Burned and Many People Killed.

Dispatches from Ghitustendi, Bulgaria, say that a band of 150 insurgents has attacked and burned the villages of the Rhodope District east of Nevrokop, Macedonia. Fierce fighting is said to have taken place and many are reported to have been killed on both sides. The insurgents telegraphed that a Bulgarian band, numbering 1600 men, has attacked the village of Janakli, in the District of Kirdjali, and burned 290 houses. The Bulgarians are also said to have killed twenty-five of the inhabitants of Cankali.

According to news received from a Turkish official source, 500 Bulgarians, led by three reserve officers, attacked the Mohammedan village of Dospet across the Turkish frontier. The Bulgars then set the village on fire and slaughtered the inhabitants indiscriminately as they rushed from the houses. It is stated that several hundred were killed. The Ottoman Commissioner has delivered a protest to the Bulgarian Government.

The National Game.

The Boston team is fast losing its terrors of former years. The days of playing ball on past reputations have passed. New York offered \$4000 for Clarke, the Louisville outfielder. Cunningham has pitched in nearly half of Louisville's victories.

Joyce, of Washington, now leads the League in home runs. The Pittsburg players have made fifteen home runs this season.

Outfielder Ikonovan, of Pittsburg, did not make an error in July.

Burkett, of Cleveland, was the first League player to make 150 hits.

Crooks, of the Washingtons, leads the second basemen in fielding.

Four members of the Topinka (Kan.) baseball team are full-blooded Indians.

McGraw, of Baltimore, is the quickest thrower from third in the business.

Chicago's star pitcher, Griffith, has won twenty out of thirty games pitched.

Brettenstein has pitched the largest number of games in the League this year.

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THRILLING INCIDENTS AND DARING DEEDS ON LAND AND SEA.

A Minister's Narrow Escape From Indians—Ripped by a Swordfish—Rode With a Skull.

THE Cheyennes and Kiowas were on the warpath in 1867. Stage stations were attacked and burned, telegraph wires were torn down and thrown into wells, and all regular communication on the overland trail was abandoned. It was the duty of Captain Powell to establish the stations, leaving a guard of two or three men at each, and to push on toward Fort Lupton. The country was swarming with Indians, and small parties of white men moved only under great peril. At one point along the river the command met a stage, which presented an amusing sight. On the top sat five men, armed with long guns and revolvers, while from the inside peered a woman and three children.

The Captain persuaded the party to place itself under his protection, as a coach had been attacked the day before and the driver killed. At the Wisconsin ranch the coach and the dead body of the driver were brought in. The lining had been cut out and the woodwork was riddled with bullets. The savages had torn open the mail sack and distributed the letters over the plains, after tearing them open, as if in search of money.

The next day at a spot called Living Springs, forty miles north of Denver, a long, lank individual walked into camp. The stranger called for the officer in command, and was conducted to Captain Powell.

"The man introduced himself as a Methodist minister from Denver," said Colonel Powell. "I asked him how he happened to be so far from home. He replied by saying that he wanted to borrow a gun. 'If a coach comes through,' said he, 'I want to go along and kill some of those red devils that were after me yesterday.' I asked the man to sit down and tell his story. He did so, saying that he was in the coach whose driver was killed the day before. I looked at him in astonishment, but he told his story in such a straightforward way that I believed it. He explained that the day before was quite warm, and after dinner he had pulled off his coat and boots, and being the only passenger in the coach had stretched himself across the seats inside and gone to sleep. His story went as follows: