

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes. Jet trimmings continue the rage. White is the favorite color for evening dresses. Small Japanese fans with long handles are very fashionable. Young ladies wear their corsage bouquets on one side of the neck, near the shoulder.

White jet and white Spanish lace appear to be favorite decorations of white dress bonnets. Long round trains show rows of fine plating, and square trains employ side garniture and full trimming at the back.

New silk handkerchiefs for the neck are in pale shades of blue and rose, and edged with plating of Breton, Lanquedoc or Valenciennes laces.

A revival has taken place in the fashion of wearing a bodice that differs from the skirt, both in material and in color. The Spencer, in fact, of forty years ago.

Skirts are decidedly shorter this season, whether for the matron who wears striped velvet, brocade or satin, or for youthful dancers in gauze, silk muslin and India muslin.

It is becoming a fashion for ladies each to adopt a separate flower for her own, and to wear it on all occasions; natural blooms especially whenever they are obtainable.

Full fraises of lace are worn high and close around the throat. The lace is put in treble box plaits, and there is a long tuck of muslin and lace added to this to fall low on the corsage.

The newest corsage for evening dress has the short basque shape at the hips, is laced at the back, and terminates there as well as at the front in long and acute points. The neck is heart shaped or round and very short puffed sleeves replace shoulder straps.

Long black kid gloves with a bracelet of small yellow rose-buds at the top is one of the caprices of semi-dress toilettes. For a debutante to wear with a white and blue toilette, white undressed kid gloves had a band of tiny blue forget-me-nots forming a bracelet at the top of each, just below the elbow.

Flannel, serge and cashmere in light tones are made up with dark velvet for bridesmaids at English weddings. Old English, almost fancy, dresses are adopted sometimes. At a recent wedding the bridesmaids wore white, white, tight sleeves with puffs, and Olivia caps of white lace and green satin were chosen, and looked most quaint on the children who acted as bridesmaids.

The Duty of Husbands. The first duty of husbands is to sympathize with their wives in all their cares and labors. Men are apt to forget in the perplexities and annoyances of business, that home is a woman's world, and try the patience and strength of their wives. They come home expecting sympathy and attention, but are too apt to have none to give.

A single kindly word or look, that tells his thought of her and her troubles, would lift the weight of care from her heart. Secondly, husbands should make confidants of their wives, consulting them on their plans and prospects, and especially on their troubles and embarrassments. A woman's intuition is often better than all his wisdom and shrewdness; and all her ready sympathy and interest is a powerful aid to his efforts for their mutual welfare.

Thirdly, men should show their love for their wives in constant attentions, in their manner of treating them, and in the thousand and one trifling offices of affection which may be hardly noticeable, but which make all the difference between a life of sad and undefined going, and one of happy contentment. Above all, men should beware of treating their wives with rudeness and incivility, as if they were the only persons entitled to their consideration and respect. They should think of their feelings, and never let the fire of love go out, or cease to show that the flame is burning with unabated fervor.

A Sled-Ride Behind a Train. One of our townsmen who was up north a short time since tells a pretty good story of a joke on a conductor in the employ of the Utica & Black River railroad company. The conductor runs a passenger train. It seems that a young fellow residing near Lowville has quite a local reputation as a dance artist, and he travels about the country considerably and dances at entertainments for the amusement of the people. He is good at guitar, piano, and the boys attempt to "run up the woman's" in his good nature. A short time since the young man returned to had occasion to travel from one station to another, a distance of about two miles, and he concluded the idea that it would be easier to ride than to walk. He had no money, so he resolved to beg a ride. The conductor promptly refused to carry him free, but the fellow insisted that he ought to ride free. The conductor insisted that he should not, and the fellow offered to bet that he could make a free ride to his place of destination. He had a hand-saw with him, and when the train was about to start he went to the rear of the train and hitched on. A way went the train dragging the sleigh with the fellow firmly seated there. The hands and passengers looked on in astonishment. The conductor went to the rear platform and asked the venturesome fellow for his ticket. The boy laughed at him and hung on. The conductor resolved to give him a sacking, so he ordered an engineer to put on an extra steam. The train fairly flew. The sled scarcely touched the snow, so great was the speed of the train. It remained right side up all the time, however, and the fellow passenger being on a firm seat, he was not thrown. The matter was that the dance artist reached his destination in safety, and joked the conductor unmercifully. It is supposed the latter bought the cigars for the crowd. The boy, by his recklessness and the conductor's punishment, was never heard from again.

Fire-Fishing. Captain Squyer, of St. Johns, Florida, recently gave to a party of his neighbors an exhibition of fire-fishing at midnight. Four men and two women were stowed away in a small boat, which was propelled by means of a pole. In the bow of the boat stood the captain with a lighted torch, and in the center of the boat were four strong-armed men in the other. A fat-pine fire also burned in the bow, casting a brilliant light on the water. The boat was pushed along in water from one to two feet deep, and its occupants were able to see the smallest fish much better than though it were midday. The glaring light seemed to blind the fish, who lay motionless on the sand. A well-directed thrust with the harpoon would be sure to land a fine fellow into the boat. Many interesting sights were seen in the course of the night, and there they collided and sat down on the floor. The one who got out first hurried up the street and the other followed, and each was saying to himself, "I'll see whether a man who hit himself in the head can be so easily assaulted and battered in this way." Detroit Free Press.

A wife's pins are never as good as a mother's.—Burlington Hawkeye.

THE HISTORY OF JOURNALISM.

Interesting Facts as to the Newspapers, Pressmen, Franklins and the Boston Press-Opinions of Great Men.

The Hon. Erastus Brooks, in a letter before the New York Historical Society recently, gave a most interesting sketch of the history of journalism—a subject of general interest and almost limitless in extent. It appears that in 1751 there were but two journals published in the United States. From 1770 to 1835 the number had increased to 6,000, while now there are 7,500—a number nearly equal to all the journals published in every other part of the civilized world.

Like many of our prominent institutions, the history of the press began in old Rome, where the news was written in red ink upon the walls of houses. Sometimes a tablet was thus inscribed and hung out where the populace could read it. It was in this way that Julius Cæsar, who was himself a journalist, instructed the people as to the proceedings of the Roman senate. The press was not yet born in Rome. In it were recorded births, deaths, trials, executions and anecdotes. Reporters were abroad then as now, and stenographers, after a method of the period, took down and debated in the Roman senate. Examples of Roman journalism are extant, among them a description of a fight in a public house, in which the landlord was killed, another of a robbery of a prominent citizen, and another of the delapidation and absconding of a municipal officer, who in his flight was caught and compelled to refund the money he had taken. Pontifex Maximus was editor of the first newspaper published in Rome.

The first established newspaper with its army in Scotland, which was a reprint of the London journal. Napoleon, also, had a paper at Kremlin during the Russian campaign. Not till the French revolution was there anything like freedom of the press in England; in Italy a new era in journalism arose with the reign of Victor Emmanuel. Old Ben Franklin's paper, in Boston, called the Courant, was the first rebel organ published in the United States; and for little plain talk his brother James Franklin, was looked up for a month, and was notified to discontinue publication. The responsibility of printing the paper then fell to Benjamin, who lampooned the Assembly all day in 1773, and was arrested, saying that the Massachusetts authorities were sending out vessels to stop the pirates marauding off Beech Island, Franklin brought down upon his head the wrath of the Assembly. When Boston was under the British yoke, the News-Letter appeared, and created a sensation there. The postmaster, John Campbell, was the publisher.

The News-Letter appeared on April 24, 1794, and contained the latest news from the continent. It was published twenty-two years of existence this paper gave up the ghost. It was usually printed on a single sheet of foolscap, but often appeared on half a sheet. During the war of the American revolution newspapers ran through the streets of New York crying, "New news! New news!" "News of bloody wars and fightings!" Franklin, who might be called the founder of the American press, had his talk with his brother and the State. When seeking and receiving aid, Franklin presented himself at a newspaper office for employment. He was looked upon with contempt, and asked what he coming from America, knew about the art of printing? Making no reply, he took up a composing stick and set the forty-sixth verse of the first chapter of John: "And Nathan said unto him, can there be anything good out of Nazareth? Philip said unto him, come and see." The readiness of the young man to do the printer that Franklin got employment.

To Alexander Hamilton the press of the country owes the recognition of the doctrine that "to publish a truth is no libel," which is now a part of the law of the land, and recognized by all courts. Hamilton, through the press, also prevented the election of Aaron Burr to the presidency, and was afterward called out and killed, for what he had printed, by Burr.

Madison, Jefferson, Franklin, Webster, Clay, Marcy, and in England Macintosh, Macaulay, Coleridge, Addison, Steele, Swift, Johnson, Goldsmith, and a host of others, all wrote for the press. In our day it is too much to say that the press is the voice of the people, as it is also too much the custom to indulge in the license of discussion. The severest critics of the press are those who had been elevated into power by its partiality and had been pulled down by its comments of partiality. How to get an abstract to read, and when to read books or newspapers must be put down as one of the unsolved problems of past or present times. Dr. Johnson said he never took up a newspaper without finding something to quarrel with. The poet Sydney Smith was never bored even by a newspaper. The modern newspaper should not follow the lead of public opinion but should become the instructor of mankind.

How the "Pioneers" Fell Out. An old pioneer sat in a Michigan avenue grocery yesterday stroking his white beard and telling the group around the stove that he had seen a dozen just such winters as this, when in came a second old pioneer who had seen just as many such winters as this, when in came a third old pioneer in olden days, and who felt his importance just as much. The two eyed each other askance, and directly the first observed: "Seems to me you are looking poorly for a man only seventy-two years old."

"Poorly!" snapped the other; "why I saw a quarter of a cord of wood this morning and went to market to-day. I never felt better in my life, but it seems to me you have weak eyes."

"Weak eyes! Why I can read any print without glasses, my eyes were never weaker than now."

"Let's see which has the best eyes," remarked the grocer's clerk as he took a card from his pocket, and the two old pioneers cheerfully agreed. The card was read on one side and blue on the other, and the clerk held so that only one could see at a time. The first pioneer took a squint and called out: "Blue as a whetstone! Can't fool my eyes on that."

The red side was turned as the other looked, and he called out: "Guess this is your blue day! If that card isn't red then I'll never pick any more hay!"

The other looked again, saw the blue side, and sneeringly remarked: "That card is no more red than a blue-bird."

"Do you mean to insult me!" demanded the other. "I won't stand no such talk from any man. I say it's red."

"And I say it's blue! Don't try to bulldoze me, sir!"

"Who's a bulldozing you?"

While one sat down in a basket of clothes-pins the other burned his elbow in the stove. He made a rush for the door to seek justice and a warrant, and there they collided and sat down on the floor. The one who got out first hurried up the street and the other followed, and each was saying to himself, "I'll see whether a man who hit himself in the head can be so easily assaulted and battered in this way."

The married editor's reminded of his courting days every time he goes to press.

Quaint Stories of Birds, Beasts, Fishes and Insects.

A. H. Clark, of Groton, N. Y., has a sheep that butts apple trees and shakes off apples for the cattle to eat. A duck that had been shot by a Scelus hunter was seized by an eagle, and the hunter had to shoot the eagle in order to get his duck.

In North San Juan, Cal., a thief stole an overcoat from the saddle of a horse. The owner's dog saw the thief, followed the man to his home, made him give up the coat, and then took his master to the thief's house.

A Southern cat could not be induced to go through a hole except by backing. The secret was that in going through a hole in a corn-crik one day, in the usual way, a terrier made a grab just as she was disappearing and hit her tail off.

In scaling a fence, an Ohio dog landed at the bottom of a well, and a servant looked into the well the following day at noon and saw a pair of eyes staring at her from below. The dog had been in the water fifteen hours, and had kept alive by swimming all the time.

A man hunting near a stream saw his bird dog suddenly make a point from the bank directly into the water. He saw nothing but a large pickerel swimming leisurely away, when he concluded to shoot. The dog instantly retrieved it, and on opening the fish, a fine woodcock was found inside.

A New Jersey water-dog enjoyed the blood of choice lambs within a limited circuit for many nights before he was detected. It was found that he could slip his collar, but he never did this until after the family had retired, when he would satisfy his appetite, get a brook and wash the blood from his mouth, then return to his kennel and sip his head into his collar.

Charley Youngworth, of Virginia City, Nev., has cooked thousands of frogs, yet has never tasted a frog. One day he crossed the river on a bridge, and after they had lain on a platter for half an hour," said he, "the legs were so full of life that they jumped around on the dish livelier than any shrimps you ever saw, some of them hopping off on the floor."

The reason I don't eat frogs," said he, "is that at the performance of 'Jesse's Fare' in a London theater, where a mother has a terrific combat with two ruffians for the possession of her child, a large Newfoundland dog that got into the pit with his owner, a steamship engineer, leaped over the orchestra, and landed on the stage, seized one of the fellows, and was with great difficulty removed. He had been a companion of children.

Two monkeys were utilized to ascertain the number of children in a neighborhood where school inspectors were puzzled by the falsehoods of parents. The monkeys were gaily dressed, put in a wagon, and accompanied by a brass band through the streets of the district. Stopping in a park, the school officers distributed candies to the youngsters and took their names and addresses. The trick proved that sixty London fathers had lied.

After three years a gentleman residing in Europe visited the Zoological Gardens, Philadelphia, where a cuckoo that he had presented the society heard his voice. The bird flew about the cage in intense excitement, and when he caught sight of his old master he was frantic with joy. The door of the cage was opened, and the bird at once perched upon the visitor's shoulder and performed many tricks that he had learned in other days.

There is some uncertainty as to how woodcock carry their young, both to the feeding grounds and from the presence of danger; but an old huntsman said that he saw a woodcock rising with a young bird in her foot, her long legs dangling and swinging with her little burden. She alighted at no great distance, but as he at once came upon her, she started up, dropping the young bird in her hurry. She came to the ground almost as quick as the young one, and rose again with him in her claws.

"You see that bay leader," said a Eureka (Nev.) stage-driver; "he was put on the road six months ago, and was full of life and ambition, and it took two good men to hold him down before the start, and nearly as many as a dray horse. They all got that way. Horses get broken-hearted. If you drive them twenty miles a day on all sorts of roads they will keep fat and die of old age, but not on a fifteen-mile run where they've got to travel the same route each day and they'll die in two years with broken hearts. They can't stand the monotony."

How a Canine Milk Thief was Caught. It is customary for the occupants of one of the houses on Valencia street to deposit a milk picher on the front door step, there to await the arrival of the milkman. As this condition of things drew up to the house yesterday morning he did not observe a cur of the mongrel breed which dogged his wagon wheels. He stopped, and so did the dog. He walked up to the door step, and so did the dog. He walked up to the door step, and so did the dog. He walked up to the door step, and so did the dog.

The mustangs were hunted by Mexicans, and the best ones singled out and lassoed. Whole herds were driven a run into pens having extended wings, which contracted as they approached the gate. As many as 500 mustangs have been penned at one "run."

The production of coal during the year is estimated at 5,000,000 tons, employing 14,000 persons. There are sixteen glass manufactories in operation employing over 1,000 persons. Gas works are in operation in sixty-five towns, with an capital invested of nearly \$9,000,000.

The two great pleasures in living are in having something to love and to hope for, and the last of these is ever before us in the promise of to-morrow.

Did you ever know any person to be ill, without inaction of the stomach, liver or kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive, and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure?

One Box or Six Bottles. If you are suffering from a combination of liver or kidney disease, and constipation, do not fail to use the compound, as easily prepared as a cup of coffee, and in one package is as much medicine as can be bought in six dollar bottles of other kinds.

Animal Longevity. A tortoise which died in the bishop of Peterborough's garden in 1821, was more than 200 years of age, and one belonging to Archbishop of Lund died from neglect at the age of 128 years. As to fishes, the pike has been said to live 207 years, and the carp for 200 years. It is highly probable that the gigantic salmon-trout may live for a greatly prolonged period, and frogs and toads are probably long-lived animals, small as is their relative size. A toad has been kept for thirty-six years without showing signs of age, and then died through an accident. Whales have been supposed to live from 300 to 400 years. The life of an elephant is said to extend beyond 100 years, but of this there seems as yet to be no certain evidence. Birds, and especially those of the active and warm-blooded (and thus compressing, as it were, much life into a small period), might be expected to be short-lived. Yet parrots have been known to live for upward of a century, and pelicans, and other birds of long life, are not uncommonly allotted to man. But however commonly threescore years and ten may be the term of human life, man can certainly both live and retain his intellectual faculties more or less long beyond 100 years. Yet a horse is generally old at thirty, and is not known ever to have attained twice that age. The life of a sheep is of about fifteen years' duration, and that of a dog from fifteen to twenty, although all sorts of animals appear to have been but short-lived compared with other divisions of similar rank.—St. G. Mivart, in Contemporary Review.

Near-sightedness in children should be early detected and corrected, not only for the sake of the eyes, but because poor sight retards their mental development and deprives them of the enjoyments which are so keenly appreciated by children.—Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

KING-KILLING.

The Attempt Upon the Life of the Spanish King, and the Emotion of His Young Heir, and the Emotion of His Young Heir, and the Emotion of His Young Heir.

A letter from Madrid, Spain, to the London Standard, describes the recent attempt upon the life of King Alfonso and his young heir, and the emotion of his young heir, and the emotion of his young heir.

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One Box or Six Bottles. If you are suffering from a combination of liver or kidney disease, and constipation, do not fail to use the compound, as easily prepared as a cup of coffee, and in one package is as much medicine as can be bought in six dollar bottles of other kinds.

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NATURE'S REMEDY.

VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. Dr. Callier Surprised. Vegetine Cured His Daughter.

Dear Sir—My daughter has been afflicted with neuralgic, affection of bladder and kidneys and is of nervous disposition, and has been exhausted my skill and the most eminent physicians of St. Louis, I at last resorted to the use of your VEGETINE (without confidence), and to my great surprise, my daughter has been restored to health. I write this as a simple act of justice and not as an advertising medium. Respectfully, T. E. CALLIER, M. D.

Worked Like a Charm—Cured Salt Rheum and Erysipelas. Dr. Callier Surprised. Vegetine Cured His Daughter.

Dear Sir—My daughter has been afflicted with neuralgic, affection of bladder and kidneys and is of nervous disposition, and has been exhausted my skill and the most eminent physicians of St. Louis, I at last resorted to the use of your VEGETINE (without confidence), and to my great surprise, my daughter has been restored to health. I write this as a simple act of justice and not as an advertising medium. Respectfully, T. E. CALLIER, M. D.

Remarkable Cure of Scrophulous Face. Dr. Callier Surprised. Vegetine Cured His Daughter.

Dear Sir—My daughter has been afflicted with neuralgic, affection of bladder and kidneys and is of nervous disposition, and has been exhausted my skill and the most eminent physicians of St. Louis, I at last resorted to the use of your VEGETINE (without confidence), and to my great surprise, my daughter has been restored to health. I write this as a simple act of justice and not as an advertising medium.