FOR THE FAIR SEX-

Fashion Notes.

Double-breasted offects are given to many basques. Robespierre coats are made of the

richest of fabrics. Combination dresses are popular

among the lates styles. Directoire styles lead in the first im-

portations of French costumes. Among the new wraps are shirred mantles of black satin de Lyon.

French bunting, cashmere, camel's

hair, etc., are much used for suits. The most novel features of the sum-mer suits will be in the small details.

A prominent feature of new suits is the festooned front of the lower skirt.

Shepherdess dresses are made up in Watteau and Marie Antoinette fashions.

Cloths resembling English homespuns are used for the new costumes imported from Paris.

Spanish lace mantles are very large wide scarfs, and in the shawl shapes formerly worn.

An effort will be made to bring trimmed sleeves in vogue again by various styles of puffing.

Foulard dresses are trimmed with dark rich satins in plaitings or shirring and much white lace.

The immense directoire cravat is often made of satin instead of white muslin, and edged with white lace.

The Tallien overskirt, open on the lett side and draped on the right, is suitable for any summer goods.

Foulard and pongee dresses are taking the place of the thin striped and barred summer silks formerly used.

Soft woolen draperies will be given panier effects, but much more moderate than the bouffant scarfs of last season. Shirring, which has been in popular favor some time, will hold its own this eason, and may even be more in favor

than ever. The French costume, which includes Robespierre coat, is an excellent model of the directoire styles now so much in vogue in Paris.

Coat basques and overskirts of quaint shapes divide favor with long overdresses, which are a crompromise he-'tween polonaises and surtouts.

Great variety is shown in the imported models of costumes, and it is quite certain that no one style will prevail to the exclusion of all others.

Habits of velvet or satin overdresses of tulle or of silk covered with lace will be worn. These habits are cut almost precisely like the masculine frock-coat, but have no sleeves whatever, only a row of narrow white lace gathered around the armhole.

The lingerie which accompanies the directoire coat is a part of it that must be in keeping, and consists of a very large cravat bow of white muslin and worn very high at the throat, with a high linen collar, or else double ruffles of muslin and lace around the neck and wrists.

A new idea in dress is to "brighten up" light and colorless dresses and dark somber ones with gay, brilliantly colored fabric. For instance, a narrow knife-plaiting of dark red satin may be placed around the bottom of a dress, no matter how light or how dark the dress material may be.

According to Harper's Bazar, dark blue linen and navy blue Scotch ging-hams are made up into short dresses with striped charet-colored borders, or else the gayest Turkey red calico with palm-leaf figures is used for the cuffs, collars, pockets, borders, and for a full guimpe, which is finished at the top with a frill.

The Counterfeiter's Wedding.

The Counterfeiter's Wedding. An interesting little story floated up from Reno on this morning's train. Last evening, shortly alter eight o'clock, a stylishing drageneous the stables and stalls for the horses were stylishly dressed young man, with a covered with matting. You have no young woman of good appearance hang- idea how clean everything was. ing on his arm, called at the residence of the ministers of the place and said he wanted the services of the clergy-man to unite him to the young lady. He did not volunteer any information as to where himself or his companion came from. He produced his license and requested the clergyman to perform the ceremony as simply and quickly as possible. Both evidently were of legal age, and the parson at once tied the calling in the members of his own family as witnesses. When the pair had been made husband and wife the groon drew a \$50 greenback from a fatooking pocketbock and directed the minister to "take \$10 from that." His reverence, with many thanks, took the l, and after diligent search hunted up **\$4**⁰ in coin, which he passed to the bridegroom, who politely wished the minister and his family good evening and waked off with his blushing and timid bride. timid bride. This morning the parson was making a tour of the hotels and using somewhat worldly language. He could find the happy pair nowhere, and is convinced that the marriage was a mere trick to pass a \$50 counterfeit greenback on him. The bill is bogus, and as both know whither, it does look as if some genius has discovered this new method of "shoving the queer." The awful sinfulness of the device does not foroid the reflection that an enterprising young man and woman could grow rich by traveling and marrying every hundred miles or so. - Virginia City (Nev.) Chronicle. A Story of Bismarck's Youth. oven. When Prince Bismarck, then simply Herr von Bismarck-Schonhausen, was a student at Gottingen, he was known for his boldness and undaunted courage. Freely abandoning himself to the rather rough pleasures of a German university life, he entered into them with the vigor so often displayed by him in graver matters. First in the "Kneipe," the students' tavern, and in the "Fechtsaal," their fencing hall, he was but little seen in the college rooms listomers to the in the college rooms listening to the lectures of the learned professors. Dreaded on account of his acknowledged skill and prowess, there was hardly any one among his fellow-students venturesome enough to measure swords with him. But even here the modern Go-liath found a David in the person of a young Westphalian, who, offended at Prince Bismarck's arrogant manners, Prince Bismarck's arrogant manners, challenged him, although he was vainly dissuaded on all sides from a contest with the truth production. Hens should with the sturdy Pommeranian nob.e-

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Household Hints

paint.

UTILIZING FEATHERS. — To utilize feathers of ducks, chickens and tur-keys, generally thrown aside as refuse, trim the plumes from the stump, enclose them in a tight bag, rub the whole as if washing clothes, and you will secure a perfectly uniform and light down, exellent for quilting coverlets and not a few other purposes.

To EXTRACT GREASE FROM SILKS, PAPER AND WOOLEN GOODS.-To re-move grease spets from goods and paper, grate on them, very thick, French chalk (common chalk will answer, but s not so good as the French chalk). Cover the spots with brown paper and set on a moderately warm iron, and let it remain till cold. Care must be taken not to have the iron so hot as to scorch or change the color of the cloth. If the grease does not appear to be out on re-moving the iron, grate on more chalk, heat the iron again and put it on. Re-peat the process till the grease is en-

tirely out. TO CLEAN MAHOGANY AND MARBLE

FURNITURE —No soap should ever be used for then; they should be washed in fair water and rubbed with a clean, soft cloth till dry. A little sweet oil rubbed on occasionally gives them a fine polish. The furniture should be rubbed over with a cloth dipped in oil, then rubbed over with a cloth dipped in oil, fine polish. The furniture should be rubbed over with a cloth dipped in oil, then rubbed over with a clean cloth till it appears dry and polished. White spots on varnished furniture may be removed by rubbing them with a removed by rubbing them with a warm flannel dipped in spirits of turpentine. Ink spots may be removed by rubbing them with a woolen cloth dipped in oil of vitriol and water mixed, being careful not to fouch any part of the furniture that is not spotted. As soon as the ink is extracted, rinse the spot with pearlash water, and then with fair water.

A Dairy Farm in Holland.

They use the same stable at the farm that they did in the fourteenth century. They have little rings in the ceilings, with cords passing through them, by which the cows' tails are held up to when the cows this are held up to keep them from getting dirty. The stable was carpeted, and had plants and flowers in it. The floor of the stables were of small bricks. At the back of the stalls was a trough of masonry about eight inches wide, and nine inches deen with a dich or reservoir of water deep, with a ditch or reservoir of water

at one end. As soon as the trench was dirtied they turned in water, and all was carried out to a covered vat, whence it could be removed to the fields or wher-ever they wanted it. The cows were as clean, if not cleaner, than your horses. All the fastening they have is a little cord around their necks, and they are so gentle and quiet that they don't require anything stronger. They use brass milk pails, instead of wood or tin ones. The round cheeses that are sent to America are made in wooden molds in the shape of two hemispheres or half balls. These are hollow and fit together. The cheese curd is first roughly pressed into shape and then placed in the molds; the lower half of the molds is stationary, while the upper part is fastened to a kind of screw, working in a beam overhead; the upper part is screwed down tight, and the cheese is left for a week. At the end of a week it is screwed down tighter and left for another week. At the end of a third week the cheese is exposed to the air, and the curing be-gins. It takes three months for a cheese

Recipes.

A SOUTHERN PATRIARCH. Man with Five Hundred and Seventy Five Living Descendants.

A letter to the Charleston (S. C.) News says: In the course of threescore years and ten, I have many times read of families remarkable for size, weight, number, etc., and have as often thought if honors attached to a bencht if honor attached to a locality produc-ing a large family, Orangeburg county, S. C., would wear the laurels. Old Mr. William Smoak, the patriarch of the family of that name, is a native, of Gorman extraction, born early in February, 1784, consequently has just entered his ninety-seventh -year, and, since 1811, has been a resident of that section of the

county between the North and South Edisto rivers familiarly known as the Fork. The old man and his wife, who died a few years ago, raised thirteen children, ten now living. They had first six sons, then two daughters, then three sons, and the last two daughters. The eldest is seventy-five years of age,

The eldest is seventy-five years of age, the youngest fifty. The old man has ten living children, 104 grandchildren, 391 great-grandchil-dren, and 70 great-great-grandchildren, making in all 575 living descend-ants, and 116 dead. The most remarka-ble feature of this family (one which I think would require a search of both hemispheres to find a parallel) is the fact that both the old people lived to sce their youngest and thirteenth child a grandmother. Who can beat that? Notwithstanding the old man's sight and hearing are much impaired, his general health is good, and he would be quite smart for one of his age had it a most vivid recollection of events which transpired in his boyhood and early manhood. He was much of a Nimrod in his time, and relates with the gr atest minuteness incidents of his deer and wolf hunts. Many a stately buck As and ravenous wolf succumbed to his the deadly aim with that old flint and steel with musket that he would not lay down in exchange for an amateur sportsman's hundred dollar double-barrel. The per-An American lately visited one of the leading stock and dairy farms in Hol-land, and gives the following interest-ing account of what he saw: firearms, for when he drew the trigger of that old musket on game there was sure to be "meat in the pot." He killed the last wolves that were known to be in this part of the country. We enter-tain a fervent hope that the old man may live to be a centenarian, when (if the writer is alive) there will be a

proposition for a grand picnic and re-union. A circle with a diameter of fifteen miles would inclose four-fifths of the family. The writer has known this family sixty years as a hard-working, industrious people, and not a drunkard among them. Who can beat that?

The Chinese Theater. In the north of China every town and every large village boasts of its perma-

nent theater, while the inhabitants of other villages, too small to be so fortanate, find little difficulty in extemporizing theaters of mat and bamboo on any chance arrival of an itinerant troop of actors. As long as the visit of these wandering players last, the people of the district give themselves up to the en-joyment of the holiday. Early each morning the roads from all the country round may be seen crowded with people, the poorer ones on toot, and, if in the north of China, the wealthier classes on mules or in carts, all tending to the one point of attraction ; the women gay in blue, red or green silks, and the men in their best and brightest attire. If we follow this pleasure-seeking crowd, we enter a theater built in the form of a parallelogram, at one end of which is a platform, generally, though not always, as wide as the building. The platform is divided breadthwise by a wooden partition with two entrances, the front part forming the stage, and the rear portion

Mother, Have We Any Meal This Day ?"

Mr. Redpath, the New York Tribune correspondent sent to Ireland to inquire into the condition of the famine-stricken people, has received many letters from parish priests detailing a deplorable state of affairs. The following letter from Rev. John J. O'Keane, dated Dramore West, is a tale of suffering that

Dramore West, is a tale of suffering that ought to move a heart of stone: The area of this parish is over 10,000 acres, the greater part of which is bog and mountain, and the remaining por-tion, with the exception of a couple of hundred acres of grazing land, consists of poor marshy lowlands. The average size of the holdings is between six and eight acres, and the nonulation, includsecoming chronic.

eight acres, and the population, includ-ing all denominations, is about 600 families, nearly 4,000 inclviduals. Over 400 families are dependent on the relief committees, and 100 families in the parish are almost entirely in want of clothing, and the children in a state of semi-nudity. On Sunday morning last, as I was

about going to church, a poor young woman, prematurely aged by poverty, addressed me. Being in a hurry I said : addressed me. Being in a hurry I suid: "I have no time to speak to you. Mrs. Calpin; are you not on the relief list?" "No. father," she answered, "and we are starving." Her appearance caused me to stop. She had no shoes, and her wretched elothing made her a picture of misery. I asked her why her hus-band had not come to speak to me. Her reply was: "He has not had a coat for the last two years, and this being Sunday did not wish to trouble Thomas Feeney for the loan of one, as he some-times lends one to him." "Have you any other clothes beside what I see on you?" "Father, I am ashamed." was the reply; "I have not even astitch of underclothing." "How many children have you?" "Four, father." "What are their ages?" "The eldest, a boy, eight years; a girl, seven; another four, eight years; a girl, seven; another four, and a little one on the breast." "Have they apy clothes?" "No, sir; you might remember when you were passing might remember when you were passing last September you called into the house, and I had to put the children aside for their nakedness." "Have you any bedclothes?" "A couple of guano bags." "How could you live for the last week?" "I'll tell you, sir. I went to my brother, Martin McGee, of Far-relinfarrel, and he gave me a couple of porringers of Indian meal each day. porringers of Indian meal each day, from which I made Indian gruel, of which I gave the husband the biggest portion, as he was working in the fields." "Had you anything for the children?" "Oh, father," she ex-claimed, "the first question they put me in the morning is, 'Mother, have we any meal this day?" If I say I have, they are happy; if not, they are sad and commence to cry." At these words she showed great emotion, and I could not remain unmoved. This is one of the many cases I might adduce in proof of the misery of my people.

Uncle David's Dog Tige. Uncle David Dobbs, of Berwick, is one of the leading men in the "hill country" of Alabama. He has had a varied experience of life, and is re-garded by his neighbors as an oracle. The conversation turned on dogs the other day and Uncle David had his lit-

tle story to relate as follows : "Gentlemeen," said he, with a strong emphasis on the last syllable, "I wish you could have got acquainted with my old dog Tige in his lifetime. He are dead now, but he was the bravest dog I ever knewed. He was perfectly re-markable, and would fight anything from a b'ar to a bull-engine. When I moved out to this State from Carlina, I fotch Tige wi' me, and you know railroads warn't common in those days. It war in '49, and when we struck the West P'int rairoad, on the Georgy line, us movers tuck the track while the wagons tollered the dirts road. Wall Tige had never seed a ingine, and while Wall, we uns was a walkin' down the track a train came along goin' 'tother way, a meetin' of us. Hit war the just that Tige ever seed, and he had no idee ov givin' the road. So he jes planted hisself in the middle of the track and commenced to bark and scratch back wi his hin' feet and his forepaws. all bristled up like as how he was goin' to fite, and I honestly believe he would. Well, the thing came along all the same and we 'uns let the track. But Tige he wouldn't, but kept barkin' and scratching an' back bristlin' up. But the thing wouldn't stop-came right along, only blowin' two or three short whistles. Wall, a meetin' was about to take place when I called Tige off, and jes' as he lef it were a short time too late. The thing run over his tail and sliced it off in three inches of his life. Tige didn't like that, and s'arted right back for North Car'lina, leavin' his tail on the road. But this wouldn't do; so we cotch him and tied up his stump and put him in the wagon and driv on west-ward till he got well and heeled up. When we got to the Bigby (Tombigbee river) thar war a bridge over hit. When Tige seed hit he looked at it kinder du bious, and bristled up and begun to scratch back agin', for he thought it war a railroad train. The first thing we knowed he had turned tail and started back to North Car'lina agin. But the boys cotch him and took him in their arms and carried him on to the bridge haif way. Thinking that were enough they put him down, but jis at that junc-ture a wagon come a lumberin' on tother end o' the bridge, and made a monsus racket, while my teams entered from our cend. Tige looked both ways, and then, would you believe it, he jumped right out of the winders of the bridge into the river, forty leet below, and swam out on the wrong side. We couldn't do without Tige, and sent back for him and brought him over all right, and when we settled down and made our clearin' Tige war thar, and always stuck to me. But, strenger, whenever we went bar huntin'or coon huntin', ef anybody ever tooted like a engine Tige left the woods, sure. Whenever he went to sleep on the hearth, ef one of the children ever said 'toot! toot!' he war sure to growl in his sleep and bristle up. He war a mighty brave dog. I'm sorry he's dead.

When old Mr. Higginsworth was asked if he took a newspaper, he replied that "since our member of Congress has stopped sending me the Congression a Record I don't take any, but I guess I kin get along without it. It never gives much news anyhow.—St. Paul Dispatch. Vegetine. IN POWDER FORM 50 CTS. A PACKAGE. Never defer until to-morrow what should be attended to to-day. A slight cough ought never to be neglected when a 25-cent bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough's Syrup will prevent it from

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ege. Vegetine in powder form is sold by all dragsists and general stores. If you cannot buy it of them, enclose fifty cents in postage stamps for one package, or one dollar for two packages, and I will send it by return mail. H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass. Sept. 16, 1878. Vegetine.

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man. Herr Biedewald, the gentleman in question, stood his ground with such skill that he, after wearying his adver-sary by his skillful defense, finally dealt hin. a heavy blow, the signs of which are still discernible on the chancellor's face. Long years passed before the two antagonists again met. While the one had risen to the highest rank, the other devoted himself to the welfare of his

one. devoted himself to the welfare of his native town, which ultimately returned him to parliament, where he, a strong representative of the liberal party, found himself obliged to oppose the reaction-ary measures of Prince Bismarck, whose mpionship of the rights of the throne and altar had not yet been mitigated by and altar had not yet been mitigated by his subsequent success in unification of his fatheriand. Herr Biedewald's death occurring a few days ago, has vividly recalled the interesting incidents of his enounter with the leading statesman, which also formed the subject of a popu-lar song, well known among Germans.— London Globs.

a stale loaf of baker's bread rather thin, crust and all, and butter lightly on both sides; butter a baking-dish and flour it lightly; lay a single layer of the slices of bread all over the dish, sides and all; wash and pick one-half pound of currants, pick and stone half pound raisins, and slice very thin two ounces of citron. and mix thoroughly, and scatter thinly over the bread and butter; then build it up this way: make a mixture of four eggs, a quart of milk, and one-half pound of sugar, and pour cold into the dish which has the bread, currants, etc.; put the baking-dish in a pan of water, and let it cook for three-quarters of an hour in a moderately heated oven. Eat hot or cold.

Hor X Buns.-Take two cups of milk, three of sugar, two of butter, two eggs. half teaspoonful of soda, half a cup of yeast, a little nutneg, and flour to make stiff enough to roll; let it rise over night; in the morning roll out small, set them close together in a pan, let them stand and rise again, and bake in a moderate and "turn the back and say."-Contem-

Food for Fowls.

A little corn fed daily is good, as it keeps fowls warm and healthy, and as is the case with butchers' scraps, will make them lay some eggs, but the latter will not be of the finest flavor. The best egg-producing food is claimed by some five parts of bran with one of middlings, which in the morning should be wet up with scalding water, or, far better, with skimmilk, say about four quarts of the mixture, taking pains to have it rather dry, though all damp. If the fowls don't incline to eat at first, sprinkle a little Indian meal over the top. Be careful not to mix more than they will consume during the day, and not be kept longer than three years. Onions, chopped fine and mixed with Indian mea, have a beneficial effect. Meat is an essential tood for poultry, es-pecially in winter, when they cannot get worms that may be picked up in summer. The habit of giving much food in short space of time is a bad one. In their natural condition the process of picking up their food is a very slow

There are at present in Europe 719 princes and princesses, each having a claim more or less remote to a crown. The one with the greatest number of titles is the Emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph. In addition to his title as em-peror, he is nine times king, once archupon the middle of the head, pierc-ing it forcibly, and in a few moments became quite motionless, and in fact

serving the purposes of green room, property room and abode of the troupe. The body of the theater, answering to POTATO SALAD .- Boil mealy white our pit and stalls, is without seats or potatoes; mash fine; season highly with butter, pepper, salt, and a little sweet cream. Prepare a salad dressing as fol-lows: Mash perfectly smooth, with a lows: Mash perfectly smooth, with a their places. If the district should be a very poor one the probability is that three eggs; add half a teaspoonful of we find ourselves opposite a covered three eggs; and half a teaspoonful of mustard, a whole teaspoonful of salt, a pour off the tea, and keep it in a cool place. Stir before using, and season to the taste with salt and pepper. Eat hot or cold. N. B.—One pound of water is very nearly one pint (1.04). BREAD AND BUTTER PUDDING.—Slice standing is only equaled by their power

of unflagging enjoyment. No money is taken at the doors. The troupe is cenerally hired either by a private individual or by a public subscription for a certain number of days, and free admission is granted to every one. The per-formances last from the early morning until late in the evening, with short intervals between each four or five pieces. The acting, generally speaking, is good, for the Chinese are naturally quick of observation, and are thus able, in every day life, to eatch easily the tone of those day life, to eater easily the tone of those with whom they associate, and on the stage to assume the characters they wish to represent. The possession of these faculties is the more important, as the actors get very little guidance from the play book, which almost entirely con-nde their directions to "enter," "exit" and "aside," or as the Chinese literally translated means, "ascen 4," "descend,"

porary Review. A Scorpion's Suicide.

Dr. Allen Thomson, of London, gives Dr. Allen Thomson, of London gives the following account of the scorpion committing suicide by means of his own poison. While residing many years ago, during the summer months, at the baths of Lucca, Italy, in a some-what damp locality, my informant, to-gether with the rest of the family, was much annoyed by the frequent intru-sion of small black scorpions in the house, and their being secreted among the bedclothes, in shoes, and in other articles of the dress. It thus became articles of the dress. It thus became necessary to be constantly on the watch for the troublesome creatures, and to take some means for their removal and destruction. Having been informed by the natives of the place that the scor-pion would destroy itself if exposed to a sudden light, my informant and her riend soon became adepts in catching the scorpions and disposing of them in the manner suggested. This consisted in confining the animal under an in-verted drinking glass or tumbler, below which a card was inserted when the cap-ture was made, and then, waiting till dark, suddenly bringing the light of a candle near the glass in which the ani-mal was confined. No sooner was this done than the scorpions invariably showed signs of great excitement, run-ning round and round the interior of the tumbler with reckless velocity for a number of times. This state having lasted for a minute or more, the animal suddenly became quiet, and turning its tail, or hinderpart of its body over its back, brought its recurved sting down

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He Didn't Read the Papers.

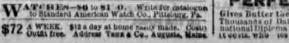
A story homes from Milton, a town in New Hampshire, which every news-paper in the land ought to copy for the benefit of its readers. It is the recent experience of a man there who never read the papers. He has two large icehouses on his farm, and he improved the few cold snaps of the winter by filling them for summer emergencies. He didn't know anything about an ice fam-ine, and so when a speculative neighbor, who does read the papers, came around and offered him \$600 for his ice crop, he greedily closed the bargain, and chuckled to himself as he thought how much wiser he was than the other man. much wiser he was than the other man. He didn't, however, the next day when another man came and offered him \$2,000 for that same lot of ice, and when his first caller finally sold it for \$5,600 to a Boston ice company, he was heard to tell his family what a confounded, dashed, addlepated idiot he was. That he vowed to subscribe regularly to half a dozen papers goes without saying.— New York Graphic.

Daniel O'Connell once met a conceited literary friend, and exclaimed: "I saw a capital thing in you hast pempfilet." "Did you?" cagerly replied his de-lighted listener; "what was it?" "A pound of butter."





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