There is no very decided change in the style of coiffures this autumn, and it is probable that the mode of arranging probable that the mode of arranging the hair next winter will not differ in any material way from that which has been hashionable for the last year. The rule is still that coiffures should be low, although there is a tendency to raising them ever so little more than was done last winter. In the evening particularly, and on occasions when the hair is supposed to be dressed more than usual posed to be dressed more than usual, coiffures will be raised a little more from the neck, arranged a little thigher on the back of the head, and brought a little further forward on the top. This shape of coiffure is the covered by shape of coiffure is the one specially adapted at all times for married ladies. Young ladies, generally speaking, affect, and will continue to affect, the very low, Greek-like cofferes, with the hair brought low on the brow and coiled on the neck. As this style of coffure de-fines the contour of the head with the utmost accuracy, it should not be adopted by ladies the shape of whose heads is not all that it should be. Given a pretty head it is a charming coiffure; given the contrary it is most unbecoming and ungainly. We have already had occasion to say that the first consideration in selecting a coiffure is that it should be appropriate to the type of the face. No matter how fashionable a coiffure may be, if it is not becoming thould never be patronized. hould never be patronized. But suit the general appearance, the head and face, even at the risk of slight singularity. It always feasible, provided a woman has any taste, to conform to the type of the personal appearance with which she has been endowed by nature, and still to follow, so far as general character goes, the prevailing fashions

in hairdressing.

Puffs are completely out of date and a high coiffure as well. It is now absolutely necessary to have the back of the head covered, and the top of it at least partially uncovered, so to speak. The hair can be arranged in the loose loops which have taken the place of cuffs for coiffures, rather elaborate than otherwise, and which are more easily arranged to cover the whole back of the head in a graceful shape than are rouleaux or coils. Braids are always a little heavy and stiff in appearance, and scarcely make an appropriate or becoming coiffure, except for women whose east of features is regular and somewhat statuesque, and whose general appear-ance is rather massive than otherwise. They enter very little, if at all, into the composition of the coffures now fashionable. Some ladies who have a very abundant suit of hair, form the coil at the back of the head of loose braids, but it is not as pretty as to see the hair twisted simply in a thick roll. To re-turn to the coiffure made of loops, and which may be worn by women who cannot bear a severe style of hairdressing, the front hair can first be parted in the middle, and then separated by another parting, reaching from the middle parting to the ears, from the back hair. This front hair can be crimped, or rather waved, and carried to the top of the back of the head, where the two locks of

hair are secured firmly with a hairpin.

The hair behind the ears is next separated from the back hair and carried up in the same way. The four locks of bair are then arranged in long and rather flat loops, two brought forward toward the top of the head just far enough to be risible above the best of the lock. visible above the back of the head when the latter is held in an erect position, and two arranged on the sides, above the ears. To be effective, these loops should be made so as to resemble a bow of heir; a little practice will soon give the necessary dexterity. The back hair is then divided into two equal parts; the piece at the right of the head is brought round to the left side, and the piece at the left side, crossing with the other in the neck, is brought round to the right side of the head. Both pieces of hair are fastened firmly right below the bow of hair. The end of one is passed in a narhair. The end of one is passed in a narrow band through the middle of the row band through the middle of the row, to complete the semblance of a knot; the other is turned in between the bow and the bands of hair against the lock, so as to form a fifth loop. A very light, thin net should be drawn carefully over the coiffure, as the loops of hair falling on the neck are especially apt to become roughened and to lose their shape, if not held in place. This their shape, if not held in place. This developed by the Japanese farmers, that style of conflure can be composed with a no matter how much manure is used, moderately good suit of hair, without the aid of any false additions. In fact, the length of the ears increases. The laise hair is now worn as little as possible, the confure being usually simple enough to a mit of its being put up

Through selection, winter wheat has

without such help.

The front hair is now worn less crimped than it was a few weeks ago. In many Parisian coiffures the fron hair is arranged in almost flat bandeaux, and carried, straight or smooth, away from the face with a few flat rings falling over the brow, or a fringe with the ends turned in like a bang, only less heavy tuan one. But it is only a small percentage of women whose face can bear this severely simply arrangement of the fr nt hair, as well as the mass of tangled locks over the brow, also fashlatter style has the greater number of partisans. Bangs are still seen, and are partisans. Bangs are still seen, although they are no longer in the greatest favor. They are worn more by very young girls than by young ladies, scarcely ever by married ladies. Wearing the hair low in the need and lose to the hear low in the need and lose to the hear low in the need and lose to the hear low in the need and lose to the hear low in the need and lose to the hear low in the need and lose to the hear low in the need wrote, early in the eighth century, sowed their wheat in the spring, and in the days of Queen Elizabeth its cultivation was but the neck and close to the head has been partial. Indeed, wheat was an article the cause of having the front hair of comparative luxury till nearly the brought down on the forehead almost to cover the eyebrows often. In itself it may not be pretty, but it is very inshionable in Paris and in England at present -a touseled eye darkening mass of hair hanging over the brows being quite in keeping with the æsthetic rage now prevalent in the latter country. But when the hair is brought down on the brow it is not curied tight, but arranged in India. thick soft rings or in heavy waves.

A "frizzled" look about the front hair is now no longer admissible.

To make the front hair take the desired flat waves, it can be dampened slightly at night and then put up in small braids, combed our in the morning and covered with a hair net; the hair will fall into the desired lines. For the bang or curls which fall on the forehead, the simple and primitive process of the pipe-stem, over which, when it is heated, the hair can be curled, must still be recommended as the best. Curl-papers are more in jurious, because they pull the hair at the Elizabeth islands in Buzzard's bay, root; when care is taken not to burn the hair, the pipe-stem can do no manner first explored the coast. In 1602, when he ing it back behind the ears, will be a way of combing the front hair much patronized next winter, probably, when these waves will not be in danger of ignormalically straightening out by page

the arrangement of hers a special study.

hair first, at the ears, then to roll the back up by itself. The front hair, art r baving been arranged in front, is the n combed back, and the ends twisted round the coil. This method generally insures a better shape to the front hair than when all the hair is twisted up to than when all the hair is twisted up to-gether. For young girls and young ladies the coiffure known as "al'An-glaiso" is now very fashionable. The hair is weaved thickly over the head, and falls low over the brow; it is drawn back to the nape of the neck, and there falls in a bunch of thick, soft curls, which are kept in place by an invisible net. This is a charming coiffura for which are kept in place by an invisible net. This is a charming coiffure for ladies whose hair is naturally curly, and can be managed, by artificial curling, by any one to whom it may be becoming, provided the hair is not very long. When it is long the coiffure is modified by substituting a roll for the curls. hair is arranged in a long, loose, full roll, and left to hang in an invisible net on the neck. Sometimes braids are arranged in this way, but they are heavier and less pretty than the loose roll. Very tew ornaments are worn in the hair, except for very full dress.—New York Market 1981. York Mercury.

Railroad Horrors at Pittsburg.

The Twenty-eighth street crossing of the Pennsylvania railroad at Pittsburg, Pa., has again been the scene of a frightful disaster, which was attended with almost as great a loss of life as were the famous riots there in July, 1877. It was the last day of the exposition, and thousands of persons flocked to the city to see the closing exercises. In addition, the Democrats had a demonstration which brought marching clubs from all the surround. the Democrats bad a demonstration which brought marching clubs from all the surrounding country. After the parade was over, just before midnight, the first section of Wall's accommodation train, going east, left the Union depot crowded to its utmost capacity. The back platform was so full that the signal lights were hidden from view. When the train reached Twenty-eighth street it stopped to allow the special train, which was a block ahead, to get out of the way. Ten minutes after the first section left the depot the second section started out at the the depot the second section started out at the rate of ten miles an hour. Owing to the crowd on the back platform of the first section the signal lights were obscured, and consequently the engineer of the second section did not see the train ahead of him until he was so ne it that his train could not be checked in time to prevent a collision, and the engine weut crashing into the rear coach of the first secwindows among the screaming, suffering men, women and children, mangling all who were in its course. The boiler head of the locomo-tive was burst off by the shock, and the scalding water and steam poured over the occupants of the car, as though bent on completing the horrible work that had gone before. The scene that followed beggars description. Shrieks and greans rent the air, and mingled with the hissing of steam from the disable locomotive.
A telephone message was sent to the mayor's

A telephone message was sent to the mayor's office for wagons, and in a short time a corps of physicians, the mayor and a squad of police were on the spot to render all the assistance they could. Nine persons were killed outright and nineteen more died in the next twenty-four hours. The wounded reached thirty-five, of which twenty were not expected to recover. The wounded were carried to the West Pennsylvania hospital, a short distance from the scene of the disaster.

Some of the scenes at the hospital were beattrending. One in particular was neculi-

beartrending. One in particular was peculi-arly sad. Hurrying back and forth from one ward to another, pushing through the crowd of anxious persons was an aged woman named Hetzel, from the East End. She had three children on the train, two boys and a girl. The younger boy and his sister were lying in the hospital shockingly burned and lying in the bospital, shockingly burned and disfigured by the scalding steam. The broken-hearted mother could scarcely leave the beds de of one long enough to weep over the other, and while she was striving to alleviate the r sufferings, her first-born boy lay crushed and dead in the round-house, and she knew it not. She only knew that he was missing, and she looked with tear-dimmed eyes into the loce of every new-courer, in the hope that she

face of every new-comer, in the hope that she might find him living.

Robert Piccairn, superintendent of the road, says if the rules had not been disobeyed the accident would not have occurred.

A Short History of Wheat.

The varieties of wheat are almost Through selection, winter wheat has been changed to summer wheat in three years, and summer wheat converted in the same time to winter wheat. In general, wheat is the most esteemed of the cereal productions, but in Abyssinia. according to Parkyns, the flour of the "teff" or "dugassa" scarcely palatable to Europeans, is preferred by the na-

tives to any other grain.

Is is was supposed to have introduced wheat into Egypt. Demeter into Greece, and the Emperor Chin-Wong into China, about 3000 B. C. In Europe it was tangled locks over the brow, also fash-ionable at present, consequently this as samples have been recovered from of comparative luxury till nearly the seventeenth century. In India wheat seems not to be native, but introduced, for its Sanscrit name signifies "food of for its Sanscrit name signifies "food of the barbarian;" yet three varieties are mentioned in the Bhavaprakası, one of which, a large-grained, is said to have come from the West, and another, a small-grained or beardless wheat, is said to have been indisoned. The land flows with milk and honey, indeed; rich palms and other tropical trees grow in rich confusion; bunches of bananas and cocoanuts await the hand to pick them; a thick underbrush of tangled vines, wound around each other in the growth of ages former.

The first wheat raised in the "New World" was sown by Spaniards on the island of Isabella, in January, 1494, and on March 30 the ears were gathered. The foundation of the wheat harvest of Mexico is said to have been three or four grains carefully cultivated in 1530, and preserved by a slave of Cortez. The crop of Quito was raised by a Francis-can monk in front of the convent. Garci asso de la Verga affirms that in Peru, up to 1547, wheaten bread had not been sold at Cusco. Wheat was first New Netherlands were shown in Holland. It is probable that wheat was sown in the Plymouth colony prior to 1629 though we find no record of it, and in 1629 wheat was ordered from England these waves will not be in danger of 1gnominiously straightening out by perspiration and heat. This is a rather trying coiffure, however, generally only becoming to large faces with regular
features. As the whole appearance of
the face depends upon the more or less
of the Simos Indians of the Gela river,
New Mexico.—Millers' Magazine.

When old Mrs. Bunsby had got Provided she observes the general rule that it must be, for the prevailing fashion, rather heavy than fluffy and crisp, she can dress her front hair in any conceivable way and still be orthodox. When twisting the hair into a nit stockints, such as we make and wear simple coil in the back it is best to in the country, they wouldn't be a separate the back hair from the front bustin' of their hose at every fire."

DIVORCES.

The Laws Concerning Them in Differen Australians .- Divorces have never een sanctioned in Australia. Jews.—In olden times the Jews had a discretionary power of divorcing their

JAVANS.—If the wife be dissatisfied she can obtain a divorce by paying a

certain sum.
Thibetans.—Divorces are seldom al lowed, unless with the consent of both parties, neither of whom can afterward

remarry.

Moors —If the wife does not become the mother of a boy she may be divorced with the consent of the tribe, and she ABYSSINIANS.-No form of marriage is necessary. The connection may be dis-solved and renewed as often as the

parties think proper.

SIBERIANS.—If the man be dissatisfied with the most trifling acts of his wife, he tears her cap or vail from her head, and this constitutes a divorce.

Corean.—The husband can divorce

his wife or treasure, and leave her the charge of maintaining the children. It she proves unfaithfu', he can put her to

SIAMESE.—The first wife may be divorced, not sold, as the others may be.
She then may claim the first, third and fifth child, and the alternate children are yielded to the husband.

ARCTIC REGION .- When a man desires a divorce he leaves the house in anger, and does not return for several days. The wife understands the hint, packs her clothes and leaves.

DRUSE AND TURKOMAN. — Among these people, if a wife asks her husband's permission to go out, and he says "Go," without adding "but come back again," she is divorced. Though both parties desire it, they cannot live to-gether again without being remarried. COCHIN CHINA.—If the parties choose to separate they break a pair of chop-sticks or a copper coin in the presence of witnesses, by which action the union is dissolved. The husband must restore to the wife the property belonging to her prior to her marriage.

AMERICAN INDIANS .- Among some tribes the pieces of sticks given the witnesses of the marriage are broken as a sign of divorce. Usually new connections are formed without the old ones being dissolved. A man never divorces his wife if she has borne him sens.

TARTARS -The husband may way his partner and seek another when it pleases him, and the wife may do the same. It she be ill-treated, she com-plains to the magistrate, who, attended by the principal people, accompanies her to the house and pronounces a formal divorce.

Chinese — Divorces are allowed in

all cases of criminality, mutual dislike, ealousy, incompatibility of temper, or too much loquacity on the part of the wife. The husband cannot sell his wife until she leaves him, and becomes a slave to him by action of the law for desertion. A son is bound to divorce his wife if she displeases his parents.

Circassians.—Two kinds of divorce are granted in Circassia—one total, the other provisional. When the first is allowed the parties can immediately marry again; where the second exists the couple agree to separate for a year, and if, at the expiration of that time, the husband does not send for his wife, her relations may command of him a total divorce

GRECIANS .- A settlement was usually given to a wife at marriage for support in case of a divorce. The wife's portion was then restored to her, and the husband required to pay monthly interest for its use during the time he detained it from her. Usually the men could put their wives away on slight occasions. Even the fear of having too large a family sufficed. Divorces occur in modern Greece. Divorces scarcely ever from evil. Amen.

HINDOOS.-Either party for a slight another man, and convey to him the en

tire property of her former husband. ROMANS.—In olden times a man might divorce his wife if she were unfaithful, it she counterfeited his private keys, or drank without his knowledge. They would divorce their wives when they pleased. Notwithstanding this, 521 ears elapsed without one divorce. Afterward a law was passed allowing either sex to make the application Divorces then became frequent on the slightest pretexts. Seneca says that some women no longer reckoned the year by the consols, but by the number of their husbands. St. Jerome speaks of a man who had buried twenty wives, and a woman who had buried twentytwo husbands. The Emperor Augustus endeavored to restrain the license by penalties.—Bench and Bar.

Terrible Fight With a Monster Lizard. The great country lying south of Mexico is rich in tropical verdure and animals. Winter is never known except in the cold winds called northers, that, during the so-called winter, come rushing down from the north, as it to tell the natives that it is not continual sum-

mer everywhere. The land flows with milk and honey, other in the growth of ages, forms a pet of vegetation, and the swamps and rivers are inhabited only by strange reptiles, birds and insects who prey upon one another in their struggle for existence.

The birds are the most beautiful in the world, and many of the insects have curious lights upon their backs that shine like gas-burners in the night. His-tory tells us that when the Spaniards first saw them, they became alarmed, and thought they were the lights of a moving army. Poisonous snakes lurk under the broad leaves, and hugh lizards creep upon the overhanging boughs of

One of these lizards—the iguana—is a hideous looking object. The largest tain a length of ten or twelve feet; the skin is very tight, and covered with knobs or scales; under the mouth hangs a large pouch, over which the green, diamond-like eyes appear, shaded by a ridge of bone. Along the back, from the tip of the nose to the tail, is a continuous line of spurs or sharp spines; these, with a powerful mouth, five sharp teeth, long, cat-like claws and enormous strength to use them, constitutes the make-up of this giant among lizards. Disgusting as they are, the natives use them for food.

Near the head of the river Chagres is a favorite place for them; very few white people ever venture there, and the first who did was witness to a ter-rible fight between a native and a

The man had been engaged as a guide, and, after a successful day's hunt, they were returning to their camp near the river, when the black man stopped sud-denly and pointed to a fallen tree. His companion looked, and soon saw an

iguana's head peeing over the edge of a og that led into ne river. His body was concealed, nd he was evidently taking a siesta over the cool water.

The guide laid down his gun, and, taking a club, crot cautiously to him, and, aiming a bbw, brought the club down on the lizati (?) No, indeed; the creature was too juick for him; but in its fright it misse its footing and fell into the water.

Without thinking, Quito—for such was the Indian's name—sprang after it, and the two togeter sank out of sight, and for a momet the splashing and spray hid them from view. A moment more and Quito's sead came to the sur-face and the tail of the iguana, thrashing the water in a fierce way, and now they were out of aght again.

It was evident tuito had no idea the

It was evident tuito had no idea the lizard was so larg, for when they came up again he was engaged in a fierce struggle, the waer being dyed with blood, from which of them the white man, who was waiting for a chance to shoot, could not tell. At last, creeping out on the log, and looking down into the water, he beseld a fearful sight. The lizard, a perfect monster of about twelve feet in length, had fastened its claws into poor Quito, and was writhing and tearing him in a terrible manner.

The plucky regro had caught him by the tail and throat, and was trying to hold him off. I seemed only a matter of time who should drown first, when Quito struck betom, and, giving him-self a push, he rose to the surface again, still holding the ligand. still holding the lizard at arms-length.
As it came to the surface it buried its five knife-like chws in the man's face slitting it in a terrible manner; but even then he held on with the tenacity of a buildog. The observer on the bank crept out now as far as he could upon the log and called to Quito to catch the stick he held out, and he would pull him in.

After several trials he managed to After several trials he managed to reach it, and still holding the struggling monster, was hauled bleeding and cut, ashore, where, with a terrible blow from the gun the reptile was killed. Quito was so weak from his exertions and loss of blood that he could not move. The creature had bitten him several times, and scarcely a spot on his body but had received a cut like that of a knife, telling the power of the terrible alaws.

The monster wasdragged to the camp, its skin taken off, and atter Quito's re-covery, and they had gone down to the coast, it was stuffed, and now adorns the collection of a well-known scientific institution.

The Lord's Prayer.

As indicating the changes which the Potatoes-State, bb1.... English language has undergone during the last six centuries, some old English forms of the Lord's prayer possess curious interest:

A. D. 1259. ' Fader ure in heune, haleweide beoth hi neune, cumue thi kuneriche thi wille beoth idon in heune and in. The euerych naw bried gif us thilk dawe. And worzif ure dettes as vi vorziten ure dettoures. And lene us nought into temp-tation, but delyvor of uvel. Amen."

A. D. 1300. "Fadir our in Hevene, Halewyd by thi name, thy kingdom come. Thy wille be done as in hevene and in erthe. Nurs urche dayes bred give us to-day. And forgive us oure dettes as we forgive our dettoures. And lede us not into temptation. Bote delyvere us of yvel.

A. D. 1582.

"Ovr father which art in heauen, sanctified be thy name. Let thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven in earth also. Grue vs to-day our super substantial bread. And lead us not into temptation. But deliuer us

A. D. 1611. "Our father which art in heaven, hal-

Words of Wisdom.

Never judge by appearances. A seedy coat may cover a heart in full

The sublimity of wisdom is to do those things living which are desired to be when dying.

It is no vanity for a man to pride himself on what he has honestly got and prudently used. Let him who regards the loss of time make proper use of that which is to come in the future.

Ideas generate ideas, like a potato which, cut in pieces, reproduces itself in a multiplied form. To endeavor to work upon the vulgar

with fine sense is like attempting to hew blocks of marble with a razor. Happiness is like a sunbeam, which least shadow intercepts, while adversity is often as the rain of spring.

Indian Images.

Some of the Indians at Zuni, New Mexico, having been converted to Christianity, have no further use for the images before which they tormerly bowed down. Two images have been taken from an old stone church near Zuni and sent to the Smithsonian institution. One represents a man and one tution. One represents a man and one woman. Each is cut from a solid block of wood, with the exception of the shield, the arms and the wings, which are attached. The man image has lost his arms and wings, but wears his shield intact. Both images are so hideously ugly as to excite wonder that even New Mexican Indians could see their way clear to fall down and wor-ship them. Both of them bear inscriptions which have not yet been translated from the queer language in which they are written.

London, having a population of 3 720,868, is larger than combined New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis and Washington, which the present census shows to have 3,650,

> [Fort Wayne (Ind.) Sentinel.] Will Wonders Ever Cease?

Mr. John G. Fledderman, the well known Merchant Tailor, in Union Block, writes: "I was a sufferer for many years with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and found no relief until I tried St. Jacobs Oil. After using two bottles I was entirely cured."

D'BULL'S

[Chitlicothe (Ohio) Ross County Regis : A Lady in the Matter.

That "woman's wit is often superior to man's wisdom," was convincingly proved in a circumstance that occurred in this city recently. It appears that Mr. Ludwig Schwarzler, a widely-known Grocer on Station Road, suffered with a very painful rheumatic headache to such a degree, that he was obliged to seek the aid of a physician. All medicines he used were of no avail. This seek the aid of a physician. All medicines he used were of no avail. This induced Mrs. Schwarzler to buy St. Jacobs Oil. She procured a bottle for her husband. With the second application he found relief. The pain left him, and he is as well as ever again. A rem dy acting as promptly as this certainly deserves universal patronage.

Rev. Charles Spurgeon, it is said, keeps two men constantly at work going through the Loudon libraries to find illustrations for use in his sermons.

For Consumptives. Delicate Females, Nursing Mothers, Sickly Children, and the Debility or Age, Malt Bitters, prepared by the Malt Bitters Company, are the purest and richest nourishing agent in foods or medicine ever compounded.

There were 1,081 women exhibitors in the Paris salon this year, and the num-ber has steadily increased. The quality of their work is also much improved.

long it. Use, therefore, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, etc. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents.

boys die to sixty three girls. In the first week of life 168 boys die to 153 girls.

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	THE MARKETS.			7
ď	NEW YORK			
	Beer Cattle-Med. Natives, live wt	09	a	091
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Į.	Rye-State	96	4	98
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Ĭ	Corn-Ungraded Western Mixed	52	a	52
	Southern Yellow	54	@ ·	553
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	Butter-State Creamery	23	@	31
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	Western Imitation Creamery	18	6	24
	Factory	16	6	20
	Cheese-State Factory	10%		13
	Skims		<b>(4)</b>	103
	Western		@	123
	Eggs-State and Penn	23	6	24

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The leader of the classes at Vassar college is a Japanese girl. She is from the clite of Japanese society, and is both stylish and popular.

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