

FOR THE LADIES.

News and Notes for Women.

Queen Victoria's visit to the south of France this winter will be spent at Cannes.

The Madeira road at Brighton, in England, has become a great place for ladies on tricycles.

There have been 184 women students at Michigan university during 1882. Of this number 110 were in the literary department.

Paris is setting women a sensible fashion in dispensing with high-heeled shoes. Flat soles are to be the order hereafter, and women will be able to walk without a rotary motion.

It is said that a lady school-teacher in Auburn, Me., during the summer vacation raised 100 tons of hay, harnessed the horse for the mowing and felt all the better for the field exercise.

Miss Mary S. Pogram, for many years preceptress and teacher of mathematics in Illinois female college, Jacksonville, has accepted a similar position under Dr. De Motte, Xenia college, Xenia, Ohio.

Mrs. Mary Austin, who recently died in Washington, was the mother of forty-four children, only eleven of whom are now alive. In addition to these duties, she was a doctor and surgeon and served through the war with the rank of major.

The competition of young girls for appointment in the English postal service is increasing. At an examination to test the qualifications of applicants there were 800 candidates for thirty places. The salary is very small, beginning at only \$2.50 a week.

Mrs. Mary Jacklin, Detroit's female broker and speculator, has raised a family of four children with success, giving them a liberal education, and has accumulated a fortune of \$50,000 in the produce business. She is now sixty-four years old and "smart as a cricket" yet, being well and favorably known in the business circles of Detroit.

Taking the United States through there is not a large city, says the Philadelphia Press, whose marriage engagements are so formally announced and looked upon as such solemn obligations as in Philadelphia. Long engagements also prevail here to a considerable extent, and they are looked upon as good things, because they familiarize young people with each other and give them a chance to test their congeniality and escape in time if they find they do not agree.

Fancy feathers of every description are the rage for millinery use. Arabesques of satonche are the leading jacket and wrap garnitures.

Royal cardinal jackets are very fashionable worn over black skirts of silk, satin or cashmere.

Amazon cloths embroidered or adorned with arabesques of satonche compose the favorite trimmings of autumn promenade costumes.

Sluggish goods of all kinds in brown, fawn color, dark green, dark blue, or in plaids of heather mixtures are the most fashionable of all utility fabrics.

The coming of the "Jersey Lily" has largely increased the sale in America of the jersey bodice, whose popularity she long ago inaugurated in London.

Derbies and other masculine-looking hats appear on the heads of many pretty and well-dressed young women along the fashionable promenades of New York.

Standing collars of velvet, fastening behind, have falls or frills of Oriental lace below them, while the collars rest upon the neck without any relief of white or cream lace above them.

The newest linen collars are narrow bands fastening with a simulated slide or buckle of linen, through which a linen tongue is passed, and fastened afterward with a small gilt screw button.

Finely waisted shaped to the figure are finished at the bottom with high stiff draperies, and sometimes with a box plaiting set on high, with the bottom of the jersey cut into points back and front.

A dark, dull green velvet train and bodice of the same are considered the correct wear with pale green silk or satin floor-length, paniers and plastrons forming the other parts of an evening toilet.

Dorsay redingotes are imported, made of black Lyons velvet and trimmed with a magnificent applique work of black embroidery and jet. They are fastened down the front from the throat to the bottom of the skirt with costly cordelieres and handsome cut jet buttons in medallion designs.

The huge bridal bouquet of white roses is now frequently replaced by a large fan made of gardenias, white star flowers and stephanotis. This fan depends from the right side by a gold or silver chataine, but is raised and carried in the hand in place of the bouquet as the bride enters church or parlor.

Some of the most expensive wraps are simply long cloaks of embossed plush or velvet or plain fabrics, with borders of priceless fur or needlework passementerie, with each raised leaf and flower worth the price of a yard of ordinary trimming, while other garments are so complicated in construction and so elaborately garnished as to be almost as indescribable as some of the intricate costumes with platings, puffs, plastrons, vandikes and other decorative features.

A Plucky Soldier. Private Henrich, a reserve man belonging to the royal Irish brigade attached to the Gordon Highlanders, bayoneted seven men during the charge of Tel-el-Kebir, and was afterward attacked by three Egyptian officers. A bullet was sent through his right cheek and passed out of his neck, but he succeeded in bayoneting two. Before he killed the third another bullet struck him almost in the same place, opening the first wound and following a similar direction.

While lying on the ground he was fired at again by an Arab, but was rescued by two men of the army service corps, with only a slight additional injury to one of his fingers. He suffered from lockjaw for three days, and it is thought that he will receive a distinguished conduct medal.—London Telegraph.

NEWS EVENTS.

Eastern and Middle States.

Prize coat barges founded in Long Island Sound during the recent gale.

ELLEN ALLEN, the defaulting cashier of the Ashcroft (N. H.) savings bank, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State prison.

Returned received at the New York produce exchange show the majority at the recent State election in favor of the constitutional amendment making the canals free to be 21,575.

A New York State senate committee, appointed for the purpose of investigating the evils of grain speculation, held a meeting at Buffalo and took testimony. Alonzo Richmond, ex-president of the Buffalo board of trade, testified that the system of grain dealings in futures disturbed the business of the entire commercial world.

The steamer City of Worcester was on her way from New York to Norwich, Conn., when she ran into and sank a barge in the East river. The barge was loaded with sugar, and had on board Captain William Taylor, his mother, wife, three children and two deck hands. Captain Taylor was saved, but all the rest were drowned.

At Phillipsburg, Pa., Mrs. William Stark, twenty-two years old, a bride of only three weeks, committed suicide by taking poison. The annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences took place this year in New York. Many interesting papers on scientific matters were read by leading scientists.

WILLIAM STANTON, champion chess player of the world, arrived in this country a short time ago, and has been defeating the best players of Philadelphia.

An expert accountant has been going over the books of the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) officials and several of them are charged with deficiencies in their accounts. A demand to make good these alleged deficiencies, aggregating over \$30,000, has been made.

The third of the series of three races in New York, between Myers and George, American and English champion amateur runners, has been declared off on account of the former's illness, and the medal given to the latter. The first race of half a mile was won by Myers; George captured the second race of one mile, and the third and deciding contest was to have been at three-quarters of a mile.

H. C. WELSH, superintendent of the Coto Spring copper works near Allentown, Pa., was blown to pieces by an explosion in the niter vault.

NEAR Scranton, Pa., the roof of a mine fell in with a terrific crash, instantly killing Albert and Thomas Williams and fatally injuring Sylvester Williams, a brother of Albert.

THREE cheeses, each weighing 2,000 pounds, were on exhibition in New York a few days since. They were made in Whitesboro, N. Y., and were intended for exhibition in Glasgow, Scotland. An ordinary cheese weighs sixty pounds.

The engineer of the great bridge between New York and Brooklyn states that the structure will be ready for use March 31, 1883.

A POOL had employed as cash boy in a Boston dry goods house, together with his sister, has fallen here to \$2,500,000, left to them by an uncle in England.

The wife of Chief Engineer Melville, of the late Jeannette, having recovered from the insanity which developed itself upon her husband's return to their home in Philadelphia, has been released from the insane asylum at Norristown, Pa.

The New England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute fair in Boston was remarkably successful this year. Preparations are already being made for the exhibition of 1883, at which it is proposed to compare, on a large scale, the products of the South with those of the North.

The legislatures of thirteen Southern and Southwestern States have been asked to furnish appropriations to secure State exhibits. A large number of individual applications for space from Southern States have already been received.

South and West. YELLOW fever's ravages have ceased at Pensacola, Fla., no new cases being reported.

In the Illinois legislature the Republicans control both branches and have a majority of two in each ballot.

A DEMONIC 100 feet high fell at Cleveland, Ohio, killing three men—two colored and one white—and badly injured a fourth.

Two brothers named Butler quarreled, near Texarkana, Ark., with Charles Hevey, Jr., a merchant. Hevey was followed by the Butlers to a cabin, and as the two brothers crossed the threshold he shot both dead.

The Alabama legislature organized by electing George P. Harrison president and W. C. Hay secretary of the senate. In the house W. P. Foster was elected speaker and D. W. McFay secretary.

BEAVER BEAN, a Sioux Indian chief, and a notoriously bad character, was hanged at Yankton, Dakota, for the murder and robbery of Joseph Johnson, a discharged soldier, near Fort Sully in 1873.

GOVERNOR CAMERON, of Virginia, has committed to imprisonment for life the death sentence of Mary Booth, a colored girl, aged fourteen, who was convicted in Surry county of poisoning the wife of R. C. Gray and his overseer, Mr. Jones.

As a construction train was backing up from Grant Valley to Oak Grove, Mo., it collided with a hand car, on which were four men. The men on the hand car jumped, escaping injury, but the construction train of five cars and a caboose was derailed, and a brakeman and two section hands were killed and thirteen others wounded.

AFTER a bitter contest the Georgia legislature, in joint session, elected ex-Governor Alfred H. Colquhoun to the United States Senate for the long term. For Ben Hill's unexpected term his son, Ben Hill, Jr., was defeated on joint ballot, receiving 59 votes to 116 for Pope Barrow. Barrow is forty-one years old and a leading lawyer.

THREE colored men were killed by the explosion of a boiler attached to a steam ginery and mill near Montgomery, Ala.

A RESOLUTION was given to Mrs. John Brown, the widow of John Brown, in the Kansas senate chamber. Governor St. John presided and delivered an address.

JASPER STANBOLD, a well-to-do farmer living near Kaub, Ind., knocked his wife and little son senseless with a whiffetree, and then cut their throats with a razor, after which he cut his own throat with the same instrument. His mother-in-law discovered the whole family lying dead on the floor of the kitchen. The cause of the act was insanity.

A serious riot, growing out of a general strike for the city government, occurred the other night at Opelika, Ala. The riot lasted all night, many shop windows and temples were destroyed and three men were wounded.

MISSISSIPPI pilots, testifying before the Congressional investigating committee, at Helena, Ark., asserted that the river has not been recovered for navigation during the last twenty years and that all works up to protect the banks must prove useless.

The Indians of Alaska.

The number of aborigines in Alaska says a correspondent, is variously estimated from 30,000 to 50,000. With regard to those in the interior there is very meager accurate knowledge.

The obstacles in the way of a very thorough understanding of the nature of this portion of the American possessions, and the number and character of the natives, are not great, either from the cost of outfitting an exploring party, danger from the natives, or any other reasons incident to such an undertaking.

In their handiwork, especially as exhibited by carvings in wood, stone and slate, their ornaments and shapely canoes, they display unlooked-for skill. Blanketed natives, with painted or hideously besmeared faces, were to be seen. In a condition offensive to the nostrils and this scanty mode of dress, there are various stages of approach to cleanliness; some, indeed, a civilized style of clothing; some, indeed, make a very presentable appearance. Sometimes Indians were observed affectionately fondling their children, and the men often carrying their offspring in their arms with all the apparent pride of their white brethren.

The women generally do the trading and bargaining in disposing of furs and in other transactions. When an Indian offers furs for sale, and the price has been arranged between him and the purchaser, his kioochman, or squaw, can veto the transaction, and has to be consulted before the trade becomes final. The Indians are never in a hurry to conclude a bargain, those at a distance often remaining at a trading post for weeks holding out for a most trifling advance on the price offered.

They are shrewd traders and the amounts agreed upon for the different kinds of furs seem very high to an uninitiated on-looker. The purchasers would lose money on the goods if they paid cash. The Indian's shrewdness manifests itself only in securing the promise of a high price. They do not want money, but desire articles out of the store. Their ignorance of what this costs the dealer leaves them a prey to the most outrageous impositions. With the more intelligent but less honest white trafficker. These Indians are industrious, willingly embracing the opportunities of earning money by working for it. If they are not a doomed race by reason of liquor and contact with depraved whites preventing their reclamation from heathenism, in the coming development of the resources of Alaska they will be a valuable factor as "hewers of wood and drawers of water." They are quick to learn what is required of them.

Foreign News. SUPERIOR WILLIAM opened the Prussian landing in person with a speech in which he said that Germany's relations with all foreign governments, together with the revival of commerce and good harvests, gave assurance of peace and prosperity throughout the empire.

DURING the first production of Tennyson's new pastoral drama, "The Promise of May," in the Globe theatre, London, a strange occurrence. The Marquis of Queensbury, a well-known free-trader, was present and while the play was in progress rose excitedly from his seat and loudly protested against Tennyson's representation of the principles of free thought, as enunciated by one of the characters of the play. At the desire of an official the marquis left the theatre amid much confusion.

A FARMER fire on the Mongolian frontier of Russia covered seventy square miles and destroyed many Cossack outposts and villages.

GENERAL TOMAS REINA has been appointed governor of the province of Havana, vice Brigadier Adolfo Riquelme, who has been appointed to the province of Matanzas, and his two daughters, aged twenty-five and eighteen years, were poisoned by some herb tea which they had taken for a cold. Mr. Riquelme and one daughter died the following day, and the other daughter was not expected to recover.

PATRICK JOYCE was sentenced in Dublin to be hanged for the murder of one of the Joyce family.

SINCE evidence against Arabi Pasha was taken at Cairo, one witness testifying that Arabi ordered him to fire Alexandria and to murder the king, has been arrested.

A MARRIAGE of the French chamber of deputies and the editor of a Paris newspaper have fought a duel with swords. The editor was wounded in the arm.

A YOUNG merchant named Partes, with several friends, was trading with Jevento, Indians in Central America, when the whole party was attacked, killed and eaten by the treacherous natives.

A GALE which raged along the English coast proved heavily disastrous to shipping and to life. A brig was lost with all hands off St. Ives and a small vessel was totally wrecked at Hyle. Five pilots were drowned while attempting to reach a distressed vessel in the Firth of Forth.

DR. GOTTFRIED KINKER, a noted German revolutionist of 1833 and distinguished man of letters, died a few days ago in Switzerland, aged sixty-seven years. Dr. Kinker was arrested by the German authorities in 1849, tried on the charge of treason and sentenced to imprisonment for life in the fortress of Spandau. Through the aid of his former pupil, Carl Schurz, he escaped in 1850, visited America, and in 1852 became professor of archeology at the university of Zurich, Switzerland.

The government troops in Ecuador have defeated the insurgents in a battle.

A SCHOOL-BOY near Quimper, France, caught fire, and nine children were burned to death.

FIVE men were killed and nine injured by an explosion at the dynamite works in Llanelly, Wales.

TWO buildings occupied by William Whitley, one of the principal London drapers, have been partially burned; loss over \$250,000.

Egyptian troops ordered to the Sudan to fight against the false prophet are deserting in large numbers.

SEVENTY-FIVE persons have been arrested in Lyons, France, charged with being revolutionists.

An extradition treaty between the United States and Belgium has been ratified by both governments.

It is rumored that the legation of China in the United States will shortly be ordered home in consequence of the passage of the recent Chinese bill.

QUEEN VICTORIA, with the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family, reviewed 5,000 of the troops which took part in the Egyptian campaign. Yast crowds were on the streets and at night London was illuminated in honor of the review. General Wolsey was at the head of the troops, and the review excited great enthusiasm, being unprecedented since the close of the Crimean war.

Much of the gossamer rubber clothing in vogue is made by convict labor.

A PROFESSIONAL CONFESSION.

The Unusual Experience of a Prominent Man Made Public.

The following article from the Democrat and Chronicle, of Rochester, N. Y., is of so striking a nature, and contains so many reliable a source, that it is herewith re-published entire. In addition to the valuable matter it contains, it will be found exceedingly interesting.

To the Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle: Sir: My motives for the publication of the most unusual and interesting case which I have ever saved from a most horrible death, and, secondly, a desire to warn all who read this statement of the danger of a fatal termination of the disease, and to prevent a fatal termination of the disease, sold by all druggists and dealers in medicines.

Dr. Ross's Vegetable Worm Syrup is one of the most pleasant and reliable preparations for worms we have ever known. It is thoroughly effective, and never requires any other medicine to carry it off after using it.

On the first day of June 1881, I lay in my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and family, and I thought, "Heaven only knows the agony then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous, any one had told me that I should be brought to my knees by a terrible disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, had weighed over 200 pounds, and had a hardy frame. In my own experience, what people who read this statement realize at times that they are unusually stout and cannot account for it. They feel dull and indefinite pains in various parts of the body and are unable to do their ordinary work. They are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which fastened itself upon me began to show itself. I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a dull and at times a neuralgic pain in my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid but little attention to it. However, my stomach was out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet I had never seen even a physician, and these things meant nothing serious or that a monstrous disease was becoming fixed upon me. I thought I might be suffering from Malaria, and so doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids in my body. For six days and nights I was unable to eat or sleep, and my food failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet I had never seen even a physician, and these things meant nothing serious or that a monstrous disease was becoming fixed upon me. I thought I might be suffering from Malaria, and so doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. 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