The chances are that America will have to supply the whole of the Egyptian deficiency in cotton. The old stock of cotton is very light in Great Britain, while East India cotton eannot come into the English market before the end of January, even should the Suez canal remain open. When the East India cotton does come, it requires an admixture of sixty per cent. of American cotton to be made available for the English machinery. Altogether, the outlook is very promising for remunerative prices for the American cotton crop of the current year.

The silk association of America reports the products of the year ending June 30, which amounted in value to about \$35,000,000, are triple the value of the products of the factories ten years ago. Since 1870 the product and the productive capacity of the industry have very greatly increased. Within the decade the number of factories engaged in silk manufacture has increased from eighty-six to 388, while the looms increased from 1,500 to 8,000, and the hands employed from 6,600 to 81,800 The wages paid rose in ten years from \$2,000,000 to \$9,000,000, and many new States not previously engaged in the industry began to manufacture silk and now have factories at work. These States are Maine, Rhode Island, California, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri.

The salmon fisheries of the United States have increased more than twenty fold within ten years, and last year's product was nearly a million cases, worth five million dollars. But the result of this vast business is that the southerly and more accessible rivers are becoming fished out, as the greed of the fishermen has extended to the capture of the salmon which are on the way to their spawning places. The Sacramento and even the seemingly in exhaustible Columbia are suff-ring from this cause. The more distant Waters of British Columbia and Alaska tre still bountiful, but they will be mined in their turn by such methods of ashing. The experience of the Atlantic s ast should teach the Pacific to ruard its treasures by appropriate laws regulating the time and manner of fishing, lest it be compelled to go through the process of restocking.

The 13th day of next December will be the fittieth anniversary of the first Mection of Mr. Gladstone, England's prime minister, to parliament, and ome of the more enthusiastic admirers of "the grand old man" propose to hold jubilee on that occasion. Mr. Gladtone was then as rabid a tory as he is low an uncompromising liberal. ddress to the electors was dated from the Clinton Arms, Newark, on the 9.h of October, 1832, and the nomination look place on the following 11th of December. Two days afterward Mr. Gladstone was returned at the head of the poll, and from that day to this no parliament has met in which he has not had a seat. It was in 1845 that he shanged his politics, at the time of the torn laws. The liberals wish to make the celebration a national affair, one enthusiast describing Mr. Gladstone as the member for "all England."

In the Revue d'Anthropologie Dr. Becenger Ferand describes in a paper entitled "Les Griots" those peculiar tinerant musicians who wander all over Uentral Africa from shore to shore. Tuey belong to different low castes, but are under one chief of great power, who takes what he needs from the general receipts. "Griots" is a French berruption of the Onolove word "Gwewonal." This guild is both feared and hated by the natives. The members of it are considered impure. The bodies of the dead are thought to make sterile the land in which they may be interred. But it seems these people are skilled in composing without previous study, and in playing on the guitar and the violin. The least gifted among them beat the tam-tam or operate on some other rude peace or war in a locality, they have going as they please.

A gentleman who has recently taken emigrants from Europe. He says: We had quite a sight here last week-900 none stay in "the office" until they find that the murder of Alexander II. was employment. They know nothing about preceded by similar warnings.—London polygamy until they get here, and are made to believe that it they will come and be good Mormons they will be healed, physically as well as spiritually. There are a great many cripples among them, but I have not seen any "healed" physically yet. There is one poor fellow among their number who is minus a leg. They told him in the old country they could give him another good leg if he would just come to Salt Lake; so be came full of hope. Now that he is here, they tell him they can give him another sound limb, but if they do he will have three legs in the next world, and as he cannot live very long in this world would it not be best for him to continue as he is, rather than go stump-ing around paradise with an extra limb?

The Chinese colony of Boston perceremony over the body of Moy Dick Gam, who died of pneumonia. Thirty or forty mourners clad in full native costume and wearing the military costume and wearing the military costume. with a band of music at their head, a pitying heart.-London News.

marched through the principal streets to Ashburton place—a quiet and retired locality. There on two stools in the middle of the street was placed the coffin, and at each end of it was a table covered with a white cloth. On ona table were a roast pig and the carcast of a sheep and a bowl of rice containing several small cups with chopsticks. Six Chinese priests appeared and chanted prayers and the tables were loaded with other visuds. The prayers were then resumed, and lasted nearly half an hour. Afterward the company, two by two, knelt and bowed their heads to the ground several times. The procession then marched to Mount Hope cemetery, where the burial took place. The grave was covered with the viands used at the funeral and with countless slips of paper containing prayers for the dead.

Lawyer John H. B. Latrobe, Jr., of

Baltimore, was drowned in the Patapsco river recently. He was scarcely thirtyfive years old, but his career has been a romantic one, and it recalls an interesting performance of Grant's administration. Soon after graduating from the University of Maryland, in 1873, Latrobe went with A. B. Steinberger on that famous expedition to the Samoan or Navigator's Islands in the South Pacific ocean, intending to consolidate the islands into one government, under the protectorate of this country. Some sanction had been given to the scheme at Washington. Each island was ruled by a single chief, and they all welcomed the expedition and agreed to the plans. Latrobe had drafted a constitution and code of laws on the voyage, and they were at once adopted. The government was reorganized, with the chief who had the largest following as king. He was crowned Hiwaii I., king of the Samoan Islands, and made Steinberger prime minister and young Latrobe minister of war in command of the army, which was soon uniformed in white pants, blue coats and good rifles, while Labrobe far outshone the king in the splendor of his raiment. The king was made a mere figure-head, being unable to sanction a law or enforce an order without his prime minister's consent, while Latrobe controlled the treasury. Things went on smoothly until Sir Edward Thornton, British minister to the United States, had a little correspondence with his home government, and as a result a British man-of-war anchored one day off the Samoan group, landed a boat, load of men and assumed control of affairs. Steinberger put the captain in irons, but when, a few hours later, a second man-of-war sailed up, the prime minister saw that he had been rather hasty and accordingly surrendered. Latrobe was finally sent back to the United States, and Steinberger was left, against his will, on one of the many islands of the South Pacific. So ended the kingdom of Samoa, which was making too much progress to suit the government of England, and Latrobe returned to the practice of law in his native city.

An Extraordinary Story.

Another remarkable story has to be added to the long list of curious and exciting narratives connected with the Nihilist cause. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Voltaire guarantees the authenticity of the following facts which are said to have materially increased the anxiety felt in the Russian capital for the czar's safety. Shortly after the opening of the Moscow exhibition, which was recently inaugurated by the Duke Viadimir, a young man demanded an audience of the chief of police at St. Petersburg. He refused to state his errand to any of the subordinate officials, so after being carefully searced he was admitted to the presence of the general. Here he stated at once that he was sent by the revolutionary party, and explained his mission on the following terms: "The emperor is prevented from going to Moscow through his fear of our schemes. His dread will cease to be justified when he grants a constitution. Then he need fear no conspirace, and can go with safety wherever he pleases. fallen to my lot to inform you that if the emperor persists in his reactionary policy nothing can save him. Neither my friends nor myself wish to murder him treacherously. Alexander III. is warned as was Alexander II. We do not assassinate, but we render jusinstrument. They carry news from tice." At this point of the in-place to place, and it is said they also excite wars. But whether there is anxious to call in assistance, but the peace or war in a locality, they have the peculiar privilege of coming and "I do not wish to be subjected to the indignity of torture. I could have killed you, but we do not commit murders uselessly." With these words up his residence in Salt Lake City writes | the youth stepped back a few paces, and of one of the means employed by the knocked two large buttons with which Mormons to recruit their ranks with his cuffs were fastened against his forehead. The buttons being full of violent explosive substance, burst, and inflicted emigrants from Denmark and Sweden such wounds on the young man that he arriving in one day. I went to "the expired in a few moments, leaving no office" to see them. Those who have trace as to his identity. The sensa-friends are cared for, but those having tional incident has reminded the public expired in a few moments, leaving no tional incident has reminded the public

Sad End of a Sad Story.

Our Vienna correspondent, referring to the late painful case of suicide by two young girls, observes: The poor girl's account of her lover's indifference and his father's hardness of heart might be deemed exaggerated h.d not subsequent circumstances shown them to be true to the letter. Old Count Condenhoven was so shocked at the whole event that he left the castle the same day on which the corpses were found. The young counts ordered a decent funeral for the girls, and made the gardener cut all the flowers to be found in hot-house and gardens to deck their coffins and their grave. The old count, on returning to Ottenheim, heard of this, and immediately gave costume and wearing the white silk the ceremony, and when no friendly aprons of the Chinese Masonie order, hand could throw earth upon them with

FOR THE LADIES.

The styles of wearing the hair are various, and indicate a desire on the part of the hairdressers to do away with the graceful simplicity that has been in vogue for some time past. Looped braids falling on the neck replace the compact Grecian knot. The old-fashioned "French twist" of our mothers' days has been revived; also the large bows formed of hair, which were fashionable some twenty years ago, and which preceded the chignon. Finger-puffs on the top of the head are also worn; so too are the two long drooping ringlets, falling on the neck which the Princess of Wales brought into favor at the time of her marriage.

An Egyptian Lady.

She wore, first a chemise of some thin white material, with loose sleeves, embroidered round the edge, hanging over her hands; then a large pair of crimson silk trousers, so long and wide that they entirely concealed her bare feet; then came a garment like the Turkish anteree, descending to the feet before, hanging in a train behind and opening at the sides, with long sleeves open from the wrist to the elbow and falling back so as to expose those of the chemise beneath. The dress was made of crimson damask and embroidered all round the edge with black braiding, and was confined-not at the waist, but over the hips-with an Indian shawl wound two or three times round and knotted before. The last garment was a jacket, reaching only to the waist, with balf sleeves, made of an exceedingly rich stuff of dark blue silk, embroidered all over in running pattern with gold and edged with gold braiding and buttons. Three large silver amulet cases, containing charms, were hung over the shawl girdle. The healdress is the prettiest part of the Egyptian costume and Sofia's was exceedingly rich. Her hair was divided into twenty or thirty small braids hanging over her shoulders, to the end of each of which was affixed three silk cords strung with gold coins of various sizes. Two rows of gold coins, as large as a half crown piece, laid close together, encircled her forehead; and at each temple depended a cluster of smaller ones, with an agate ornament in the middle. The back of her head was covered with a small Egyptian fez, ornamented with a large piece of solid gold and bound on by a handkerchief of embroidered crape. She wore two necklaces of gold coins, thickly strung together, and each individual piece of money depending from a massive ornament in the form of a fish; one of these necklaces was long, and the other just encircled her throat; and between them was a string of beads of Egyptian agates, as large as birds' eggs, and strung together with golden links. Her earrings were of gold filigree in the shape of flowers, and her bracelets, of which she wore several, of massive gold and silver. We computed that she carried about £350 on her person in coin alone, without including other ornaments .- Mrs. Pomer's Pilgrimage.

Fashion Notes

Woolen dresses, to be tasteful, should be made as plain as possible.

Chemises are made with a V front, to be worn with V front dress bodies.

The lace fichu so popular this summer will be reduced to a full ruche by

Lace and embroidery remain the favorite trimming for all kinds of dresses.

Ficelle net will cover the collars and cuffs of many dressy costumes in

The wraps adopted by young American girls abroad are of masculine cut and tailor finish. Pompons and ostrich feathers form

the trimmings of the largest number of summer dress hats. White blouse waists are worn under

long, loose jackets for seaside and mountain fatigue costumes. Immense hats of drawn or shirred crape, mull and veiling are worn at

European seaside resorts, The half-fitting princesse dress, with its superimposed draperies, flounces and trimmings, holds its ground for

children's toilets. Tulle and other soft, gauzy stuffs showing chenille dots on the surface are fashionable material for ball-dresses worn at watering places this season.

Bonnets made of india rubber and trimmed with flowers, recently introduced by Paris modistes, resemble willow baskets filled with flowers.

Seaside hats are many of them lined with dark blue mull or Turkey relcalico and trimmed on the outside with a gay handkerchief.

Old-fashioned palm-leaf fans, ornamented with hand-painting in showy designs in oil or water colors, are in demand.

The costliest costumes are invariably combinations of two or more materials, with lace, embroidery and other trim-mings thrown in ad libitum. The favorite linings for seaside hats

of manila and palmetto straws are of dark blue mull or Turkey red calico, while a gay handkerchief trims the out-The daughters of the Prince of Wales wear wash prints for morning and white

muslin for evening toilet in summer,

and plain gray serge for day dress in The present simple and becoming style of hair dressing is made to look charming by the addition of diamond pins stuck here and there in the low

chignon and amid the fluffy waves. Corsage bouquets of natural flowers are worn high on the left side and as large as ever. Roses remain the favorite flower-several kinds in various shades of color forming the most admired

Moire this season very seldom forms

terials, such as satin, foulard, taffetas, lawn silk or esshmere. It quite frequently forms the skirt or bodice alone, the other portions of the tollet being of a contrasting material, or it is frequently employed for facings, collar, sach, pelerine, cuffs and vest, in the formation of a new costume or the renovation of one of a past sesson.

AMONG THE LEPERS.

A Ghustly Sight to be Witnessed in the

A correspondent writes from Honoinlu, Sandwich Islands: I went with Dr. Fitch to the branch settlement for lepers. It is an inclosure of several acres on what is called Fishermen's point, on Honolulu bay. Scattered over the grounds are scores of cottages, some connected, others detached, and the flices and buildings used by Dr. Fitch's assistants. Imagine, if you can, a settlement of Anglo-Saxons, or people of any other highly civilized race, all of them afflicted with, and all more or less deformed, by an incurable and horrible disease - knowing it to be incurable, and seeing themselves and each other dropping to pieces from its dread effects. I cannot imagine such a picture, because I honestly believe that suicide would make a settlement impossible among any other than a people still barbarians, or else in the childhood of civilization. Such was the settlement I visited. There were men, women and children living in a world apart from ours, having nothing worth living for save mere existence, a succession of days, marked only by slow consummation of the death that had already seized upon their bodies, and had already deprived them of portions, which were already returned to dust.

There were in that strange and unnatural community marriages, births, deaths. I would not attempt to describe in detail the unrelieved ghastliness of the sights there, yet not one of the inmates who helped to make up the absolute dreadfulgess of the scene failed to greet us with a smile and

That only served to emphasize the darkness of the picture. I said not one: yet there was one. On a bed in a little cottage room, whose open door faced the dark, cool canons back of the city, and whose window looked out upon the lovely bay and let in the lazy murmur of waves breaking over the coral reefs, lay a native woman, dying. Nearly all of her right hand had dropped off, but in the remnants of her fingers she held a feather fan, which she faintly waved across her distorted face, to cool the hot, aching eyes that had not been closed for months, the palsied muscles of her eyelids refusing their duty.

As the doctor spoke pleasantly to her she turned her glaring eyes toward us, but did not speak. "Her mouth is affected, too," the doctor said. We stood aside from her door to admit a cooling breath of air that just then came down from the mountains. The swollen face rested and the feebly moving hand fell, in gratitude for the mountain breeze, yet, when it died away the hand did not move again; it was her last moment. The mountain's gentle breath had comforted her, and when it died away her breathing ceased, too.

In one cottage we saw a little girl whose fingers had been drawn up until her hand was haif closed. She had experimented with a novel cure by calmly stepping on the bent fingers until she had straightened them out. She exhibited the result with pride; four fingers straight and stiff, and as useful as so many wooden pegs would have been.

Out on what is called the playground were some boys playing ball, one with a useless hand, another with a palsied leg, another with a foot partly gone, and others with swollen, senseless faces. On the veranda of a cottage sat two old natives, both with useless legs, but neither of whom showed any trace of legrosy, in face or hands. As I watched them one of them began chanting a hulu hulu, accompanying it with appropriate movements of his hands. Possibly, observing the look of astonishment on my face, the old man's companion, with a meaning wink at me, joined in the chant, and soon both the old lepers were chanting and waving their hands in the sensuous measures of the hulu hulu. It was a dance of death, indeed; Punchinello's mask over a molding skull; a rollicking revelry in a charnel house; life

mocking a gaping tomb. The medical profession here in Honoluiu is in terrific dispute about what leprosy is (!) and whether or not it is contagious. This, of course, is an old, old dispute, but it has been revived with great violence by the assertion of Dr. Fitch that it is, if not curable, amenable in a large degree to treatment, and that it is not contagious from ordinary contact, such as would demand the transportation of lepers into isolation. Dr. Fitch has been here two years, and no turally his youthful but dogmatical contradiction of the theories of the old and and experienced practitioners has raised a discussion of a rather warm nature. However, his practice appeals to the sympathies of natives, and he has a large, if rather ignorant, following.—Sim Francisco

A Monster Timeplece.

The large clock at the English house of parliament is the largest one in the world. The four dials in this clock are twenty two feet in diameter. Every half minute the minute hand moves nearly seven inches. The clock will go eight days and a half, thus indicating any neglect in winding it up. The winding up of the striking apparatus takes two hours. The pendulum is fifteen feet long; the wheels are cast iron; the hour bell is eight feet high and nine feet in diameter, weighing nearly fifteen tons, and the hammer alone weighs more than four hundred pounds. This clock strikes the quarter hours and by its striking the shorthand reporters regulate their labors. At every strike a new reporter takes the place of the old one, while the first retires to the whole of a costume. It is only write out the notes that he has taken used in combination with other maduring the previous fifteen minutes.

A band of the Narkawaseee tribe of Indians, numbering about forty, live on one of the tributaries of the Kissimmee river-a distance of twenty miles from Fort Dade, Fla.

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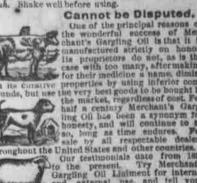
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