

FOR THE LADIES.

News and Notes for Women.

It is said that the Princess Louise, wife of Lord Lorne, has her favorite French and German authors in her bedroom where she can always put her hands on them.

President Eliot, of Harvard, is a pronounced supporter of the medical education of women, and Huxley, in England, firmly indorses woman suffrage in the modified form in which it prevails there.

At a special meeting of the Ladies' Land League, in Dublin, the league was dissolved, and a recommendation was passed that leagues be established throughout the country to teach the rising generation the national history.

A Philadelphia dancing master introduced a new style of waltzing, the hands of the couple being joined as in roller skating, doing away with the arm encircling the lady's waist, which has by some been considered as objectionable familiarity.

Miss Mary Berger, of Portland, Oregon, on returning from a picnic, found the timbers of the Elk creek bridge on fire. She disrobed, dipped her clothes in the creek, wrapped them about the burning timbers, and thus kept the fire in check until help arrived.

In Bayou Chicot, La., a full grown wild cat leaped upon Mrs. Griffith Thompson, fastening his teeth in her left arm. She grasped the savage beast by the throat, and held it until it was choked to death, although it was biting and scratching her all the time.

A year ago the princess of Wales appeared at an entertainment at Buckingham palace with simple wild white clover as floral ornaments, and it is needless to say that the clover immediately thereafter came into fashion. Now it is all the rage in London.

The sending of medical women from England to India is likely to be an established custom. The Indian women are averse to treatment by physicians not of their own sex. The statistics of the British medical service in India show that the women have rarely availed themselves of prescriptions or attendance. A staff of trained women is proposed as a part of the public service in India, a department co-ordinate and not subordinate to the existing medical bureau.

In Germany the sofa is the seat of honor, and to omit offering its privileges to an invited guest, is to condemn oneself as being ignorant of the usages of polite society. But a gentleman may not sit upon the sofa; to take a seat there uninvited is very presumptuous; and to ask even an intimate acquaintance to sit beside her on that sacred resting-place would be highly indecorous in a young lady. Such is the custom of the country.

Fashion Notes.

Cardinal red velvet basques are worn with black skirts.

White Danish kid gloves of exaggerated length are worn by bridesmaids.

New French promenade dresses of dark green cloth are trimmed with several rows of very fine gold braid, put on straight.

Much of what is called ficelle lace is merely white Spanish lace colored in the flax gray and ecru shades that are called ficelle colors.

Feather turbans and straw hats, with velvet crowns, worn with cheviot or cashmere suits, are admirably adapted for the cool days of fall.

At present the preference is for plain goods for new dresses, but there will be many combination dresses that will be partly made of striped goods or of large figured fabrics.

Watteau overdresses are in great favor with young ladies. The large fold at the back, which is the principal feature of the dress, is caught up below the waist to form drapery.

The new Pompadour lace is similar to Breton laces, with the addition of flowers in relief made of muslin, and worked in button-hole stitch; a single flower is in each point or scallop of the lace.

Short round basques are becoming fashionable, instead of the long curlicues that turn up at the edges when the wearer is sitting. These are in square battlements, or in flat points or slender curves, and the edges are heavily corded.

Military styles are in vogue, such as braiding in cross-way rows on jackets, and there are military collars of white linen worn high around the neck, and fastened by a ring and ball that is passed through the button-holes on each side of the front.

Ginghams are a feature of the season. In those the best choice are the honest Scotch ginghams, which stand any amount of washing without injury; and next come the American goods warranted to wash, and which may usually be relied on to do so without fading.

Chisole velvets, with figures in bold relief, are made into dress skirts to wear with velvet polonaises. Spanish lace, passementerie, and chenille fringes trim with overdress, but the skirt is rich enough to dispense with trimmings, and even the narrow balayouse finish will be unnecessary.

Novel French mantles are made of black mervillieux, or canvas grenadine, cut as a rather long shoulder-cape, with a border of chenille fringe glittering with jet, silver, or a mixture of colored beads. The cape forms a V-shaped opening in front, followed by two finely-plaited scarfs of fancy silk starting from the shoulder-gores, and contracted at the waist by a number of close shirrings; thence these scarfs cross and fall over the tapered ends of the cape.

Browns of every shade, and greens ranging from the "greenery-yellow" of the esthetic to the darkest and most

invisible greens, will undoubtedly be the reigning favorites during the approaching season; and as regards style, the present indications are that but few, if any, dresses will be worn with fluff-trimmings—the more bouffant the better. Dressmakers, by means of panniers, puffs, full-scarf draperies, ruffles and other resources at their command, contrive to make fashionable costumes as intricate and impossible to follow as possible; and the fuller the effect the greater the triumph.

An Exciting Scene in Mid-Ocean.

A correspondent who was a passenger by the steamship Daeca, which left Madras for London, sends from Aden an interesting account of an exciting scene which he witnessed during a storm in the Indian ocean. The vessel encountered the monsoon a few days after leaving Colombo, and had a rough time of it for several days. Finally the gale became so violent that canvas had to be taken in, awnings furled and things made as snug as possible.

The correspondent describes what followed:

"I came on deck at 6 A. M.; it was blowing fiercely, and the spray coming over the sheets. There were three of us on deck when the bell struck—a Miss, a Mr. and myself. We were holding on to our chairs, which were firmly lashed to the inner cabin skylights, under the lee of the ladies' saloon. Part of the crew were working hard to get the starboard life-boat in-board, when a bigger roll to the windward warned us of what was coming. 'Hold on!' some one shouted. We held on. The chairs rushed forward on their lashings. The deck stood upright. In came the sea over the gunwale, over the taffrail, up to our waists, lifted the lifeboat out of its shackles, carried it overboard, smashing away stanchions and davits, and out to sea. Then came the horrid cry of 'Man overboard!'

The helm was put down, the engine reversed, and back we went on a search—all the more so as sharks had been seen round the ship earlier in the morning. The boat was presently seen some 200 yards off, keel upmost. Soon after the two men were observed clinging on to it. Then came an exciting two hours, during which we steamed after the boat, which was drifting rapidly toward the east. But turning a ship like the Daeca is a very slow business, and as she hung in the wind's eye a jib was hoisted to bring her round. By the time this was done the boat, with its pitiful-looking crew, was away two miles and more to leeward, and we were rolling heavily and unmanageable. At last the captain decided to lower a boat, and the order was given 'Stand by the boat,' and soon after 'lower.' 'Who is going in her?' he shouted.

"The first officer, Mr. Ingram, sprang over the side, caught hold of the davit ropes and slipped down, but just as he got near her a great roll of the ship lifted him clear of the boat twenty feet in the air. As he came down again the boat had drifted forward, and he was plunged down in the boiling sea for five or six seconds. Up he came again as the ship heeled over, still hanging on, and missed by an ace having his skull mashed against the small boat's side. It was really a terrible sight, and we shuddered as we looked on, the boat all the while being lashed up and down by the violence of the waves. But at last his opportunity came, and he dropped into the stern. At once he was followed by the boatswain, two firemen and two European sailors, the native crew hanging shamefully back. One of the passengers, a young English officer, Lieutenant Wolf, of the Seventh Fusiliers, a son of Sir Drummond Wolf, volunteered at once. But the officer in charge would not accept a passenger's services while men of the crew could be got. At last the boat shoved off and the oars were got out, and in a terrible sea they set out for the missing boat. Directed by the motions of a man aloft they got alongside her, and took the men aboard. Then began a hard row back.

"We lost sight of her again and again wondering how she could live in such a sea. But still she held on and got at last under our lee. By the help of a case of oil scattered over the waves they were comparatively stilled, a ladder was let down and when the last man stepped on board such a cheer greeted him as told him what we thought of his pluck and that of the gallant fellows with him. Captain Burkitt was perfectly cool the whole time, and managed his ship with great skill. When the first officer got a change of clothes and came down to the cabin, he received all kinds of congratulations, and his health was drunk in bumpers of champagne. On Saturday morning we got under the lee of Cape Good Hope, and so ended our brush with the southwest monsoon."

Highest Tunnel in the World.

The Denver and South Park railroad has just completed an extension to Pitkin, Gunnison county, Colorado. In the course of the work a tunnel had to be made through the main chain of the Rockies. It is the highest railroad tunnel in the world, being 11,500 feet above the sea level. The length is 1,700 feet, and the approaches on either side are said to be marvels of engineering skill. At its eastern end the tunnel has a sharp curve, but so nicely were the calculations of the engineer made, and so exactly were they carried out, that when the two "bores" met in the interior of the mountain there was only about one inch variation. American engineering has more than one famous triumph of this sort to boast of. The sides of the great Hoosac tunnel, though there were four "bores"—one from each side and two in the middle—varied in all less than an inch. No such exact work has yet been done in Europe.

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

St. Louis does a big baby insurance business. A company begun operations last January, and now has several thousand policies in force. The premium is five cents a week, and in case of death the parents get \$14 if the child is less than a year old, \$19 if more than that and less than two years, and so on up to \$123 at eleven years. The idea is to provide for funeral expenses.

The traffic in meat is assuming a new phase with the rapid increase in the exportation of dressed meat from the West to the East. The butchers in New York, Baltimore and Boston have already taken the alarm, and their fears of sharp competition from this source appear to be well founded. Already one establishment at Hamilton, Ind., is killing over 500 cattle a day and shipping the meat in refrigerator cars, while elaborate preparations are making at various points for extending this business.

A gentleman writing on the habits of some western snakes tells how the rattlesnakes worry the prairie dogs and destroy their young. It seems it is not an unusual occurrence to find whip, racer and bullsnakes with the entire contents of fowls' nests in their capacious stomachs. This observer has seen a puffadder attached to the hind foot of a turtle, sucking its blood and digesting off its toes. He found many box-turtles deformed in their hind feet, probably from this cause.—Dr. Foot's Health Monthly.

Although the making of a new nose for a person deprived of his natural organ of smelling has been repeatedly undertaken with success, it is a nice and difficult operation; and an attempt just made in Vienna by Professor Billroth, one of the most distinguished surgeons in Austria, to supply a soldier who had been frightfully mutilated in Bosnia with an artificial nose, has attracted much attention. The material for the new organ was taken from the skin of the forehead. The operation is reported to have been entirely successful, and with a supplementary shaping process, is expected to result in a nose that cannot be distinguished from a natural one.

A novel expedient for giving strength to an alibi was adopted recently by a Massachusetts lawyer. His client was an Italian, and several unimpeachable witnesses had testified that the prisoner was in a certain place at a certain time. On the second day of the trial the lawyer put a friend of the accused man in the dock, and sent his client to a seat among the spectators. The substitution was not discovered for some time, when the lawyer claimed that the witnesses for the prosecution, who had identified the prisoner as the man they had seen at a certain time, might easily have been mistaken, since the learned and observant court did not detect the substitution. The prisoner was acquitted.

During the year ended June 30, 1882, the total number of acres of United States public land disposed of was 15,699,848, an increase over last year of about 5,000,000 acres. The cash received for this land amounts to about \$8,361,091, as against \$5,000,000 during the last fiscal year. The number of acres entered for agricultural purposes as "cash sales" during the year amounted to 3,699,890 acres; for mineral purposes, 3,706,810 acres; for desert lands, 166,055 acres; for coal lands, 7,194 acres; 6,347,729 acres were entered under the homestead laws, while 2,216,244 acres were "proved up" under the same laws; under the timber culture acts, 2,609,797 acres were entered and "proved up" under the various land warrant, railroad grant, school, and State selection acts (including various kinds of scrip), 615,866 acres were disposed of. The great increase in the disposition of public lands during the past fiscal year is said to be owing to the large emigration in the Northwest. In Dakota the increase is more noticeable than in any other State or Territory. The area of cash sales in Dakota alone was 698,094 acres, and the homestead entries in the same Territory were more than 2,000,000 acres.

Secretary Teller has written a letter on Indian education in which he says: "The Indian requires education in the practical affairs of life; he must be taught to work as well as read; his hand must be educated as well as his head. With additional labor schools established within easy communication with the tribe, yet not near enough to allow the influences of savage life to counteract and undo the work of the school, we may hope to repeat on a large scale what Captain Pratt and Mr. Armstrong have so successfully done at Carlisle and Hampton. Labor is and ever has been the great civilizer of the human race, and whenever the Indian becomes a laborer he is not far from civilization and usefulness to society. Heretofore we have confined our efforts to the education of a few, hoping to make such persons teachers and exemplars to their savage brethren; but experience has demonstrated that a few educated youths could not withstand the baneful influences of savage life with which they were at once surrounded on their return to their tribe. We cannot hope for the speedy civilization of the Indian unless we can extend our educational efforts so as to include the great mass of Indian children. To do this now, as the Indians may be located on reservations easy of access, is only a question of 'appropriation' and the cordial support of the administrative authorities."

There is said to be a large percentage of very young soldiers in the British forces recently sent to Egypt. Some 9,000 men are known to average little more than two or three-and-twenty years of age.

WISE WORDS.

No rank can shield us from the impartiality of death. If you would succeed in life, rise early and be an economist of time.

The qualities we possess never make us so ridiculous as those we pretend to have.

One who is never busy can never rest, for one implies relief from previous labor.

Those who blow the coals of others' strife may chance to have the sparks fly in their own faces.

Though charity may tend to make your purse lighter one day, yet it will make it heavier another.

If a man speaks or acts with a pure thought, happiness follows like a shadow that never leaves him.

Every man's vanity ought to be his greatest shame, and every man's folly ought to be his greatest secret.

Looking to others for our standard of happiness is a sure way to be miserable. Our business is with our own heart.

I know no real worth but that tranquil firmness, which seeks dangers by duty, and braves them without rashness.

If you would find a great many faults be on the lookout, but if you want to find them in unlimited numbers be on the look in.

Deceit is the false road to happiness; and all the joys we travel through to vice, like fairy banquets, vanish when we touch them.

All deception in the course of life is, indeed, nothing else but a lie reduced to practice, and falsehood passing from words into things.

Perseverance is the crown of all the other virtues, and the characteristic of heroes. It is a small thing to begin; we must persevere to the end.

It takes 800 full blown roses to make a single teaspoonful of the famous perfume, and you can get enough perfume out of an onion to drive a dog on the gallop out of the slaughter house. And yet we admire the rose more than we do the onion.

Says the Brooklyn Eagle: Mr. R. C. Moore of Messrs. Verran & Co., 34 New street, New York, was almost instantly relieved by St. Jacobs Oil of severe pain following an attack of pleurisy. The remedy acted like magic.

Carlyle said Froude was the best red man he ever met. If he had come to America he would have written that Sitting Bull was the worst red man he ever met. This would have put the two extremes on record.

The art connoisseur and exhibitor, Prof. Cromwell, was cured of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil—Norfolk, Virginia.

The decline in the value of land continues in England. A Yorkshire farm, for which \$60,000 was refused a few years ago, has been sold for \$35,000.

A smart man is one who does his work quickly and well. This is what Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" does as a blood purifier and strengthener. It arouses the torpid liver, purifies the blood, and is the best remedy for consumption, which is a ferocious disease of the lungs.

Some 961,000 cases of canned salmon were put on the Pacific coast last year, the value being \$5,000,000. This year the catch has fallen off fifty per cent.

Beautiful Women are made palid and unattractive by functional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

The number of fires on Cuba sugar estate, during the past year was 199, of which 167 were accidental, twenty intentional and the causes of the rest unknown.

It is asserted that nearly every American author sends his book to Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Professional Knowledge: JEREMY BENTHAM, N. J., Sept. 16, 1881. H. H. WARNER & Co., Sirs:—I have been cured of Bright's Disease by using the remedy known as Warner's Kidney and Liver Cure. RUFUS W. FRASER, M. D.

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