FOR THE LADIES.

Nevra and Notes for Women.

Queen Vintoria'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. Fint 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 va-cation raked 100 tons of hay, harnessed the horse for the meadow and felt all the better for the field exercise.

Miss Mary S. Pegram, 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 ans 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, where 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 congenialty and escape in time if they find they do not

Fashion Notes.

Fancy feathers of every description are the rage for millinery use. Arabesques of satouche are the leading jacket and wrap garnitures. Telegraph, hussar, electric and royal are four very popular shades of blue. Royal cardinal jackets are very fashionably worn over black skirts of silk, satin or cashmere.

Amazone cloths embroidered or adorned with arabesques of satouche compose the favorite trimmings of autumn promenade costumes.

Shaggy 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 Amer-

Origin of Thasksgiving Day;

The idea of Thanksgiving day, says writer in the Chicago Tribune, is as old a sthe human race. It is a part of natural religion. In connection with the fruits of the earth the thanksgiving festival has been celebrated from the remotest antiquity. We find it in the seventh Idyll of Theocritus, where Simichidan says: "Now, this is our way to the Thalysia; for our friends, in sooth, are making a feast to Demeter (Ceres) of the beautiful robe, offering the first fruits of their abundance. Since, for them, in bounteous measure, the goddess has piled the trashing floor with barley." Plutarch tells of the emperor who, after his return to Rome from a disastrous campaign, concealed the facts and proclaimed a "Thanksgivwhich was duly observed ; ing." explaining, when the facts came to be known, that he did not wish to deprive the people of a day of enjoy-ment. Under the Hebrew dispensa-Feast of the Tabernacles, or of the Ingathering; earlier in the season there being the festival of first fruits, In connection with which the people were reminded of the giving of the law. The idea of law was also connected with the feast of Demeter or Ceres ; and the analogy between the classic and the Hebrew festival is significant and worthy of investigation. But the ancient thanksgiving did not, as some have fancied, skip down over the ages to find an exclusive home in America. In one way or another it was always observed on the continent, as in parts of Eng-land, it occurred at Martinmas. Indeed, it was a popular institution in England before it fairly had a foothold in Massachusetts. Butler, who wrote in 1651, gives a better idea of the true state of things in a few lines than could be given by any formal history :

for Hudbras who thought he 'ad won The field as certain as a gun, And having routed the whole troop, With a victory was cock-a-hoop; Thinking he 'ad done enough to purchase Thanksgiving day among the churches.

When we go back to the century be-fore Buther it is found to be filled up with fasts and thanksgivings, especially during the time of Elizabeth, as the publications of the Parker society prove. Under Elizabeth it was expressly ordered that on Thanksgiving days no servile labor should be performed, and severe penalties were attached to the violation of the order. The New England worthies adopted the principle. In 4569 Thanksgiving entered into Rogation day, and it was ordered that thanks should then be offered "for the increase and abundance of His fruits upon the face of the earth." In the seventeenth century the custum was continued, and in the year 1749, when Massachusetts was dumb, Henry speaks, in his published sermon, of the "Te Deums, proclamations, forms of prayers and thankgivings, sermons," etc., that abounded. Such, then, was the state of things in England. Indeed, just before the Plymouth colonists came over, the special thanksgivings had been incorporated into the prayer-

book; while Copeland's "Virginia's God be thanked," preached before the Virginis company in Bow church, illus-trated the tendency of the times, he being followed by Dr. Donne. The early settlers brought with them a traditional respect for days of thanksgiving. Nevertheless false notions on this subject abound, and Thansgiving day is popularly supposed to have been established first at Plymouth, and con-tinued without interruption from the landing until now; while a supplemental theory declares that the socalled originators of the festival intended thereby to suppress Christmas, In the first place, it must be stated that the earliest service of this kind was held by the Church of England men, the Popham colonists, who, Au-gust 9, 1607 (O. S.), landed upon Mon-hegan, near the Kennebec, and, under the shadow of a high cross, listened to a sermon by Chaplain Seymour, also "gyving Gol thanks for our happy meetinge and saffe aryvall into the Next we pass to Plymouth, contry." where, in 1621, the autumn after the arrival, a notable thanksgiving was held. The brief accounts present a joyous picture. As we learn from Winslow, the harvest being gathered, the governor "sent four men on fowling, that so we might, after a special manner, rejoice together," and the tra-ditional turkey was added to the abun-dant venison. The people gave them-selves up to recreation and the great chief Massasoit was reasted for three days with his substantiation of the second days with his ninety swarthy retailers.

Wood Sold for Hay.

One of the trade abuses growing out of the loose butiness methods that provailed during the civil war was the selling of wood for they. Hay in this city is sold in letter of an average weight of 235 points, the size of a bale In the early days of the trade the following from the same paper shows : he pressers tied up the bundle with hickory wythes; but as improved machinery was invented, and the hay was pressed into more compact bales, the wythe gave way to wire, with several pieces of wood running the length of the bale. As prices rose during the war the weight of the wood slats increased, until it was no uncommon thing to find more than thirty pounds of wood in one bale, and that custom has continued to this day. But as hard, times came on after the panic the larger buyers of hay in the city began to find fault and proposed to have a law ordinance passed prohibiting the sale of wood as hay. This alarmed those shipping to the city, and, going to Albany, they had a law passed which allowed a presser to use twenty pounds of wood to the bale, and further allowed full weight when the shrinkage did not exceed five pounds. This law is one of the dead letters of the statute book, for many of the buyers refused to buy unless the commission men, through whom the pressers in the country sell the hay, would agree to deduct the weight of the wood from the gross weight of the bales.

One reason why dealers are anxious to do away with the use of wood entirely is that the Southern trade, of which New York has until recently had a monopoly, is going to Boston and Baltimore, where no wood is used. Last June the abuse was made the subject of formal action by an association of livery stable keepers and another of brewers-108 firms in all. They agreed to buy nothing but hay, and sent out a circular to dealers with that statement. Dealers notified the pressers in the country, and since that time the weight of wood sent to the market has been reduced sixty per cent .- New York Sun.

At Your Service.

Scene on railway platform at Hei-delberg-traveler to university student : "Sir, you are crowding--keep back, sir."

U. S .- fiercely -- " Don't you like it. Allow me to tell you that I am at your service at any time and place."

Traveler—benignantly—" Ah, in-deed, that is very kind of you. Just carry this satchel for me to the hotel."

In 1873 Brazil had 333,201 [slaves. On June 30, 1882, their number was 147.168.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: Mr. Charles Reis, No. 1611 Second Carondelet avenue, this city, was cured y St. Jacobs Oil after sixteen years' affering with rheumatism.

It is said that there are upward of 3,000 steam plowing machines now employed in England and Scotland.

The Boston Globe brings this item. Charles S. Strickland, Esq., this city, was cured of rhuematism by St. Jacob OIL

While we retain the power of render-

THE FLENTER CITY FURDRE. 7.) Demonratanti Chronicle was published in this paper recontly and has been the suboct of much conversation both in profesbeing about four, and a quarter feet sional circles and on the street. Apparently long, two and a balf wide and two it caused more commotion in Rochester, as

the following from the same paper shows : Dr. J. B. Honion, who is well known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sum an extended article to this pa-per, a few day shoe, which was duly pub-ished, detailing this remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be artish desite. It would be unpossible to enumerate the personal inquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, hat they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was desended an editorial necessity. With this end in view a representative of the spaper called on Dr. Henion, at his resi-dence on St. Paul street, when the following interview occurred : "That article of yours, dootor, has created quite a whirkwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?" "Every one of them and many additional ense. Few people every st to near the grave as I did and then return, and I am not sur-prised that the public think it marvelous. It was marvelous." "How in the world did you, a physician,

prised that the public think it marvelous. It was marvelous." "How in the world did you, a physician, come to be brought so low?" "By neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time, could eating nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dall in-definite pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious."

"But have these common ailments any-thing to do with the fearful Bright's disease

"But have those common ailments any-thing to do with the fearful Bright's disease which took so firm a bold on you?" "Anything? Why, they are the sure indi-cations of the first stages of that dreadful malady. The fact is few people know or realize what alls them, and I am sorry to say that too few physicians do either." "That is a strange statement, doctor." "But it is a true one. The medical pro-fession have been treating symptoms in-scend of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clip-ping off the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have just men-tioned or any nuusual action or irritation of Bright's disease even more than a cough an-nounces the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, stomach, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments." "This, then, is what you meant when you what more than one-balf the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it, doctor?"

and that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it, dootor?"
"Precisely. Thousands of so-called diseases are torturing people to-day, when in readity it is Bright's disease in some one of its many forms. It is a hydra-headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, presentation, malarial fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, presentation, malarial fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by Pright's disease."
"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"
"Every one of them, and might have been cared as I was by the timely use of the same remedy—Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also. Why, there are no end of truths bearing on this subject. If you want to know more about it go and see Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the same as I, and is the healthiest man in Rochester to-day. He has made a study of this subject and can give you more facts than I can. Go too, and see Dr. Lattimore, the chemist, at the University. If you want facts there are any quantity of height's disease, its imple and decentive symptoms, and that there is but one way by which it can be escaped."
Taily astisfied of the truth and force of the dootor's words, the reporter bade him sould be retioent, but hearing that the information desired was about the alarming increase of Bright's disease, its imanner changed instantly and heaving the terming the retionet, but hearing that the information desired was about the alarming increase of Bright's disease, its imanner changed instantly and heaving the stabilishing that the information desired was about the alarming increase of

s noid in every drug store and has become a

If hold in every dring store and has become a homshold mecessity." The reporter left Mr. Warner, much inte-pressed with the earneement and sincerity of his statements and part paid a wint to Dr. S. A. Lattlimore, at his contents on Prince street. Dr. Lattlimore, slibough busily en-gaged upon some matters connected with the State brand of health, of which he is one of the shalysts, counterestly answered the questions that were propounded him: "Did you make a che micel analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, doctor?"

mage of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years are do doctor?"

"Yeap of the second straight and yeap of the second straight and straight

Tax grand staircase in the new Hotel de Ville, of Paris, will have 100 steps of Carara marble, each of which will cost &





Ask your nonres one of our Alman From the Christian

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ica of the jersey bodice, whose popullarity ahe long ago inaugurated is 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.

Jersey waists shaped to the figure are finished at the bottom with high scarf 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 slik or satin front breadths, 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 gardenais, white star flowers and stephanotis. This fan depends from the right side by a gold or silver chatelaine, 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 passementerio, 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 plaitings, puffy, plastrons, vandykes and other decorative features.

It is said that there are upward of 8,000 steam plowing machines now sourloyed in Fagland and Scotland. A Practical Joke.

Miss Van Zandt, the American prima donna, who has won such enviable honors in Paris, was lately the heroine of a little comedy at the Musee Grevin. She went to that fa-mous gallery of wax figures with her mother and some friends, and, seeing a vacant niche draped with red curtains, in a room where there were no other visitors than her own party, slipped into it, gave her friends an admonitory glance, and sat still. The curtains were drawn so that only her bust and head were visible. Pretty soon visitors thronged in. "See," said one, "there is a new figure, Mile. Van Zandt, What a good likeness !" A group gathered round, expressing, some admiration, others disapproval, he fair singer meanwhile keeping supercilious and altogether superior lady came along, viewed the dainty features, fair locks and sparkling eyes and then said : "So this is Mile, Van Zandt, is it? Quite pretty, but no likeness. I never would have recognized it if I hadn't been told-" and then the supposed wax figure burst into a merry peal of laughter, sprang from the niche and tripped away amid the astoniahment and chagrin of the critic and the applause of the crowd.

merri lavors seldom experience ingratitude.

Advice to Consumptives. On the appearance of the first symptoms, as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-aweat and cough, prempt measures of relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous dis-masse of the lungs, therefore use the great anti-scrofulous or blood purifier and strength centorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Dis-overy." Superior to cod liver oil as a nu-ritive and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood and kindized affections it has no equal. Sold by druggists. For Dr. Pierce's tractise on Consumption send two stamps. World's Dispensary Med-cal Association, Builslo, N, Y. The total revenue of Bassia during the

The total revenue of Russia during the first half of the present year amounted to 46,198,594 rubles, and the expenditure to 450,535,841 rubles.

"Sigh No Bare, Ladies!" for Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is a prompt and certain remady for the painful disorders peculiar to your sex. By all draggrists.

The title of "Conundore" has been in troduced into the German fleet. It will sig nify the commander of a station.

Woman and Her Diseases is the title of a large illustrated treatise by Dr. R.-V. Pherce, Buffale, N. Y., sent to any address for three stamps. It teachers suc-comful self treatment.

TwELVE hundred head of sheep sold in England for \$16,850, the highest price on second at a large sale.

Frazer Axle Grease. One greasing lasts two weeks: all others two or three days. Do not be imposed on by the humbug staffs offered. Ask your dealer for Fra-zer's, with label on. Saves your horse labor and you too. It received first medal at the Centernial and Paris Expositions. Sold everywhere.

Carboline, a natural hair res over and dress ing, as now improved and perfected, is pro-nounced by competent authority to be the best article ever invented to restore the vitality of youth to diseased and faded hair. Try it.

Skinny Men. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health, cures dyspopsia, impotence, §1. Wells' "Rough on Corns," 15c. Ask for it. Complete cure. Corns, warts, bunions,

PURE COD-LIVER OIL, from selected livers, on the senshore, by Caswell, Harard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it separior to all other oils.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, plinples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Gur Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners applied to new boots or shoes before you run them over.

Remarkable former. John Kuhn, of Latayste, Jost, Jost & vor, narrow maps from dwath. This is in a core story "O car per sage I was in the last stages of contemption. Our inst physicinas give my use of it freidy net to law hat outflighter-said I could not live transport or have. My though these purchased a bottline of The Was. Haily kalasan for the Longs, which basedire from 1 could not antif I ton's one bottline. Then some to perfect here are transport and the medicate." Henry's Carballo Shily.

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Henry's Carindic Salve. The hast Solve in the world for Outs, Bruises, Sares, Fireway, Full Rhears, Tellar, Chapped Hands, Chil, blaine, Corns, and all kinds of Sain Eruptions, etc. Gut Henry's Caringin' Sairs, as all others are but initialisms.

disease, his manner changed instantly and he spoke very enrnestly: "It is true that Bright's disease has in-

"It is true that Bright's disease has in-creased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that in the past ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off: Everett, Summer, Chase, Wilson, Carrenter, Bishop Haven and others. This is terrible, and shows a greater growth than that of any other known complaint. It should be plain to avery one that something must be done to check this increase or there is no knowing where it may end." "Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

"Hundreds of thousands. I have a striking example of this truth which has just come to my notice. A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lee. in a New Orleans modical college was lec-turing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various finide an-der microscopic analysis, and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. In order to show the contrast between healthy and ma-healthy fluids, he find provided a vial the contents of which were drawn from his own person. 'And now, gentlemen,' he and, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indica-tions, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health.' and he submitted his own find to the usual test. As he watched the results his commensue suddauly changed —his color and command both left him, and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I

the results his contremance successful the results in command both left him, and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's discass of the kidneys,' and in less than a yearble was dead.''
"You believe, then, that is has no symptoms of its own and 'very often none at all. Usually no two people have the same symptoms, and frequently death is the first symptom. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one. I know what I am talking about, for I have been through all the stages of kidney disease.'' 'You know of Dr. Henion's case?'' '' Yee, I have both read and heard of it.'' '' It is very wonderful, is it not?'' '' '' A very prominent case but no more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cared by the same man.'' '' You believe, then, that Bricht's disease.'' '' You believe, then, that Bricht's disease.''

Hans.

means." "You believe, then, that Bright's disease can be cured?" "I know it can. I know it from the ex-perience of hundreds of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their phy-sicians and friends."

"Yon speak of your own experience, what was it?"

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DA T. A. KLO

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