

WANTED—A LITTLE GIRL.

Where have they gone to—the little girls, with their dollies and their curls, and their dresses and their bows...

THE RIGHTFUL HEIR.

For some weeks past the engagement between the Earl of Beauvray and Miss Millicent Moyle had been the subject of the fashionable intelligence of newsmen...

grew staidler. "You know that I inherited the title from my uncle. He was the eldest of three brothers. My father, the youngest, died whilst I was a boy...

"Come, come, don't say such things," blurted out old Moyle, grasping his nose again. "It had just occurred to him that Lord Beauvray was hoaxing."

"No; I came to you first, as in duty bound," said Moyle, with a flash in his eyes. "I will withdraw, then, on another occasion—with great pleasure," was Gerlie's reply.

This was a pretty hubbub in society when it did not knock in that the Earl of Beauvray—George de Vray—was now simply called himself—was going to abandon his title and estates to a man who had been a city clerk.

"No, into your room; but let us be quiet alone," repeated the earl, and he himself led the way towards the sanctum where the bill-discounter transacted most of his business.

much from the whimsical humors of this spoiled child. Gerlie had always received marked kindness from Lord Beauvray, who treated her as if she had been his sister; and she looked up to him with admiration as the most noble being she had ever seen.

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He no longer cared now. He went to Mr. Moyle's house on the very day that the envelope containing the certificate had lain mixed up with some other documents in a box, which Lord Beauvray (who had inherited the deceased's papers) had never thought of examining till that morning.

"I find him most wearisome," answered Gerlie drily. "You are not bound to sit and listen to him, then," said Millicent, with a flash in her eyes.

"Yes," answered Gerlie, coloring deeply. "I have applied for an affidavit to change into the line, and think of going out to the war on the Indian frontier. I shall have lieutenant-colonel's rank—so if you will wait for me two years, Millicent, I may return with a new career and perhaps an income before me."

rank—so if you will wait for me two years, Millicent, I may return with a new career and perhaps an income before me. "Oh, wait two years to become a soldier's wife, and go out to live in a basking Indian tent!" exclaimed Millicent, pointing. "I never bargained for that!"

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in former years the Kerguelen group of islands was noted as a favorite landing-place for the sea elephant. On this account it has been much frequented by sealers for the last 40 years, and re-ported by whalers as a wintering place. The island has been systematically killed, that they are now scarce, but are still found in considerable numbers on Hurd's Island.

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Never brush silks or satins across the face, as doing so causes them to fray and to lose their gloss. Wash in cold water or clean silks and satins in cold water. Use a good quality of soap. Wash in cold water, with four pails of water in each. Into one of these put a quantity of the dissolved soap, making a weak liquor. Into another dissolve a quarter of a pound of tartaric acid for spriting. The other two pails are for rinsing. Spread a with wrong side upward upon a scouring board, being careful that the latter is quite clean. Pour over it sufficient of the dissolved soap to wet it thoroughly and well brush it, lengthwise, with a soft brush; then turn and treat the right side in the same way. Pass the silk through the thin soap liquor; then in one, and then in the other of two rinsing pans. Handle it well in the spriting pan and then take it up to drain. Have the board and clean-sheets as in the complete method and dry with clean cloths. After all the breaths are done, not more than five minutes being spent over each, they must be finished in a frame, or on the table, by cutting with shears. Most silks require a little stiffening, which is the last process. For black silks and satins a size made of old black ink gloves, is excellent, and as these are the most useless of all a lady's possessions when no longer fit to wear, it is comforting to be able to turn them to account. The gloves are to be cut up into small pieces, put into a vessel of cold water, a stone jar or porcelain-lined saucepan, or a large tin, and allowed to steep for an hour or two, until the quantity of water is reduced to one half; strain through fine muslin, and use warm but not hot water. Another size, that usually applied by dyers, is made of parchment shavings, washed, cleaned, and simmered slowly like the gloves, one pound of parchment to four quarts of water. One teaspoonful of this to a quart of water is enough for silk finishing. To the liquid with the starched covering, lay on it one of the clean breathing-lay, no wrinkles. Sponge it carefully and evenly with the size and water. Pin down the two ends of the silk on the board, then the two sides. Two people are required for this process, as the silk must be well stretched. Pins about an inch apart. Rub once more with the damp sponge and dry before a brisk air. Textiles which are a mixture of wool and cotton may be strained on the board, but no size is needed. Cotton materials to be ironed on the wrong side; a box-iron, being the cleanest, is recommended. Satin sometimes requires to be ironed on the wrong side after being taken off the frame, to give it brightness.

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NEWS IN BRIEF.

There are 600 churches of colored Baptists in Texas. Philadelphia spends \$1,000,000 a year for cut flowers. Japan has only 10,000 papers in a population of 30,000,000. Ireland pays eight millions per annum in taxes to England. Mr. Blaine has six children—three sons and three daughters. Window-glass blowers have received an advance of 10 per cent. Louisiana has about 45,000,000 feet of pine in her forests. American sewing machines and plows sell rapidly in Mexico. The standing armies of Europe number over 2,100,000 men. New York city has a Jewish population of about sixty thousand. It has 252,471 farms, Ohio 257,189 and New York 241,058. The Bank of England pays \$50,000 a year in dividends to its employees. About four thousand comets have been seen since the records began. Joliet, Ill., now demands \$1,000 cash down for all saloon licenses. Somers Point, on the West Jersey Railroad, ships 40,000 cigars daily. A combination of Minnesota farmers has built eleven grain elevators. Cremation has become a fixed institution in some parts of Europe. The first printing press in the United States was introduced in 1729. Rhode Island sends the only Quaker to Congress, Jonathan Chase. St. Louis wants to get its letters from Mexico in less than three weeks. Measures 309 feet on each side and you have a square acre within an inch. Until 1776 cotton spinning was performed by the hand spinning wheel. The first complete sewing machine was patented by Elias Howe, Jr., in 1846. The last pilgrim to Mecca consisted of 60,000 pilgrims and 20,000 camels. Italy has 48,000,000 lemon trees, which produce 1,200,000,000 lemons annually. Six thousand vendors of fruits and vegetables are licensed to walk the streets of Paris. Troy, N. Y., manufactures 30,000,000 linen collars every year, besides 3,300,000 shirts. Since the patent office was established in 1836, nearly 200,000 patents have been issued. The United States, it is said, contains three-quarters of the coal fields of the world. There are at least 250,000 children in Louisiana, and school accommodations for only 75,000. The male school teachers of Vermont now receive an average salary of \$28 a week, the females \$5.01. The West Hotel, opened at Minneapolis, Minn., recently cost \$2,000,000, and occupied two years in building. John Hastings is still efficiently discharging his duties as Town Clerk at Grandage at the age of 93 years. In 1852 the United States produced 2,000,000 tons of coal, while last year about 70,000,000 tons were marketed. A pest as dangerous to orange and lemon trees as yellow fever to man is thick on the trees at Los Angeles, Cal. Russians, who want to live in Germany, will hereafter be obliged to ask permission of the German government. Twelve petrified clams, each at a depth of 250 feet, a week or so ago, while boring for oil at Perisus, Cal. Nearly 10,000,000 pounds of high explosives are used annually in the United States east of the Rocky mountains. The amount of counterfeit paper money now in circulation is said to be less than at any time in the last twenty years. Milk contains about 13 per cent. of dry substance. 1000 pounds of dry food will therefore produce 130 pounds of dry milk. The amount of money paid for riding on railway cars in this country during 1883 aggregated almost \$4 for each inhabitant. The ship canal from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic across the Isthmus of Panama is expected to be finished in 1889. Naples is the dirtiest, most ragged and squalid city in Europe. It has a population of 500,000, of whom about 400,000 are priests. The army and navy of England furnish 80 per cent of that country's convicts, and a due proportion were officers, too. The importation of bananas to New York in 1883, consisted of 155 cargoes of sailing vessels, and parts of cargoes of steamers. There are 2300 textile mills in Philadelphia, which, when running to the full capacity, produce \$700 worth of carpets per working hour. Cotton mills in Mexico consumed 75,777,000 pounds of raw cotton in 1883, of which 20,200,000 pounds were made in the United States. The founder of cooperation in Germany, Schulze-Delitzsch, has left a manuscript romance dealing with the social problems of the day. Munich, the capital of Bavaria, is one of the greatest art centres in Europe. About three hundred American students are in the art school. The famous theatre La Scala at Milan, which has been reported to fall into a disgraceful state of structural decay, is at last to undergo restoration. Statistics are quoted to show that there is less crime in the United States, in proportion to the population, than in any other country of the world except Ireland. A young Southerner who lately moved into the Indian Territory has married an Indian girl, daughter of a chief, who is reported to be worth over \$100,000. A student has eighty-four trade schools, comprising schools for textile manufactures, for glass and stone trades, for ceramic and wood work and for small industries. The newspapers of British India commonly speak of Englishmen as lords, demurs, robbers, and scoundrels, and are endeavoring, apparently, to incite the natives to rebellion. The annual exports from Spain are of common wine 35,000,000 gallons, Catalanian wine 7,000,000 gallons, sherry and ports 12,000,000 gallons, and other kinds 2,000,000 gallons.