AFTER THE BALL.

BY EMILIE CLARE. Fing back the curtain and let in the light, Strains of sweet music are floating to night 'On the breath of balm-breathing air; The light hearted dancers in circles go by, With a black on the check and a smile in th eye, For bravery and beauty are there

Fig. basis in the set of the set

Fling back the curtain-re-enact the old play, The hopes and the fears; have you nothing to

The hopes and the reats, there yes, say? No sentence or act to recall?-Nothing that brings you a page of regret-Nothing you would not be glad to forget, And never know after the ball?

The haunts we so loved, are they murmuring

still In their dark robes of green—the clear singing rill At the foot of the spicy birch tree? Do the choir in the wildwood sing gayly as when We wandered together in that love-haunted glen And praised their rare minstrelsy?

Could my steps but keep pace with the wings of my mind. I would leave this fair land and its treasured behind

behind And roam over meadow and wold; The hillside and valley again I'd retrace. four true hand to lead, I would visit each place We loved once so fondly of old.

Fling back the curtain and let in the light. This is a scene that is sacred to-night, And yearly its bliss I recall; And while youth is treading its light mazes through I'll linger a moment, beloved, with you, In memory of "After the Ball."

And now when life's giddy waltzes are done, When the lights are all out and the dancers are

gone, With the pleasures that come at our call, Will you sit in your cozy arm chair and repeat The low whispered words so wonderous sweet, The parting just after the ball? ANITA, Iowa,

A CHEROKEE POET.

Tempestuous Life of a Civilized and Educated Red Man.



Tempestuous Life of a Civilized and Educated Red Man. H E subject of this sketch was born in the Cher-okee country, on the Cos-te-nail ly River, at what is now the flour-okee country, on the Cos-te-nail ly River, at what is now the flour-okee country, on the Cos-te-nail ly River, at what is now the flour-okee country, on the tower of the Cos-tenail of the powerful Cherokee tribe. John Ridge, a full-blood Indian, was the popular chief of the powerful Cherokee tribe. His mother, a highly edneated lady, was the daughter of Judge Northrup, of Connecticut. The family moved with the tribe to the present Cherokee res-gration in the Indian Territory in 1837. Dissension soon arose among the tribe, because of their enforced re-moval from the home of their fathers, yohn Ross, a rival chieftain, who was realous of the popularity and power of Chief Ridge, which finally culminated on June 30, 1830, in the cold-blooded funder of General Ridge and his aged funtil about the close of the late civil war between the States, when he died. "Yellow-Bird, "then a boy of 12 years of age, an eyevithess to this atrocious murder, in a letter thus describes the incident: "The removal of the Indians West had formented discontenics of the darkest and

murder, in a letter thus describes the incident: "The removal of the Indians West had fomented discontents of the darkest and deadliest nature. The ignorant Indi-ans, unable to vent their rage upon the whites, turned their wardt towards their own chiefs, and chose to hold them responsible for what had happen-ed. John Ross made use of these prejudices to establish his own power. He held a secret coun-gel and grandfather, Ka-nun-ta-klage and Bodinot and others who were friendly to those men. These bloody deeds were perpetrated un-der circumstances of peculiar aggrava-tion. "On the morning of June 22, 1839.

were rriendly to those men. These bloody deeds were perpetrated un-der circumstances of peculiar aggrava-tion. "On the morning of June 22, 1839, about daybreak, our family was aroused from sleep by a violent noise; the doors were broken down and the house was filled with armed men. I saw my father in the hands of assassins. He endeavored to speak to them, but they shoutd and drowned his voice, for they were ordered not to listen to him for a moment, for fear they might be persuaded not to kill him. They fragged him into the yard and pre-pared to murder him. Two strong men held him by the arms, while oth-trs stabbed him deliberately with long dirk knives twenty-mine times. My mother rushed to the door, but they prevented her back into the house with their guns, and prevented her gerses until the act was finished. My father fell to the earth, but did not expire for a few minutes. My mother ran out to him. He raised himself on his elbow and tried to speak, but the blood flow-id into his mouth and prevented him. In a few brief moments he died, with-but speaking the last word which he wished to song. Then succeeded a scene of agony, the sight of which makes one fearet that the human race had ever been created. It has darkened my life with an eternal shadow. In a room prepared for the purpose lay pale in facta the as an cator, a statesman and a soldier had passed to the remotest of he United States, the blood onzing through his winding-sheet and falling, forop by drop, to the hore. Thy his side **star** my stricken mother, with her hands **clasped**, and in speechleas agony-she who had given him her heart in her youth and beauty, and, leaving her parents, had followed the husband of her choice from her home of

who had given him her heart in her youth and given him her heart in her youth and beauty, and, leaving her parents, had followed the husband of her choice from her home of wealth and culture to a wild and dis-tant land; and bending over him was his own afflicted mother, with her long white hair flowing loose over her shoulders and bosom, erving to the Great Spirit to sustain her in that dreadful hour; and in addition to all these-the wife, the mother, and the little children, who scarcely knew their looss-were the dark faces of those who had been privy to the assassina-tion, who had come to smile over the terrible scene." tion, who had come to the sequence of the sequ John Rollin Ridge, or Chees-quat-alaw-ne, his Indian name (signifying "Yellow Bird"), was educated at Fay-etteville, Ark., and graduated with distinguished honors at Great Bar-rington, Mass. He was first cousin to the gallant Colonel E. C. Boudinot, so well known to the people of Texas as the leader of a regiment of Indians in the Confederate army, and who has been for years the representative of his people at the national capital. At the breaking out of the Califor-nia gold fever, in 1849, Yellow Bird emigrated to that country, and en-gaged in placer mining in Shasta Country, where this writer, then a small

boy, learned to love and nonor him for has manly virtues, his kindly sym-pathy, and brilliant intellect. This hild moments were devoted to the mass, and his numerous poems (I now have them in book form), upblished in the provincial papers of that day, were extensively reproduced in the literary journals of the country, and met with distinguished popular favor. Gifted with a commanding physique, irresist-tible personal magnetism, and a classi-cal education, combined with an ex-ceptional wealth of imagery and flu-ency of language, he became one of the most popular writers of the day. He was a vigorous and incisive political writer, and edited with marked ability one of the loading daily journals of the State; but his devotion to the arts and sciences and the higher branches of literature disinclined him to engage permanently in the partisan warfare which prevailed in California in the early years following its admis-sion into the Federal Union. Some of his fugitive pieces possessed such re-markable literary merit as to attract the attention of the profoundest think-ers and ablest writers of the age. A few years since, while our poet was visiting the national capital, where his genius was recognized and greatly admired, Miss Vinnie Ream (now Mrs. Hoxie), a lady known to fame for her genius as a sculpress, and whose cunning hand creat-of from cold mar-ble some of the most beautiful statu-ary which now adorns the most stately capitol of the world, requested Yellow bird to write her a little Indian love song. Without preparation or thought, on the impulse of the mo-ment, he wrote this little gem, which has been set to music, and be-come one of the most popular melo-dies at the capital: Live the as the billows love in the inset of the more index the more his When the sing when we his more the assist in the met is the trink, then where his when the sing when we his in the set of the more of the most popular melo-dies on the more his in the past the more his in the respital and there in the past the more h HISTORY OF THE WATCH. T DATES BACK A FEW HUNDRED YEARS.

Were Cumb

and for a Long Time Were Only Used in Convents and Monasteries-Some Queer Old Watches.



Shipped for One Trip. One day in early spring of the year 1888, the revenue cutter Andrew Johnson steamed into the harbor of Frankfort, a little town in the northern part of Nichigan, and made fast to the dock. The vessel was to be painted, and for several days "all hands" were busily employed. After supper, on the second day, the quartermaster at the observed days and made fast to the second day, the quartermaster at the vasched the liftle follow and noticed that he was gradually nearing the gang-plank. Soon he stopped at the other end, and sitting on his haunches, looked ingly accosted him with: — "Would you like to come on board? As in he had understood the polite ingth accosted him with: — "Would you like to come on board? As in he had understood the polite ingth accosted him with: — "Would you like to come on board? As in he had understood the polite ingth accosted him with: — "As a cost of the quartermaster, as we as of one or two others who wit-nessed the incident. A search was made for the young stowaway, but he had offectually hid-nut it he vessel was far out on the lake, into the vessel was far out on the lake, into the vessel was far out on the lake, to a. Bread and corn-meal were scattered in a way to indicate a very good appe-tite. Finding that he was not molested, he became quite tame, and was a great to that he would leave us, and neo-sarily be logged as "deserter," but such was not the case. He evidently hid no intention of leaving, for al-though we stopped at many places due to return on time, and was with trankfort harbor. Much interest was now manifested. both by officers and men, to see what the ititle passenger would do. He did not keep us waiting long. When the boatswain had "piped down," our young find acme up, took a look at the what to asour of sight. — Wene wen shade fast to the dock and the boatswain had "piped down," our young to asour of sight. — When we rease had in the onderefiter in we soon out of sight. — Wene wen s

that no one thought of reducing it to pocket size. Some time in the fourteenth century the escapement was introduced in what is known as De Wyck's clock' This allowed of reduction in size, but it seems to have taken 100 years more for the idea to have gotten into men's minds that the clock might be made small enough to carry in the pocket, or to hang as an ornament upon the person. The city of Nuremburg claims to have made the first watch in 1477, and Peter Hell, of that city, made watches of steel as early as 1490. It is cortain that the first watches were called Nuremburg eggs —a fact that identifies both the place of making and the shape of the watch. The works were inclosed in circular metal cases, and were hung from the giftle. They generally suggested the idea of the egg. The first English watches were made upon a different principle. They had weights and were used as a rocket-clock. The earliest mention made of one under its gresent name is of a watch belonging to Edward VI. as being "one larum or watch of iron, the case being likewise of iron guilt, with two plummets of lead." Such early watches had only one hand, and required to be wound up twice a day. The dials were of silver and brass, the back and front, and were four or five holes in diameter-about the size of a commo dessert plate.

common dessert plate. Henry VIII., who died in 1547, had one



of these pocket-clocks, as did his con-temporary, Charles V. Watches seem to have come into a wider use about that time in France than in England, for they were named with clocks in a statute en-acted in Paris in 1544. All the earlier watches were extremely to frequent winding is alluded to by balaxpear in "Twelfth Night," where he makes Malvolio say: 'I frown the while, and perchance wind up my watch, or play with some rich jawel. The first great improvement of the watch-the substitution of springs for weights-was in 1560. These springs were not colled, but were only straight



longed to Lady Fitzgerald tells in a curi-ous way the classic tale of Jupiter and HOW MEN MUST DRESS.

THE MATERIAL AND THE SHAPING OF THE CLOTH OF 1890.

Duts of Coats Wherewith Gentlemen May Feel Abreast of the Year's Fashions-Wide Wale Worsteds and Soft Finish to Rule the Modes of Good Dressing the Current Season. ts Wherewith Gentler HE question as hall dress himself is cont



Ganymede. The works are contained in the body of the eagle, which opens across the center and displays the dial plate richly engraved with scrolls and flowers. The silver gilt watch in the form of a death's head was given to Mary Queen of Scots by her husband, the Dauphin of France. It was lately in the possession of Sir John Lander, and eams to his fam-ily through Catherine Seton, to whom the unfortunate Mary gave it before her execution.

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Ity through Catherine Seton, to whom i the unfortunate Mary gave it before her execution. There is a similar watch in a Boston museum that belonged to some one of the pilgrin fathers. It is of silver in the form of a death's head, but differs from the one engaved here by opening at the under jaw. It has at the top a small ring by means of which it was a tacked to the girdle. When the famous Diana of Poitiors be-came allied to Henry II. she was a wide, w and the complacent court went into mourning on a most grievous scale. Kings were made in the form of skele-tons, coffins of gold contained chased and enameled figures of death, and watches were mode in the form of skulls. These were worn as ornaments, and are a fair sample of the extremes to which fashion will sometimes go. Early in the soventeenth century all these strange forms passed out. The

W



THE COVERT COAT. THE COVERT COAT. dium length, thirty-six to thirty-seven inches being the limits for a man of average height, 5 feet 8 inches. The covert overcoat, made of covert overcoating, modified for street wear, will be quite popular with many who have no very profound regard for the eternal fitness of things. Tor day and half-dress the double-breasted frock is the most appropriate, as it is the most elegant style of coat made. For day dress it will have lapels of ample width, well peaked, and silk-faced to the button-holes, of which there will be five on each side. It will roll when closed to the third hole, but when unbuttoned will roll free. The lengths for a man of aver-age height will be eighteen and one-half inches to the hip buttons and thirty-six inches to the bottom of skirts. It will be made of worsteds and choits. The free-button cutaway frock will be as for several seasons, more popular the four two or one buttoned.

The three-button cutaway frock will be, as for several seasons, more popu lar than the four, two, or one buttoner. The lengths will average eighteen and one-half and thirty-three inches, the roll will be moderately long, and the fronts will be cut away so as to show one button of the vest. The four-but-toner will close higher on the cheas and button a triffe lower, while the

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The Small Boy's Scheme.

Mr. Hawbeck-You an't seen my son afore, have yer? City Visitor-Why, no. Very likely boy, isn't he? Takes after his father Mr. Hawbeck-You bethe does, when he gets riled. Took after me four time 'round th' barn this mornin' 'cause] spoke kind 'r irritated to him.-Judge

<text><text><text><text>



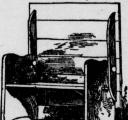
portionately, than for a regular form, but should have the same appearance of loceeness

portionately, than for a regular form, but should have the same appearance of loosenes.
In the double-breasted frock cost flown in the next cut it is claimed the for half-dress there is nothing more suitable, effective, or appropriate the interial represented for the cost and vest is a fancy diagonal worsted and for the trousers a very handsome, but does not be trouser a very handsome, and or its cut rather long to a low gorge and the lapels are well peaked and spaced for five holes, to button four if desired. The sile extends to the end of holes and the edges are flat braided. The sile even are inished to imitate out it desired. The sile even are the bottom. They have a slight spring.
The next illustration shows a low roll say the two buttom. They have a slight spring.
The next illustration shows a low and the fronts are ent with quite a surper finished soft. The trousers with this suit average nineteen and one-half to eighteen at the kore. The trousers with guite so the kinet and eighteen at the wore and eighteen at the down, and the side-seams are finished soft. The trousers with this suit average nineteen and one-half inches with we striped the ord and eighteen at the down, and the side-seams are finished soft. The trousers with the suit average nineteen and one-half inches with we wit.
The next illustration shows a low row form top to lower button. They are finished soft. The trousers with the suit average nineteen and one-half inches at the knee and eighteen at the overcoat is a soft diagonal worked, and the parataloons extrementing determine a securate represented not a light-weight overcoat for the current season, throw nopen.
An Old Idea in a New Form.

An Old Idea in a New Form.

The first cut shows a very prettily de-signed and stylish combination chair and table that is just now coming into





WHEN ONE FALLS OVERBOARD.

or ito the Heavest of Men.

Two Hundred Women Killed.

Two Hundred Women Killed. A letter form Zanzibar says that over a year ago a caravan of 300 Arabs left the East Coast to go into the interior to trade. They have now roturned, and one of the chiefs relates their advent ures. Arriving at Kawirondo, on the northeast shores of Victoria Nyanza the Arabs saw that the natives had a good deal of ivory and that they had ne gond. They attacked the tribe, and before the shooting had gone on long the natives were willing to do anything to make peace. The Arabs agreed to leave the country upon the payment to them of two hundred young women. The natives were glad do get rid of the energy very on these hard conditions. As soon as they re ceived the ivory and the when the Arabs started for the coast. They had a terrible time in the Massi country. There was a drought, and they almost perished of thirs. Then provisions became scarcer and scarcer, and the whole party was in danger of starsa-tion. Finally the Arab chiefs decided that, in order to save themselves and their ivory, it would be necessary to sacrifice their female slaves, who were very wask from their depirvations and could march no further. The night all of these two hundred young women were shot to death and their ivory. The victims happily had not a moment's warning of their impending fate. Each murderer se lected his intended victim, and the horrible crime was accomplished sc speedily that few of the women mad-summarily reduced the Arabs were gion, obtaining little more food that is zonzin shyged no computetions whatever for the terrible crime in wheth he had assisted, but mentioned the massacre only to give an idea of the great loss they had sustain life. The chief who related these fact in Zanzin shyged no computetions whethen had assisted, but mentioned the massacre only to give an idea of the great loss they had sustain by the necessary sacrifice of the two hun-dred slaves. It is a curious fact that some of the murderers were two ble in mind because their necessities had compelle them to the art rats and ot

Kind-Hearted.

Mrs. Simkins has just heard that her husband has been drawn to serve on a jury. "John Simkins on the crimina jury?" exclaimed Mrs. Simkins. "Well all J can say is that I congratulate the criminals."



All and a second

ONE-BUTTON CUTAWAT. the two-buttoner will open lower and be cut away from rather higher above the waitsceam. For half-dress these cutaways will be made from worsteds or cheviots, with the edges flat-braided narrow if the former and double-stitched narrow if the latter material is used.

The Small Boy's Scheme. "Gimme a nickel's worth of buck shot," said a St. Paul gamin wearing somewhat disordered raiment. His head just topped the counter in a ba-zar devoted to sporting goods. "Tsuppose he will load them into a "nsty pistol and accidentally shoots some or bis intimate friends," suggested a bystander. "Oh, or, "replied the proprietor of the guogin to beat the nickel-in-the-slot scheme, and I suppose I am particeps criminis." "How?" "Woy?" "Woy, he will put them on the stretce-car track; the car will convert them into the exact size of nickles and pennies, and, of course, you can antici-pate the financial partie liable to ensue in St. Paul shortly, with a gum mach chard the systemes. "Busteneer Press. is used. The vest worn with them may be of

Outgrown His Father.

THE COVERT COAT. -

The rade of a Government sinpi-Frouth's Companion. TADOT KNEW EISMERE. A new story comes to the front about ex-Senator Tabor of Colorado, says the Washington Post. During the Sena-torial contest which resulted in the election of Ed Wolcott, Tabor was vio-lently opposed to the former's election. A gentleman from the East called on Tabor and found the ex-Senator going over a list of the members of the Legis-lature. The Eastern gentleman had some business with Tabor, and when through with it the thought he would en-through uith it the ouversation, and having just read the much-talked-of hatest publication, he said to Tabor: "Senator, what do you think of 'Robert Elsmere?" " "Elsmere?" aid Tabor; "oh, Wolcott bought and paid for that d — d scoun-dre three months ago. No use trying to do anything with him." Still Vatuable.

Still Valuable.

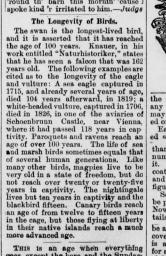
Still Valuable. Eastern Youth (out West)-"I have called to get you to help me locate lot 902 in this village-1 mean city. My late uncle left it to me and I have come West to see about it. Pretty valuable by this time, I suppose. Meal Estate Agent (looking over map)-"Hum! It was valuable when your uncle bought it, but the grade of the streets has been changed and it is now 500 feet below the curb, and full of water." "Eh? Water? Good gracious! It can't be of any use at all." "Well, I dunno. If you like frogs' legs you might get a meal off it once in a while"-New York Weekly. Tur old toper always has a gin phiz

THE old toper always has a gin phiz.

picco of steel. Soon afterward the fuse mainspring in a barel. This was fast would around a spiral-grooved fuse in the last leverage to the greatest force of the spiral. As the cone was unwould be leverage to the greatest force of the spiral charable accuracy in the last leverage to the spiral be accuracy in the in the spiral be motion, was in-mined until comparity leverage to the spiral hair-spiral, which is so neces-mark and attached about the year 1658 by D. Hook. Lengthem motion, was in-tions and made the regulation of the accuracy in the regulation of the spiral lessens or increases the vibra-tions and made the regulation of the made for personal adoraments, and was and last the abapes. One that be

THIS IS an age when everything goes, except the bore and the Sunday-night caller.





DOUBLE-BREASTED FROCE COAT. boomarman and the same material as the cost, or of any fancy vesting, and the trousers may be of any style of striped, check-ed or plain trousering. Early in the season the double breast-ed sack will, perhaps, be <u>Erre</u> worn

than the other styles. It has quite a number of good points to recommend it. It can be worn without an over-coat, it is very dress when silk-faced, and it is very becoming to a good figure. So much for the general effect to be produced by the new year's clothes. Now for the special and particular de-tails out of which these results are to

back sout of which these results are to be achieved. The first cut shows the covert coat. The material represented is a covert overcoating. The length for a man of average height, five feet eight inches, is thirty-four inches. The back is cut whole, with nearly avright

55 COMBINATION SETTEE AND TABLE. England and New York families. It is easy to see that the idea of the new may have been taken from the old.

The Engine of Civilizatio The Engine of Uvilization. Great editor (severely)—There was no base-ball news in the paper to-day. Local man-But, sir, hase-ball isn' played in the winter, and Tve exhaust-ed all the new club rumors, new asso-ciation fakes, and reports of possible changes of one sort or another. There isn't a scrap mors I can get hold of. "Then print the old scraps over again. You don't suppose I want to lose all my subscribers, do you?"— New York Weekly.

New York Weekly. In a report on the Kolar gold field of southern India, Mr. B. Smith mentions the finding of interest-ing remains of ancient mining, such as old timbering, fragments of bones, an oil lamp, and pieces of earthenware. The fact that the old miners, with their simple appliances, reached depths of 200 or 300 feet, through hard rock astonishes him.

and 2 can say is that 1 congratulate the criminals." "Why, Mrs. Simkins? Is your hus band a very merciful man?" "Merciful? Why, John Simkin; wouldn't hang a pictur, much less t door, unless he was jest made to!"-Youth's Companion.

Too Strong to Work. Too Strong to Work. First tramp (watching men and wom en coming from the mill)—Pretty sickly looking crowd, ain't they, Bill? Second tramp—They are, pard. A parson once told me that work was healthy, but I don't believe him. We're as fat as them people, ain't we?—Bos ton Herald.

THE electric companies seem to be almost as proud of their dead men as they are of their live wircs