THE STORY OF A LIFE.

Say, what is life? 'Tis to be born
A helpless babe; to greet the light
With a sharp wail, as if the morn
Foretell a cloudy noon and night.
To weep, to sleep, and weep again,
With sunny smiles between—and then?

And then apace the infant grows
To be a laughing, sprightly boy,
Happy despite his little woes,
Were he but conscious of his joy!
To be, in short, from two to ten,
A merry, moody child—and then?

And then in coat and trousers clad,
To learn to say the decalogue,
And break it; an unthinking lad,
With mirth and mischief all agog;
A truant oft by field and fen,
And capture butterflies—and then?

And then, increased in strength and size,
To be anon a youth full grown;
A hero in his mother's eyes,
A young Apollo in his own;
To imitate the ways of men
In fashionable sin—and then?

And then, at last, to be a man,
To fall in love, to woo and wed!
With seething brain to scheme and plan
To gather gold or toil for bread;
To sue for fame, with tongue and pen,
And gain or lose the prize! And then?

And then in gray and wrinkled eld
To mourn the speed of life's decline;
To praise the scenes our youth beheld,
And dwell in memory of lang syne;
To dream awhile with darkened ken,
To drop into the grave—and then?
—[John G. Saxe.

A PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

The kindness of a kinsman of the late Howard Schuyler has furnished us with the following interesting story of the perils of engineering life on the plains only fifteen years ago:

In the month of June, 1869, when the grass and flowers on the plains of Kansas and Colorado were nearly knee high, the result of unusually abundant rains, which left clear pools of water in all the little arroyos, a corps of Kansas Pacific engineers under the leadership of Howard Schuyler, were engaged in making certain preliminary surveys in the vicinity of the terminal town of Phil Sheridan, near the border line of the two States. They had been out on a trip of several months in the direction of Denver, and had returned to the end of the track to begin the definite location, which we afterward carried through to Denver. At this time I had been with the party some two or three months, taking my novitiate in engineering, and was occupying the position of rodman. Prior to commencing the location, we were running some rapid trial lines north of Sheridan, and by the 19th of June were some fifteen or twenty miles out in a rolling country, where the heads of the Smoky Hill and Republican forks of the Kansas river interlock. On the evening before our camp had been brought up to the end of our work, we started out bright and early on this memorable Saturday morning, so that by 10 o'clock we were several miles away from camp. In all our work we had been accompanied by an escort of fifteen infantry soldiers under the charge of a Lieutenant, acting in the capacity of a camp-guard, who, while they were useful in guarding our base of supplies, were of no protection to us in the field. Our party numbered thirteen all told, two of whom remained in camp as cook and teamster. The working party was therefore reduced to eleven, including Howard, whose custom it was to ride several miles ahead, looking out the line and indicating it by building sod mounds two or three feet high with a shovel. We followed one mound to the next, measuring angles and distances and leveling the ground. Our progress was as rapid almost as a man would walk at a moderate pace, and we were exceedingly vulnerable to attack, as we were all separated, strung out over a distance of a mile or more, while Howard was always out of sight and several miles ahead, but having being out several months without seeing any Indian signs we had no suspicion of danger and did not dream there were any Indians in the country. We afterwards knew that they had been watching us for some days and were simply waiting for the most favorable opportunity to make the attack, having evidently planned to kill Howard first and then come back along the line picking off the rest of the party one by one.

In pursuance of this plan they lay in wait until they had cornered him in a trap when they fired a shot, striking his horse in the hip, and looking around he saw a long line of the red-painted devils on three sides of him, while on the fourth, in the direction of his party, was half a mile or more of broken ground, cut up by deep narrow ravines. It took but a moment to decide his line of action. Putting spurs to his horse he turned to the only loophole of escape, and, to the surprise of the Indians, went leaping over the ravines, one after the other, at the risk of his life, but with the assurance that they could not follow him, as none of their ponies were equal to the work, and to keep up the pursuit they were obliged to make a long detour.

Having once got clear of the broken ground, Howard looking back, found himself well ahead, and was congratulating himself on so easy an escape, when he saw directly before him, springing out of the grass, a formidable array of Indians, intercepting his flight; those pursuing in the rear closed up, and almost before he could realize the situation he found himself again entrapped, this time by a line of Indians that entirely encircled him, numbering about one hundred, as near as he could judge. They rapidly narrowed the limits of the circle, and began taunting him with all manner of insults, and telling him of the tortures that awaited him and of the slow roasting that they proposed to give him. For several minutes he sat on his horse trying to reconcile himself to the certainty that death was before him, but when the first struggle was over all trembling ceased, and with as true an aim as ever huntsman leveled at a deer, he drew up his rifle and fired at the nearest man, killing him instantly. Earlier in the fight he had realized that he was more lightly armed than usual, having that morning left his belt, with a brace of pistols and a box of cartridges, in camp to be cleaned, taking only his Winchester carbine, carrying twelve shots. He now determined to sell his life as dearly as possible, and, counting every shot, to be sure that he saved one for himself as a *dernier ressort* in case of capture, since death by his own hand was preferable to slow torture. Twice more he shot in quick succession without fatal effect, when he suddenly put spurs to his horse and dashed through the line. At this moment there was a general scramble and rush for him, some trying for him with their spears, others seizing his legs and striving to unhorse him. He succeeded in the twinkling of an eye in throwing them all off, and even killed a second man riding at his side, putting his gun against his (the Indian's) body and blazing away, the blood spurting over Howard's buckskin leggings, saddle and horse. The instant he freed himself from them and got clear alone on open ground ahead of them, where they were not in danger of killing each other in shooting at him, they fired a volley of bullets and arrows at him. None of them hit him, and up to this moment he was entirely unharmed. Had his horse been equally fortunate this would doubtless have ended the fight, as the horse was a fine, high-spirited animal, superior to any of the Indian ponies. But the first shot received at the beginning of hostilities had cut a small artery, and from this the blood was pumping out a steady stream that, together with his violent exertions, was fast sapping his strength. The Indians seeing this, were encouraged to continue the pursuit, and their leader, mounted on an American stage horse (stolen the day before at a stage station a few miles back, which they had burned, murdering all the inmates), succeeded so well in keeping pace with him, that Howard could almost feel the breath from the nostrils of the pursuer's horse. Thus they rode, nose to tail, for a mile or two, the Indian occupying the time in shooting at Howard. Three pistols, six shooters, he emptied, and bullets flew around poor Howard on every side. Four more entered the poor horse, already so badly wounded, a bullet pierced Howard's clothes at his side, another cut the strap of his field-glass, which was lost, another cut off his spur, bursting the heel slightly but not drawing blood; a fourth pierced the wooden breech of his rifle, as he carried it in his hand—almost striking it from his grasp; others struck the saddle, and in short they seemed to strike everywhere but where they were aimed. All this time Howard was endeavoring to reach over his shoulder and get a shot at the Indian, but at every such movement the savage slipped under the belly of his horse and went out of sight, except a hand on the mane and heel on the back. Finally, all ammunition exhausted, the Indian resorted to his spear, and with the wooden handle gave Howard one or two severe raps on the head, trying to knock him out of his saddle—without avail, but at last Howard's horse, that had been tottering shakily, from loss of blood, fell on his knees and the Indian rushed up to the contest. At that instant the horse struggled to his feet again and Howard saw that his opportunity had come, his foe was at his side, and he quickly thrust his rifle against the Indian's body and fired, blowing a hole through that seemed as large as one's arm. The Indian shrieked, leaped out of his saddle and fell to the ground on his face, dead.

Looking about Howard saw the remainder of the band following at a prudent distance, for by this time they began to look upon him as a god, invulnerable to all their weapons. When, at last, the poor horse fell prostrate, and apparently dead, they all flocked up to make a final disposition of their troublesome enemy. But Howard, undaunted, lay quietly down behind the body of his horse, and when they came within short range took deliberate aim and fired, killing another man. This unlooked for disaster completely demoralized them, and they fled in all directions. Within three minutes not an Indian was in sight. He turned his attention to his horse, loosened the girth to take off the saddle, and was surprised when the animal drew a deep breath and struggled to his feet. He then led him slowly to where the rest of the party had made a stand about their wagon, and as he approached from one direction I came limping up from the other, with a bullet in my right leg. The Indians had paid their gentle attention to the rest of us during the time Howard was having his fight, but fortunately not in force, and we succeeded in getting together at the wagon without the loss of a man, I being the only one wounded in the whole engagement. As soon as Howard joined us we started on the retreat for camp, the Indians harassing us the whole way. They would form in single file or all abreast, and charge as though they were going to ride over us, but on getting within short range would wheel and retire, after discharging a volley of shots that would tear up the earth all around us. This was most terrifying to me, a boy fresh from school, who had never experienced any sort of warfare, and had never even seen a gun fired by one man at another, but Howard, who had gone through four years of war of the rebellion, and had seen three years or more of border warfare with Indians, was quite exhilarated by the excitement. He gave them a challenge by walking alone several hundred yards away on one side. They charged, but retreated when he kneeled and fired.

Arriving at camp after an hour's ride and running fight, we found the escort thoroughly alarmed and just starting out to pick up our dead bodies, for they had seen so many Indians about that they made sure we were all killed. It was a scene of mutual rejoicing and congratulation, as we had feared that they had met an untimely fate. A hasty council of war was held as to what was to be done. We were unanimous in the opinion that it was folly to continue work without a larger escort and a personal body guard, besides it was necessary that my wound should be dressed. Consequently it was decided to turn our faces in the direction of Sheridan, which we did, arriving there late in the afternoon, the Indians following us all the way seeking an opportunity to attack us again. With them it became a question of revenge, as they had lost heavily, while we had escaped entirely.

The horse that carried Howard so nobly through the first fight ultimately recovered. Three of the five bullets were extracted. I afterwards took him home to Burlingame, where he was carefully fed and pampered for some years till he died.

I recovered from my wound very quickly, and within six weeks rejoined the party, receiving promotion to the first place in the corps—that of transitman—which I occupied until the road was completed.

Our miraculous escape was long the subject of wonder on the frontier, where it was regarded as the most marvelous on record, as we fought against such fearful odds. I hope the narrative as I have written it will be intelligible. I fear I have not made it as clear as I could verbally. It always excites me to think or tell of it.—[New York Evening Post.

Progress in Kentucky.

The RECORD-UNION has not infrequently taken occasion to refer to the illiteracy existing in the State of Kentucky, and has also took pleasure in calling attention to the more recent movements in that commonwealth for improvement of its school system. In a recent letter Professor W. E. C. Wright of the college at Berea, Ky., which is, if we mistake not, the highest educational institution in the State, and is open alike to white and colored students, being under Northern supervision, speaks thus interestingly concerning the present state of education there among the colored people:

The former chattels are rapidly becoming land owners. The little village of Lowell, Garrard county, is in the rich blue-grass country, and fifteen years ago had but one colored man within three miles who owned any land. Now there are thirty colored families within that distance who own farms varying in size from five to fifty acres. They have not been obtained through charitable aid, but bought with the proceeds of labor. No doubt so good a record is exceptional, but a single example of such self-respecting thrift is an inspiring prophecy of what may be hoped for in the near future in an increasing number of communities all over the South. Some of the old colored preachers in this same community are inclined to discourage education, but the people, instead of accepting their dictum, have just raised money among themselves to prolong the school beyond the time provided for by the State funds, which is a thing very rarely done in any of the white districts of the State. The younger colored preachers are pushing forward in education; the most active and influential colored Baptist pastor in Madison county hoping to arrange next year to live in Berea in order to secure further instruction for himself. He has been for some ten years pastor of three churches several miles apart, one of which numbers more than three hundred members."

Color Hearing.

Popular expressions are often very significant. "I saw three dozen lights of all colors," or some similar expression, may frequently be heard from persons who have received violent blows on the head or face. Under the influence of shocks of this kind, the eye really seems to see infinite numbers of sparks. Shocks of a certain class impressed upon the nervous system seem to have the faculty of producing phenomena of light. This remark has been suggested by the facts we are about to relate, which lead us to suppose that sonorous vibrations are susceptible in certain cases of provoking luminous sensations. There are, in fact, persons who are endowed with such sensibility that they cannot hear a sound without at the same time perceiving colors. Each sound to them has its peculiar color; this word corresponds with red and that one with green, one note is blue and another is yellow. This phenomenon, "color hearing," as the English call it, has been hitherto little observed. Dr. Nussbaumer, of Vienna, appears to have been the first person who took serious notice of it. While still a child, when playing one day with his brother, striking a fork against a glass to hear the ringing, he discovered that he saw colors at the same time that he perceived the sound; and so well did he discern the color that, when he stopped his ears, he could divine by it how loud a sound the fork had produced. His brother also had similar experiences. Dr. Nussbaumer was afterward able to add to his own observations nearly identical ones made by a medical student in Zurich. To this young man musical notes were translated by certain fixed colors. The high notes induced clear colors, and the low notes dull ones. More recently, M. Pedrono, an ophthalmologist of Nantes, has observed the same peculiarities in one of his friends.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION.—The dredgers of the machine Arctic of Wilmington, Del., in removing the six ice-piers off Port Penn, which were built by the English before the revolution, have made a remarkable find. The ice-piers have become dangerous obstructions to navigation, as the upper portions had crumbled away and the treacherous bases were hidden by the water. During the tearing up of the timber of these old piers the dredgers found the hull of an old vessel. In removing this the dredgers found some barrels of flaxseed in an excellent state of preservation, the grain still retaining perfect germs. The barrels were plainly but rudely marked in burned letters: Samuel W. Flintham and Lambert & Company. There has been a tradition at Port Penn and Delaware City that seventy-nine years before the Revolution a vessel was cut through by the ice-freshet. The old hull thus strangely discovered is supposed to be that of this vessel, and the flaxseed part of her cargo. Thomas J. Lawson, of Wilmington, who was on the Arctic at the time of the finding of the vessel, has a quantity of the flaxseed in his possession.—[Philadelphia Review.

For fifty years the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam of Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston, stands unrivalled for Colds and Consumption.

EDUCATIONAL.

INTERESTING METHODS FOR COMPUTING INTEREST,

Which Will be of Interest to all Who Have Computations of Interest, etc., to Make.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: In your paper of the 26th ultimo you reviewed at some length Professor Atkinson's book, "Interest made Easy; a Thousand Years as a Day; a Short, Simple, Practical Method." I have not seen the book, but shall regard your comments on it as being correct.

The method of Professor Atkinson is not new, nor, as stated by you, altogether correct. About thirty years ago a Yankee schoolmaster, Alva Covington by name, from Charlestown, Mass., came to the little sleepy old town of Springfield, Ky., and founded a seminary. He was the strictest disciplinarian, the clearest-headed, most modest, painstaking, kind-hearted, and altogether the best school teacher that I ever knew. He has gone the way of all the earth; but on Cemetery hill, overlooking the drowsy old town, more than a thousand men and women, once his scholars, have raised a noble monument to his yet nobler memory.

This master taught us this rule: Every principal is its own interest, at 6 per cent. per annum, for 16⅔ years, or 200 months, or 6,000 days. He explained to us why this was so. The first step was to make us understand that $100 at 6 per cent. would earn $6 in one year. This accomplished, our way was made clear. The next question was: If $100 at 6 per cent. will earn $6 in one year, how long wi l it take it to earn itself, or $100? Obviously, as many years as $6 are contained in $100, or 16⅔ years. Now, 16⅔ years are equal to 200 months, or 6,000 days. That is, 200 months and 6,000 days are equal periods of time. To make myself clearer, 200 months and 6,000 days, each represent, are, in fact, 16⅔ years, the precise time in which any sum of money will earn itself at 6 per cent. They are divisible, without leaving a fraction, by the simple process of removing the decimal point to the left. They are multipliable, without producing a fraction, by removing the decimal point to the right. Being absolutely equal, that condition remains unchanged whenever they are multiplied or divided by the same number. In dividing, if we move the decimal point, in each, the same number of places to the left, the quotients represent exactly the same periods of time. The only difference is, one is expressed in months and the other in days. To divide 200 months and 6,000 days, respectively, by 10, we remove the decimal point one place to the left. We then have 20 months and 600 days, respectively, as quotients. Now, the rule which I have given proceeds on the basis that every month contains 30 days, neither more nor less. It is clear, then, that 20 months are exactly equal to 600 days. We remove the decimal point two places to the left, and we have divided 200 months and 6,000 days by 100. Our quotients of 2 months and 60 days stand for precisely the same length of time. If we remove the decimal point three places to the left, we have divided each by 1,000. In the one case we have 200-1000 months, equal to 2-10 months, equal to 6 days. In the other, the case of 6,000 days, we have 6 days, without a fraction. The value of the 6,000 days quantity in the system is here made plain. It clears the most difficult example in interest of all fractions of time; for if we should, in any case, be required to calculate the interest for half a day, we should do it by taking 1-12 of the interest for 6 days.

Now, we treat the principal, the interest of which we are required to find, in precisely the same manner that we have treated the 200 months and the 6,000 days propositions. Being its own interest, at 6 per cent., for 200 months or 6,000 days, it is, so far as calculating interest is concerned, 200 months and 6,000 days, or either, interchangeably.

Suppose that we were required to find the interest on $7,283, at 7½ per cent. yearly, for 7 years, 3 months and 23 days.

The rule given proceeds on the assumption that every month contains 30, and every year 360 days, and on that theory it is mathematically correct. The theory, however, involves the loss of 5 days in each year. It was this qualification of the rule that our old master at Springfield took the clearest methods and the most pains to explain. You do not notice it in your observations on Professor Atkinson's book. If the author has not taken it into account, it were best that he should. I hope that he has done so, for, but for the doubt of it, I should not trouble you with this writing.

The first step in the solution of our example is to reduce the time—7 years, 3 months and 23 days, to *true* time, of both months and days *and* of days. Disregarding the loss that occurs for 3 months, that for 7 years, according to our rule, is 35 days. The following represents the true time: 7 years, 3 months and 58 days, equal to, 88 months and 28 days, equal to 2,668 days. Our principal is $7,283.00 Now, if we remove the decimal point one place to the left, we have $728.30.0, the interest for 20 months. Now, in "doing" the sum, we never put those figures down, but multiply them by 4, mentally, and put down $2,913.200—the interest for 80 months. We move the decimal point two places to the left and we have $72.83.00—the interest for 2 months—but we never put these figures on the slate or blackboard. We multiply them, "in the mind," by 4 and put down $291.32.00—the interest for eight months. But before the pupil has put all the figures on the board, he discovers that they represent just one-tenth of the sum he has just written as the interest for 80 months. And, right here, it should be stated that, where the time is less than 200 months, if the interest for the largest number of even months be correctly found, the calculation will be able to deduce, or calculate, all the rest from it. We are now to find the interest for 28 days. Well, if we move the decimal point three places to the left we have $7.28.300, the interest for six days. This we never write, but multiply it, mentally, by 4, and get $29.13.200—the interest for 24 days. Here again the curiosity of the learner is excited by the fact that the interest for 24 days is just one-tenth of that for 8 months. In a moment all is clear. He multiplies 8 months by 30 days, mentally, and gets 240 days. In nine cases out of ten he will perform some process of this kind without ever thinking about removing the decimal point to find out what the interest for 6 days is. It remains to get the interest for 4 days. Well, 4 days are one-sixth of 24 days, therefore one-sixth of the interest, $29.13.200, for 24 days, or $4.85.530, is the interest for 4 days. The interest on $7,283.00 at 6 per cent. per annum for 88 months and 28 days, or for 2,668 days, their equivalent, is the sum of these several amounts, or $3,238.50.73. One-sixth of the interest, at 6 per cent, or $539.-75.12, would be the interest on $7,283.00 for the given time at 1 per cent., and one-half of the interest at 1 per cent., or $269.87.56 would be the interest on $7,283.00 at one-half of 1 per cent. for the given time. The sum of these three amounts, $4,048.13.14, is the interest on $7,283.00 at 7½ per cent a year for 88 months and 28 days, or 2,668 days. Keeping in mind the calculation just performed, the inverted comma over the principal, representing the division affected by the removal of the decimal point, and not putting the results of the mental work on paper, the figures actually required in "doing" the sum are as follows:

Principal. $7,283.00.	Interest.
For 80 months	$2,913.2
For 8 months	291.32
For 24 days	29.13.2
For 4 days	48.5.53

Interest for 88 months and 28 days, at 6 per cent a year	$3,238.50.73
Interest at 1 per cent. a year	539.75.12
Interest at one-half of 1 per cent. a year	269.87.56

Interest at 7½ per cent. a year	$4,048.13.41

Many will prefer, and it is often easier, to solve the example by taking the interest for days all the way through. The time is 2,668 days. The principal, $7,283 00, is its own interest for 6,000 days. The inverted comma performs the same office that it did in the preceding example. Since $7,283 00 is its own interest for 6,000 days at 6 per cent. per annum, one-third of it, or $2,427.-66.666, would be the interest for 2,000 days at the same rate. If we remove the decimal point one place to the left we have $728.30.000, the interest for 600 days. If we remove it two places to the left, we have $72.83.000, the interest for 60 days. If we remove it three places to the left, we have $7.28.300, the interest for 6 days. If we take one-third of $7.28.300 we have $2.42.766, the interest for two days. The sum of these five amounts is $3,238.50.41, the interest for 2,668 days at 6 per cent. per annum. If we should take one-sixth of this sum and one-half of one-sixth of it, and add the three together, we would, of course, get $4,048.13.41, the interest at 7½ per cent. per annum, it agreeing exactly with the result obtained by calculating the interest by months and days.

The inverted comma still fulfilling its office, "thework," brought together, in computing the interest by days, would stand like this:

Principal, $7,283.00.	Interest.
Interest for 2,000 days at 6 per cent	$2,427.66.666
Interest for 600 days at 6 per cent	728.30.000
Interest for 60 days at 6 per cent	72.83.000
Interest for 6 days at 6 per cent	7.28.300
Interest for 2 days at 6 per cent	2.42.776
Interest for 2,668 days at 6 per cent	$3,238.50.732
Interest at 1 per cent	539.75.122
Interest at ½ of 1 per cent	269.87.561
Interest at 7½ per cent. per annum	$4,048.13.415

If we should disregard the qualification and proceed on the letter of the rule that a month contains 30 and a year 360 days, we should lose the interest on our principal for 35 days, or $53.10.32. I am not a school teacher—not even a fair mathematician—but I am glad that Professor Atkinson, both in the school-room and in his book, is teaching the method of calculating interest that I have endeavored to explain. It is a complete labor-saving machine, and saves as much time as labor. I have looked over the shoulders of expert interest calculators, and, while they were toiling along under the old system, I have often performed the work mentally, and set down the answer by the time they got half through. Again, if one learns a method of calculating interest, no difference how tedious or time-eating it is, he will stick to it all his life.

There is but one other method of calculating interest that is any more exact than the one explained. Reduce the time to the true number of days and divide them by 6,000—being certain that the quotient shall always have two more figures than there are "dollar figures" in the principal whose interest you are required to find. The second rule is simply the principle of the first one carried to practical perfection. It is equally applicable to large and small principals and to long and short periods of time. It insures the obtainment of the interest at 6 per cent. per annum within a fraction of a mill. From the interest at that rate any other rate of interest is obtainable. Under the last rule the example that we have had in hand would present this form: 2,668 ÷ 6,000×$7,283=$3,238.50.24= interest at 6 per cent. per annum, which+ $539.75.02+$269.87.52=$4,048.13, interest at 7½ per cent. per annum.

Suppose you were asked to find the interest on $7,283, at 7½ per cent., for 35 days. Under the rule we are now considering it would take this form: 35÷6,000×$7,283= $42 48, interest at 6 per cent., and $42.48+ $7.08+$3.54=$53.10 (with a fraction of 2 mills), the interest at 7½ per cent.

Because matter of this kind is seldom found outside of educational journals, and because a paper like the RECORD-UNION has a thousand readers where an ordinary school magazine has one, and for the further reason that, if you should publish it, it is certain to meet the eye of inquiring youth, constitute my excuses for the too great length of this paper. BRICKLAYER.

Stockton, August 7, 1884.

Long Branch Style.

This is a great hotel. At present it shelters not only a woman with forty brand-new complete costumes, but a—well, God made him, therefore let him pass for a man—with sixty spick-span fresh suits, nine horses and four servants. The lady in question is Mrs. Moses Fraley, of St. Louis, wife of the grain speculator. Of her wardrobe the whole of the immense house is aware, not alone because it is dazzled three times a day and between meals by miraculous toilets, but because, though occupying an extensive suite of rooms, two of which are turned into a wardrobe, the corridor into which they open has a wainscoting of trunks, varying in size from alligator hat-boxes to the huge "togas," opening like chests of drawers. When Mrs. Fraley, who is a large woman with blonde hair, has astonished us for the fortieth time with a stunning combination of dress, hat, parasol, gloves, stockings and shoes to match, she will start for pastures new, and begin all over again, as is the mode with women of fashion. For example, there arrived this morning a lady who has been doing Saratoga with thirteen trunks, and who lunched in a miracle of chocolate satin sprinkled with natural-sized walnuts of golden hue, and bronzed shoes, which, by the way, are very fashionable, and in this case cut low enough to display golden silk stockings. On her head was perched a coquettish turban, trimmed with a dozen gold and brown rings.

As to the masculine wearer of five dozen different costumes, E. Berry Wall, of New York, I am told he first became famous through his infinite variety of clothes and his lending that amusing young fraud, Lord Abercromby, $7,060. I cannot vouch for the truth of it, but it is said that he and Mrs. Fraley regard each other in the light of bitter rivals, though the latter has the advantage, for she can wear diamonds in a dozen different ways, while Mr. Wall is obliged to confine himself to studs, pin and sleeve buttons of blazing stones.

While I write I can see through the window the St. Louis matron getting into her carriage for a drive. She has on a wonderful gown—a peach-colored silk covered with immense damask roses of crimson velvet pile; the underskirt is flounced alternately with crimson velvet and rose point; the cut of the corsage is concealed by a mantle of the brocade; a tiny bonnet of lace and crimson pompons covers her flaxen puffs; rubies and diamonds tremble in the sun. Mrs. Fraley steps into her satin-lined carriage with a dexterous touch, arranges her skirts and settles herself among the cushions under the shade of a white lace, rose-lined umbrella. Presently Mr. Fraley's valet rushes out with a vast bouquet of red roses. Then the lady gives the signal, the liveried footman hops on his perch at the back, and the liveried coachman in front starts up the span—one pure white and one jet black steed, with hugh yellow collars around their necks, to the manifest detriment of their appearance.—[Long Branch Letter to Cincinnati Enquirer.

Character and Finger-nails.

Since the new science of reading character by the handwriting has come in, it is even said that the care taken of the nails affects the handwriting. The long, almond-shaped nail is a great support to the middle finger, which guides the pen. One can hardly imagine a person with short, stubby finger-nails which are covered with skin writing the long, graceful English hand which so delights the recipient of the note from a *grande dame*. It is said that poets and people with imagination are apt to have long, taper fingers and beautiful finger-nails. They have a handwriting in which the long up-strokes and down-strokes cut into the lines above and beneath them. The heads of their capital letters are large. The handwriting shows ardor and impulse. When it has a markedly downward movement, this handwriting shows a tendency to melancholy. An aptitude to criticism is shown amongst people who bite their nails. They are cynical and severe, uncharitable and bitter. They write a small, cramped and illegible hand. However, there may be good-natured critics, men of versatility of comprehension. They would have small but well-shaped nails, and their handwriting would be somewhat angular, showing penetration and finesse. The nails of a musician are of course to be observed, although the piano sometimes injures them. The great musicians have a sloping handwriting. There is, however, an eccentricity peculiar to the handwriting of executive musicians, as witnessed in that of Beethoven. The fingernails of mathematicians are apt to be square and not beautiful. The handwriting of such persons shows a quiet movement of the pen. The lines are straight with the paper, the up-strokes and the down-strokes are short, while the capitals are small and angular. Diplomacy has a long, supple hand, and a long, beautifully-kept, slender fingernail. But the handwriting of a diplomatist is not apt to be clear; it always looks like a snake gliding away. There are no clear, gigantic capitals like John Hancock's, none of the fine curves suggestive of generosity and expansion; all is compressed and impenetrable. Certain inflexible natures express themselves both by finger-nails and by the handwriting—both are blunt and determined. The Chinese have such long fingernails that one might almost write with the ends of them. The tenacity of the Chinese nail, which does not break, shows that they have more lime in their bones than we of a different race. At one time, when good Queen Anne bit her finger-nails, it was the fashion for all the English aristocracy to bite theirs; and in those days the English fingernail was not what it is now. Fashion exerts a potent influence on man, savage or civilized.—[Harper's Bazar.

DOCTORS are getting more and more into the habit of prescribing proprietary medicines in their practice, especially that known as HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY for diseases of the kidneys, liver and bladder. They know from experience that is of more value in such diseases that any prescription they can write.

THE FASHIONS.

THE STRUGGLE FOR SOMETHING BECOMING TO WEAR.

The Latest Goods, Styles and Quirks, as Given by a Gotham Fashion Writer.

[New York Times.]

This summer's fashions are much more tasteful and elegant than they have been for some years past. Some odd toilets are still worn at fashionable French resorts, but they are generally the "creations" of women who are particularly anxious to be considered eccentric. Elderly ladies are benefited by the present harmony in form and color, and French dressmakers have made for them many toilets that are well worthy of imitation. One of these consists of a reddish brown changeable taffetas underskirt, with two deep plaitings on the lower part of the garment. Over this is a polonaise of reddish brown silk "etamine" brocaded with large flowers. The pelerine is of embroidered gauze of the same color, lined with silk. It sits snugly over the shoulders, and forms two small mantle ends in front. The reddish brown straw capote matching the suit is trimmed with velvet of the same color and with shaded yellow flowers. Gauze pelerines will remain an indispensable part of the toilet all summer. They are very suitable for middle-aged women, who generally wear an outer garment. Young girls use this pelerine in velvet and plush or of the material of the dress.

THE FAVORITE TOILETS

For walking, visiting and carriage wear are in the shades of "suede" and the warm tones of gray described in a recent article. Materials with grounds of these colors have fancy designs in light gold, brown and purple. Some foulards and percales have these three shades on light suede grounds. The designs consist of three checks, two of which are in different shades of brown and one in red. A suit of this material has a plain, narrow, light suede foulard skirt shirred to within about twelve inches of the lower border, where the goods falls loose and forms a flounce.

The polonaise of the checkered goods falls down the sides in square panels, which are taken up against a plaited drapery and fastened under a fancy buckle. The panels are lined with suede material. The waist opens over a gathered chemisette of surah in the shade of the red check on the goods. The Henri III. hat may be worn with this suit. This is of gilded suede straw, and it has a very high crown raised on one side and lined with velvet. Around the crown is a band of red velvet. The trimming consists of red velvet and a bunch of gilded and plain hops. These suits also have officers' collars of red velvet and revers of the same material on the lower part of the sleeves. Below the band falls a piece of suede lace, which partly covers the long, undressed kid gloves.

MANY SIMPLE SUITS

Are of indienne, batiste, or satinet. A model for one of these is of strawberry-colored "foulardine" with very fine white dots. The false skirt has springs to replace a bustle. It is covered with a full skirt which falls straight and is gathered to the belt. On the lower part of this second skirt is a horizontal plait which covers the heading of a scalloped flounce of lace, tulle, or embroidery. The waist is tight-fitting in the back and forms a point in front, where it is trimmed with a puffed plastron. Around the waist is a piece of strawberry-colored ribbon. It is tied in large loops on the lower part of the plastron. Jackets of plain velvet, cachemire, or light cloth are made in darker shades than the skirts with which they are worn, or in contrasting colors, and are much used in the country. They may be replaced for misses' and children's use by the blouse waist. This has large hollow plaits, and is drawn in to the waist by a belt. These waists and blouses are of dark plain colored surah, and are worn with linen and bastiste skirts.

A SUIT FOR SEASIDE WEAR

May be of plain bengaline and brocaded silk. The false skirt is covered with brocaded goods. The upper part is full and forms an apron Below is a deep flounce fastened to the skirt by three rows of shirrs, surmounted by a deep heading. On the lower part of this flounce are two lace ruffles. A drapery of plain goods is raised like an apron near the hips. Down the back falls a straight brocaded piece. On the left side of the toilet is a shell-shaped drapery of plain goods. The waist buttons down the front and is pointed. There are two darts on each front piece. The "tailleur" back terminates in large fluted plaits. Under these is a whalebone or a piece of linen to make the plaits sit out in waves. The straight collar is rounded in front. The tight-fitting sleeves have cuffs, surmounted by deep lace ruffles turning upward. Down the front of the waist, is a shell-shaped lace trimming. All the lace on the dress is of the same color as the material. The English straw hat for wear with this suit has a high crown and a narrow brim, turning up in the back and down in the front. It is lined with velvet. In front of the crown is a ribbon bow, and in the back, starting from the left side, is a bunch of plumes.

A GRAY SICILIENNE WALKING SUIT

Is trimmed with embroidery and passementerie of the same color. Over the sicilienne skirt is an embroidered overdress, cut on the lower part in large points. These are trimmed with fringe and drooping ornaments. The Louis XVI. tunique turns upward on the inside, and is fastened near the hips in puffings. On the sicilienne waist are rich passementerie trimmings, arranged in the shape of a pointed basque. The lower part of the tailleur back forms sicilienne loops. The mantle of the same goods opens in shawl shape over the waist, and falls in two small ends. They are tied on the side of the waist. The back is in two pieces. It is tight-fitting and short in the waist. A small passementerie sleeve is rounded on the shoulder and bordered with a fringe. Around the neck and shawl-shaped opening is a small sicilienne drapery. The baby capote is of gray embroidered tulle. In front is a piece of gray fluted lace. On the crown is a bunch of plumes fastened under a gray satin ribbon trimming. The strings are of the same ribbon.

NEW STYLES FOR HATS AND BONNETS

Continue to be seen in Parisian out-of-door life. Many hats have the brims open in front to form two points. In the space between the points is a bunch of flowers or fruit, a ribbon cockade, or a bird or insect. Small capotes of tulle or lace also have their brims cut in this way. An exaggeration of this style is a round hat with a long crown and a brim which is taken up in the center, back and front, and joined on the top of the crown. Around this hat is a drapery of embroidered tulle or crepon. On one side is a bunch of flowers or fruit mingling with the drapery. A fancy pin may also be fastened among the drapery. In France round hats are not worn for dressy occasions by any but very young ladies. They are, however, generally adopted for traveling and ordinary morning use, when they may be trimmed with flowers or feathers. They are now made for these purposes of yellow or even light-colored straw. Young French ladies do not wear small capotes with strings until they have passed the age of 20. Coarse straw hats have trimmings of foulard or of embroidered Japanese tissues and large bunches of flowers. Those most favored are old gold and gilded beige. They are trimmed underneath, when the brim is high, with flowers or gilt lace. The outside trimming consists of bunches of silver, gilt, or beige oats, with a bird or bright-colored flower in combination. There is little novelty noticeable

IN CHILDREN'S SUITS.

Girls from 4 to 10 years of age wear long jackets closing in the neck by a single button, and plaited skirts. Vests are plaited or puffed according to taste. The jackets are rather difficult to make, as they must be very well cut. They are in "tailleur" shape with a silk lining and an interlining to give body to the garment. Small officers' collars and cuffs trim the jackets. For summer wear the puffings matching the skirts are replaced by muslin "guimpes" arranged in small flat plaits for insertions. If the "guimpe" is taken in under the belt and is not puffed, a sash is tied around the body. If the sash is long it forms a large bow in the back and the ends of the jacket are open to leave room for it. If it is short it is tied in front a little toward the side. The sashes most in use at present are of surah or of crepe de Chine. They are taken twice around the waist and loosely tied on the side. All children's suits are in two colors. Skirts are light and waists dark.

FOR VERY YOUNG CHILDREN

There are dresses with long waists buttoning in the back and skirts formed of a flounce. Around the neck and flounce is a lace trimming. The waist forms large hollow plaits, which may be embroidered in colors. The lower border of the skirt may also be embroidered. Dressy suits are high or low in the neck. They are trimmed in Louis XV. style. Ribbed pique goods is very suitable for this kind of dress, and may be trimmed with embroidered insertions. Dresses of surah or of plain and plaid taffetas have lace or embroidery or tulle. They have rather wide skirts plaited in the back. Down the front of the dresses bands may be placed crosswise, and taken on either side under a trimming arranged to imitate a vest. These dresses are in one piece. A model for a child from 6 to 8 years of age has a skirt composed of a gathered flounce. On the flounce falls a puffing, which forms panniers on the hips, and a sash around the waist. The waist is very long and forms puffings in front. These are sewed down under ribbon velvet bows. A suit of this kind is very pretty when made of dark or even black woolen goods, with cream-colored bows. Children's mourning dresses may be made in this style. Pelisses of light woolen goods have gathered backs and puffed plastrons. The collars and cuffs are of velvet. For girls between 12 and 16 years skirts are made gradually longer, and puffings with small bustles are used. The usual colors for children are in dark and neutral tints.

The Court Was Innocent.

Two residents of Springwells had a difficulty over a game of cards the other day, and the result was the arrest of one for assault and battery. When the case was called the complainant took the stand to explain how it happened.

"You see, Judge," he began, "we were three points up."

"What's a point?" blandly inquired the Court.

"Why, we were playing five-point euchre. We each had three. A point counts one, your Honor."

"Ah!"

"He dealt, and it was my lead."

"Deal—deal. Please explain?"

"Why, he shuffled the cards and dealt the hand, and it was my first play."

"Well, go on. Perhaps I can understand."

"I led the ace of diamonds and he trumped it with a club. That is, he refused suit."

"Do you mean he refused to be sued?"

"No, sir. I'd like to explain this thing to you, because it was about the suit we had our fuss."

"I see—go on. You said you put a diamond down on the table. Did he grab it?"

"He trumped it with a club."

"Ah! Did you see him carrying this club around before you sat down to play?"

"Your Honor, I'd like to take a pack of cards and explain to you."

"No use—no use. I've heard some of the Aldermen speak of the right and left bowers, and I've heard of jacks and kings and aces, but it would be lost time to try to show me. You don't seem to have any case."

"But that's because you don't understand me. When I charged him with refusing suit he struck me in the mouth."

"Did, eh! Well, there isn't any case to speak of. The prisoner is discharged, and you'd better whack up on the costs."

"And to think!" groaned the counsel for the plaintiff as he reached on the sidewalk, "that only the evening before this same old J. P. beat me out of seven glasses of beer at that very game of euchre, and I'll take my solemn affidavy that he stocked the cards on me at least every other hand." [Detroit Free Press.

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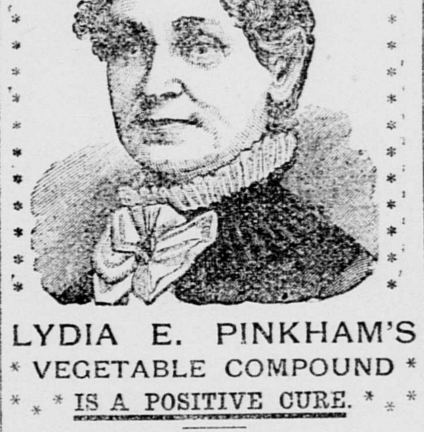

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IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION, FALLING AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAKNESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS FROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THERE IS CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY BY ITS USE.

IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION.

THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

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Mr. Robert A. Easley, of Dickson, Tenn., writes, under date March 10, 1884: "I had chills and fever, followed by rheumatism, for three years, so that I was not able to attend to my business; had tried almost every kind of medicine, and found no relief. A friend recommended Swift's Specific. I tried one bottle, and my health began to improve. I continued until I had taken six bottles, and it has set me on my feet, as strong and well as ever. I recommend it to all similarly afflicted."

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SARSAPARILLA (extracted from the root of the genuine Honduras Sarsaparilla) is its base, and its powers are enhanced by the extracts of Yellow Dock and Stillingia, the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and other potent ingredients.

IS your blood vitiated by derangements of the digestive and assimilatory functions? is it tainted by Scrofula? or does it contain the poison of Mercury or Contagious Disease?

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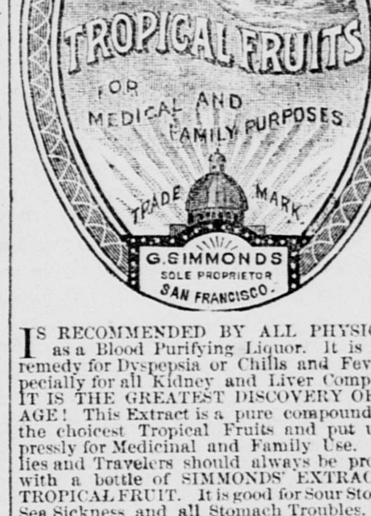

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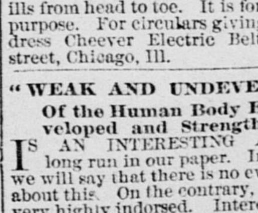

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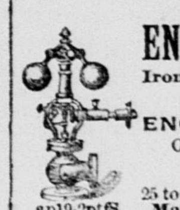

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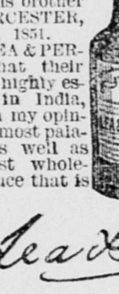

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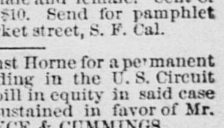
MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discoverd a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham street, New York. jy12-1yTuThS

CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.

WITH THIS REMEDY PERSONS CAN CURE themselves without the least exposure, change of diet, or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price, $1 a bottle. ap9-1yWS

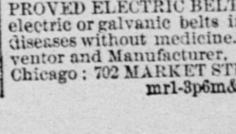
C. N. WEST'S ELECTRIC BELTS.



BEING THE INventor of a number of valuable Electric Belts, I now present to the world my New Improved Belt, superior in every respect to any other known belt, and the only one of all Electric Belts which can be charged with water and carry a constant current of electricity through the human body, curing diseases without medicine and restoring lost manhood. Testimonials are on file by thousands testifying to its intrinsic value for male and female. Sent C. O. D. or for cash, price $10. Send for pamphlet to C. N. WEST, 652 Market street, S. F. Cal.

Mr. West's case against Horne for a permanent injunction is now pending in the U. S. Circuit Court in Chicago, the bill in equity in said case having already been sustained in favor of Mr. West. ROYCE & CUMMINGS, Solicitors for Plaintiff, 507 Montgomery street, San Francisco. m24-3p

30 DAYS' TRIAL.



AS THE SOLE MANufacturer of Horne's Electric Belts, I warn the public to beware of the recklessly false statements that "C. N. West" discarded the same. He could not possibly do so, since he never manufactured such Belts. Years ago I sold West's Belts, but discarded them on account of their defective electric construction. My NEW IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS are superior to any electric or galvanic belts in America in curing diseases without medicine. W. J. HORNE, Inventor and Manufacturer, 191 Wabash avenue Chicago; 702 MARKET STREET, San Francisco. mr1-3p6m&w6m