

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

Hoods are again added to every sort of wearing apparel upon which they can appropriately be placed. Clerical hoods are worn upon the backs of the close-fitting English top coats of tweed, as well as upon many other models. Though most hoods are ornamental, some are designed to be useful as well. Rounded, flat, pointed, shirred, pleated, and even heart-shaped, they appear upon Newmarkets, pelrines, visites, ulsters, tea-gowns, matines, waterproofs, and French-made night-dresses, of Chinese washing, silk-lace trimmed. - [New York Post.

An Aged Marriage Party. In an Ayrshire village, the other day, a somewhat noteworthy marriage was celebrated. The bride, bridegroom, and guests had all reached a good age, the youngest present having attained the age of 50. The bridegroom was 77 years of age; bride, 59; groomsmen, 82; and bridesmaid, 63 years. The remainder of the company embraced two lady guests, one of whom had seen 93 summers, while the other had attained the respectable age of 50. It will thus be seen that the aggregate ages of the six who formed the bridal party reached the respectable total of 424 years. It may readily be surmised that the marriage feast was a very quiet affair; there was no "tripping it on the light fantastic toe," no scraping of fiddle, and no attempts at musical performances. In fact the company sported themselves with a decorum perfectly consistent with their years, and even their nearest neighbor could not have imagined that a marriage feast was being held in their neighborhood. - [Scottish-American.

Persian Housewives. The Persian lady is a good housewife. She rises with the dawn, she is liberal in her housekeeping, kind to her servants, a little profuse, perhaps, but then living is cheap in the east. The keys of everything are in the keeping of the mistress of the house, and she is usually exact in her accounts. All the vast stock of preserves and sweetmeats, syrups for the preparation of sherbets, and pickles in endless variety are either prepared by her own fingers or under her eyes. Nor does she disdain to be a confectioner and maker of pastry. As evening approaches—the long, elaborate Persian dinner being partaken of among the upper classes by the sexes apart—she prepares to entertain her husband; she will play him upon the lute or harmonica; she will sing to him, or read him to sleep with poetry; or she will play with him at backgammon or chess, or recite to him long stories in the style of "The Arabian Nights." When he is sick she nurses him, and it is her pride to see that his wardrobe is well supplied and his servants well clad. She will intrigue for him, plead for him, lie for him. She will carry her compliance even so far as to find another wife for him. - [St. James's Gazette.

Woman in the Past. Girls who consider their advantages inferior to those of their brothers have only to turn back a few pages of history, in order to extract comfort from the contrast of a melancholy past with a brilliant present. There was a time scarcely to be understood in these days, when woman was a little more than a slave and ornamental appendage. During the Middle Ages and a following period, no one would have dreamed of doubting her inferiority.

In the seventeenth century "woman was still regarded as the inferior of man; in the lower classes as a drudge, in the higher as an ornament." John Sturt Mill, in sarcastic reference to this time, thus characterizes it: "Some generations ago, when satires on women were in vogue, and men thought it a clever thing to insult women for being what men made them." Under such conditions, it can scarcely be a subject of wonder that women did not attain their highest development. They may well have deserved some of the prevalent medieval proverbs, of which the following are specimens: "Women and horses must be beaten." "Women and money are the cause of all evil." "Women keep only secrets which they do not know."

Between a woman's yes and no there is but room for the point of a needle." - [Youth's Companion.

Revival of the Reticule. It is understood that opera-glass bags and the dainty little plush pockets for handkerchiefs, that our belles have for the past year been wont to carry about with them are to be superseded this season by the regular old-fashioned reticules that our grandmother used to de-light in. And, indeed, this fashion will certainly prove a charming one in many ways. A fashionable woman is nowadays obliged to take so many indispensable articles about with her, that it is absolutely necessary to have some convenient receptacle for them, so that they shall be near at hand. Ordinary dress-pockets are becoming more ob-solete, principally because modistes will persist in putting them in such out-of-the-way places that it is impossible to gain access to them. Every-body will surely welcome our grand-mothers' reticules as a pleasing change. Of course, one must possess as many reticules as gowns, satin and silk ones to match evening toilets, and others of more sober cast for shopping purposes. They may be ornamented with lace and buttons or fur and feathers, and they may contain anything, from a ballets' prospectus to the latest design in reticulated hen-bone boxes. At any rate, every woman of taste will admit that,

from an aesthetic point of view, any kind of reticule—even one of the plainest pattern—will be preferable to those monstrosities in leather called shopping bags, and which are to be placed in the same category as ulsters and rubber cloaks. - [Washington Post.

Why People Marry. It would be an interesting and instructive lesson if, in a community of married people representing various social grades, we could request the individuals, both husbands and wives, to inform us clearly and truthfully of the reasons which induced them to select their respective partners for life. It would be found in many instances that the most insignificant trifles had influenced many of them in this most delicate matter.

As an instance in point, take the case of the wealthy young Quaker who married his wife simply because she was the happy possessor of a pincushion! Here is the story: He had been out and his necktie became disarranged, when happening to meet two young ladies of his own persuasion with whom he was acquainted, he inquired whether either of them could give him a pin. One of the girls immediately produced from her pocket a natty little pincushion full of pins which she handed to him with a bewitching smile. It is more than probable that this smile and the good looks of the fair donor had a great deal to do with the young fellow's choice, as he proposed to her and was accepted the next day. But he always sturdily maintained that he was influenced at the time by nothing more than the pincushion.

Another illustration from life: A well educated and intelligent gentleman, on being asked how he came to select the young woman who eventually became his wife, and whom he had first met in a well known drapery establishment, replied: "Because I observed how nimbly, yet gracefully, she mounted a ladder." We once heard of a young man who remarked that he had chosen his wife—an amiable, highly accomplished girl and a splendid vocalist—"Just because she had eaten such a hearty dinner at a picnic."

Hundreds of similar cases could be adduced, but the foregoing examples will show that small matters may influence many in their choice of a life-partner. - [London Paper.

Fashion Notes. Simple forms are preferred in all out-of-door wraps.

The velvet jockey cap is a favorite with young girls still.

The belt is worn very generally with different styles of corsage.

Silk-warp corduroy is meeting with considerable favor as a dress material.

Tan colored undressed kid gloves, in fourteen shades, are shown to be worn with winter costumes.

Very attractive are those ornamental buttons of Cordova leather which are shown on English wraps.

There are a great many new styles in heavy braid trimmings, the most fashionable of all sorts of decoration.

Vests of tan-colored corded silk, and tan colored galloon are used to trim black dresses of various kinds.

The enamel buttons with pictures of the time of Louis XV. are most beautiful and would enrich any garment.

Long and impossible names are given to the new colors which are really old colors made again the fashion.

There is a great variety in the corsages of the new costumes, but all are fanciful and somewhat elaborate.

Skirts are short for the street, demitrimmed for dinners, five o'clock teas, etc., and fall trained for evening wear.

There is a serpent bias as well as green by this disagreeable name, and the blue is certainly pretty if its name is not.

The milkmaid skirt with its highland bouffant drapery, is a pretty fashion for the flowered fabrics worn for house costumes.

The short skirt is still fashionable except for ceremonious occasions, and is always quite the thing for very young ladies.

The white braids used to trim all sorts of colored fabrics are effective on half tints, such as French gray, mauve and the biscuit shades.

Ivory white satin, falls Francaise and moire antique are the approved material for rich wedding gowns, and the trimmings are of lace or embroidered lisse.

Bodies which have the sides prolonged into panels which fall loosely to the foot of the skirt are again in vogue, and the panels are decorated and lined in various ways.

The most fashionable dressmakers exercise their ingenuity to make the sides of dress skirts as flat as possible in effect, in spite of flaring, and the back as full and bouffant as is becoming to the wearer.

Girls for Sale. The traffic in female children and young women may be seen in its worst forms among the floating population of the Canton river, where a girl is as much an article of money valuation as a sampan or a buffalo. The standard price for a good-looking girl to a European is \$200, upon receipt of which sum papers are signed by the parents or guardians releasing their claim, a marriage with her being optional with the purchaser. A large number of these marketable girls have been purchased for a paltry sum in infancy from impoverished mothers, and are brought up by some of the most cruel and unfeeling of men, who die suddenly by fatal accident. - [Medical Press.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A hailstone with a nucleus of gypsum, probably sucked up in a waterspout, fell in a recent shower in France.

Cicero relates that the Chaldeans and Bactrians claimed celestial observations for 470,000 years; but, taking a day as an astronomical period, it becomes 1300 years, or taking a moon lunar, 32,000 years.

The pruning of vines has been investigated by H. Mueller, who finds that the proper time is while the fruit is ripening, and that the young shoots should be cut, as their development requires much sugar.

At various magnetic observatories on the continent of Europe slight disturbances were registered, which apparently were connected in time with the late earthquakes. M. Mascart believes that a more careful examination of the records of different observations will show the connection which may exist between the two disturbances.

A professor claims to have discovered that a grain of alum in a gallon of water will reduce the colonies of bacteria—if the water is sufficiently infested—from 8100 to about 80, and that the remaining bacteria will be the large ones and can easily be taken out by filtering. The required amount of alum, he says, is too small to be detected by taste and is not harmful to health.

A series of experiments recently made by a French metallurgist are stated to have proved that steel loses weight by rust about twice as rapidly as cast iron when exposed to moist air. Acidulated water was found to dissolve cast iron much more rapidly than steel. This would indicate that steel bridges are less affected by the acids contained in the smoke of locomotives than iron ones.

Nine-tenths of wild animals in confinement are said by a medical writer to be subject to heart disease; but all animals have their peculiarities. Elephants are subject to many diseases, the most common and fatal of which is rheumatism. Monkeys and baboons generally die from bronchial affections and heart disease, and suffer much from typhoid fever. Animals of the feline race are most subject to dysentery and heart disease; and their prey, deer, antelopes, etc., are most liable to the same afflictions. Animals of the canine tribe are the healthiest, but too many wolves must not be kept together, or they will eat one another.

Marvels of Natural Gas.

The American Bankers' Association had a holiday recently, but the rare fun involved considerable hard work. The visitors encountered numberless phases of the fuel revolution consequent upon the introduction of natural gas. It is only two years since this revolution occurred, and now some 500 iron and glass industries in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa., are dependent on natural gas for fuel, and there are altogether some 20,000 consumers. So much is the utility of this fuel appreciated that most of the housemaids refuse to enter service in any family not using this gas as a fuel. The present consumption reaches the enormous bulk of more than 300,000,000 cubic feet daily in the industries and homes above referred to. As the steamer moved down the Monongahela with the hundreds of visitors on board, the scene for miles was one of such magnificence as had never before been witnessed by those unused to the phenomena, for the entire waterway was illuminated by great clouds of shifting fire high in air as the gas shot heavenward from the numerous tall stand pipes along the banks.

Other phenomena were studied. It has usually been considered a difficult feat to set the river afire, but they can do it from Pittsburgh. Suddenly a flame shot 500 feet into the air from the surface of the Allegheny, and that great jet, or rather bank of water was all flame. It was an odd sight to see a burning stream of water playing high in the air, but this gas will lift a heavy column of water and burn while it is doing it.

A little farther on and four great stand pipes 150 feet high shot upward great columns of gas which roared like thunder, and which were ignited by firing rockets into the shooting gas. Then a monster pillar of everchanging fire hung like a wide spreading cloud overhead, and the appearance was awful. The day's festivities closed with a visit to the great Westinghouse electric works.

How the Old Egyptians Worked.

Arnaudeau publishes in the Revue Scientifique an essay upon the question how the ancient Egyptians managed to transport and lift the immense rocks found on the top of temples and how they raised their obelisks. He thinks they took advantage of the rise of the Nile. Clothing a block with as much wood as was necessary to raise it a little from the ground they pushed it forward to where they wanted it to lie and held it in position while they removed the wood, which left it in the exact place it was to occupy. An obelisk was lifted horizontally and pushed to where they wanted to erect it. There they took wood away from the base and fastened it to the top, which caused the foot to sink and the top to rise.

When the Tide Goes Out.

A physician living on the seaboard thus writes: "Within the last five years, in a district embracing sixty square miles or so by the sea, I have noted the hour and the minute of no less than ninety-three demises in my own immediate practice, and every soul of them has gone out with the tide, save four who died suddenly by fatal accident." - [Medical Press.

Price of Pictures Past and Present.

In the days of Sir Joshua Reynolds very fine landscapes by such masters as Claude, Poussin, C. W. Ruyssdael, and Hobbema were to be bought for 200 or 300 guineas, and the highest for a Claude was £500 for that beautiful picture known as "The Enchanted Castle" in the sale of M. de Calonne's (the French Ambassador) collection in 1793 in London, and £300 for the same picture described in the sale catalogue as "a really beautiful" but which has now not been identified. The prices, which evince a high estimate of Claude before the days of modern landscape, are positively insignificant compared to those paid at auction during the last twenty years for landscapes and sea pieces by Turner, Constable, David Cox, Copley, Fielding, White, Collins, W. Muller, Tansfield, and Linnell. These go for thousands instead of hundreds of guineas. And Gainsborough comes into this honorable account now, though his landscapes while he painted them were thought little of, and he died leaving the passage and staircase of his rooms in Schomberg House, Pall Mall, numbered with them. Yet have we not seen at Christie's his "Market Cart," bought for the National Gallery so far back as 1825 at close upon \$1,000, and just twenty years ago at "The Great Wagon" for \$3,147 10s; in 1875 his "Justices of a Road" for \$3,465, and in 1883 "Peasants and Colliers Going to Market" £2,835? These are figures worthy of his genius. High prices for pictures by Crome, Patrick Nasmyth, George Vincent, Cotham, and others of the old school might also be quoted. And still more forcibly to show the increased appreciation of landscape art, the prices of pictures are not to be forgotten. "The Chill October" of Sir John Millais, which sold for £2,255 in the Mendel sale, 1875, and in the present season, his "Over the Hills and Far Away" for \$5,250. - [Nineteenth Century.

The Joke Put on the Lawyer. Leslie Coombs, a great friend of Henry Adams and popular stump speaker, used to tell a good story about Counselor Higgins. He was exceedingly adroit in defending a prisoner, and would sometimes almost laugh down an indictment for a small offense. A fellow (one Smith), being on trial for stealing a turkey, the counselor attempted to give a good-natured turn to the affair. "Why, gentlemen of the jury," said he, "this is really a small complaint any one would bring such a complaint into court; if we are going on at this rate we shall have business enough on our hands. Why, I recollect when I was at college nothing was more common than to go out foraging. We did not get the poultry too often in the same place, and there was no harm done, no fault found. Notwithstanding this appeal the jury convicted the prisoner. After the court rose one of the jury, a plain old farmer, meeting the counselor, complimented his ingenuity in the defense. "And now, S. J.," said he, fixing a knowing look upon him, "I should like to ask you a question. Which road do you take going home, the upper or the lower?" "The lower," replied the counselor. "Well, then, it don't matter. I was only going to observe that I had better jog along toward home and look up my chicken coop."

PLATO, who wrote over 2,200 years ago, states that the great island of Atlantis, filled with cities, etc., was absorbed by the ocean many years before his time.

Over-Worked Women.

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best restorative tonic. It is really a cure-all, but admirably fulfills a special purpose, being a most potent specific for all those chronic weaknesses peculiar to women. It is a powerful general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, dizziness and sleeplessness. In either sex, it favors the circulation of blood, and restores the system to its normal condition. It contains 30 papers, substantial evidence of its full merit. Warranted the best popular medical treatise published in English language. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid, and enclosed in a plain wrapper. Treatise sample free if you send no. Address: Above.

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That cannot be a healthy condition in which a few proper and the rest are un-der-stand.

Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Diseases of Children. Chronic Coughs and Bronchitis, can be cured by the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITE. Prominent physicians use it, testify to its great value, and read the following: "I used Scott's Emulsion for an obstinate Cough with Hemorrhages, Loss of Appetite, Emaciation, a speckled face, etc. All of these have now left, and I feel better than I have for years." - T. J. FINDLEY, M. D., Lone Star, Texas.

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