

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

The Terminal Limit of the Northern Pacific Land Grant.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The legal principles involved in the matter of the terminal limit of the Northern Pacific railway at Wallula, have been under investigation by assistant secretary Jenks, of the interior department, who has made a report thereon to secretary Lamar. The question arose upon an appeal by the railroad company from an order of commissioner Sparks, dated April 11, 1885, by which the order made by acting commissioner Harrison on the 20th day of March, 1885, changing the terminal limit of the land grant to the railroad on the east side of the road was revoked. The change would include in the grant about 97,000 acres of land south of the present and former limit. Mr. Harrison's decision was made at the instance of persons who claimed to have acquired rights under the railroad company south of the limit fixed by commissioner McFarland. Mr. Jenks' report covers the legislative history of the grant, and embodies an elaborate digest of the legal principles involved. The concluding paragraphs, which embody the assistant secretary's opinion, are as follows:

"As the order of Commissioner Harrison, of the 20th of March, 1885, enlarging the limit was wrong, then the order of Commissioner Sparks of the 11th of April, 1885, revoking that wrongful order, was right, revoking that wrongful order, was right. The only question, then, to be determined is: Was the order of the 20th of March erroneous? It is concluded that the basis of the order was erroneous, in that, instead of taking the general course of the last section of twenty-five miles, as required by statute, the whole length of 190 miles from Spokane Falls was taken arbitrarily, as the general course of the line to which the limit was drawn is at right angles. The order was erroneous in that while it left to the railroad on the west side any act of road the full benefit of the limits fixed on the 16th of August, 1881, it gave on the east side about 97,000 acres additional land. The order was erroneous in that it made the terminal limit broken through the terminus at Wallula, broken through a straight line and included 97,000 acres more land than would have been included by a straight line. The order was erroneous in that the petitioners at whose instance the change was made, were not authorized to represent the railroad, and were made without sufficient parties on record to justify the action of the commissioners. The fact that alleged settlers bought from the railroad company that which did not belong to the railroad company, but was the property of the government, would not furnish any substantial equity which the commissioners of the land office should have recognized. It was not shown that the officers of the land office, authorized to represent the government, did any act or neglected any duty by which the settlers were misled. The recognition of the doctrine that a purchase from one who had no title would establish an equity against the real owner, would be a departure from all principle. I think, therefore, that the position of the appellant is untenable."

Secretary Lamar's order, based upon this decision, is as follows: Upon consideration of the errors and irregularities which are pointed out, and the grounds for appeal are overruled, and the order of Commissioner Sparks of the 11th day of April, 1885, is affirmed. On application of the proper party, the subject of readjusting the limit according to the principles above indicated might with propriety be considered.

END OF SOFT SNAP.

The following is a list of the army officers now on detailed duty who will be compelled to join their regiments, in obedience to Secretary Endicott's recent order returning officers who have been absent four years, to their companies: Capt. J. F. Gregory, corps engineer; Capt. Clarence E. Dutton, ordnance department; First Lieut. C. B. Schofield, of Gen. Schofield's staff; First Lieut. James Allen, first cavalry; First Lieut. W. Greely, first cavalry; First Lieut. Robert F. Emmett, ninth artillery; First Lieut. H. H. C. Dunwoody, fourth artillery; First Lieut. Robert Craig, fourth artillery; First Lieut. Oscar Long, sixth infantry; Capt. Wm. Wherry, sixth infantry; First Lieut. Guy Howard, twelfth infantry; Capt. G. W. Davis, fourteenth infantry; First Lieut. Joseph A. Slader, fourteenth infantry; Capt. C. S. Roberts, seventeenth infantry; Capt. C. S. Wharton, first cavalry; Capt. G. S. L. Ward, twenty-second infantry; Capt. G. S. Mullins, twenty-fifth infantry.

A QUESTION OF FEES.

The attorney-general has decided that pension agents are not entitled to a fee for paying pension attorneys their fees. The law passed last winter fixing the compensation of pension agent repeals laws previously in force, which allowed them a fee of thirty cents for each case.

Special Delivery.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Beginning with October 1st, the special delivery system will be established in all cities where free delivery is now made and towns of over 40,000 population by the last federal census. Suitable supplies of the special ten cent stamps will be sent to any postmaster who may make application for them. These stamps can not be used for any other purpose than special delivery, and must be placed on letters in addition to the regular postage.

The Fund Growing.

CHICAGO, August 12.—At a meeting of the Grant monument board, different subscription books were examined and it was ascertained that the subscriptions have already exceeded the sum originally aimed at, \$40,000. As subscriptions are still being received at various newspaper offices and as a benefit is to be given at one of the theatres Thursday evening, which will return a large sum, the fund will probably far exceed the intended sum before the books are closed.

Telegraphic.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Kiernan's News says: "The deed conveying the Banker's and Merchant's Telegraph company to the United Lines Telegraph company was today surrendered to the president of the latter company. Under the scheme of re-organization the bonded indebtedness of the Banker's and Merchant's was reduced from \$10,000,000 to \$1,200,000. A large share of the new bonds will be taken by Mr. Stokes and his friends."

Aquatic Sport.

ST. PAUL, August 12.—Stone and Schillman rowed a race on Lake Calhoun this afternoon. Stone, giving Schillman fifteen seconds the start, distance, one mile and turn. Stone won by one length, in 14:40.

Another Judgment.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Judgment was entered today in favor of Elmer Whittaker against the insolvent firm of Grant & Ward

for \$31,388, in the proceedings brought in the supreme court, to which no defense was interposed. Judgment was recovered upon promissory notes of the firm of Grant & Ward made to the order of James D. Fish, which came into the hands of Mr. Whittaker, but were never paid.

Another Snub.

OTTAWA, ONT., August 12.—The attention of the state department having been called to the appointment of the fenian, James Whelan, of Buffalo, to the consulate of the United States at Port Erie, it is announced that nothing can be done in the matter at present, as the dominion government has not yet been officially notified of his appointment. It is understood that Whelan will not be recognized.

The Wisconsin Central.

MILWAUKEE, August 12.—The Wisconsin Central railroad has decided to build a road from Schleisnerville, its present southern terminus, thirty miles north of this city, to Chicago. Work will be commenced at once and the road will probably be completed by January 1st. It will make the last link of another through line between Chicago and St. Paul and Lake Superior.

The Deadly Toad Stool.

CLEVELAND, August 12.—The family of Daniel Ashbough, Jr., New Philadelphia, Ohio, was poisoned yesterday by eating toad stools. One boy died today. The mother and a young child are not expected to live until morning. Two girls, named Richardson, from the Dayton orphan home, who were visiting the family, are in a critical condition.

Another Wind Storm.

FERGUS FALLS, August 12.—Another heavy wind and hail storm passed over this section this evening, doing additional damage to grain. The wind blew fearfully, driving the rain in blinding sheets. The grain is mostly dead ripe now, and the heavy wind has blown down the ground, making it impossible to harvest it.

Give Him a Change of Necktie.

GRAND FORKS, August 12.—In the district court today the motion to dismiss the indictment against Miller, the murderer of Mrs. Snell, was argued. Judge McConnell held that the law of 1885 was not ext post facto, as claimed by the defense. The defense gave notice of a motion tomorrow for a change of venue.

Another Diabolical Plot.

LONDON, August 11.—Paul Augula and other Spanish refugees in London, under the surveillance of the Spanish government, have received information that a plot to assassinate King Alfonso has been arranged in England, and that emissaries had left England via France for the Spanish frontier.

Jamestown in Luck.

FARGO, August 13.—E. G. Bally, engineer for the construction of the James River Valley railroad has commenced active operations. He says the road will be completed from Jamestown to LaMoure by November 1st. It is generally believed this is in the interest of the Rock Island system.

"Funny" Whisky Barrels.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.—Another seizure of Peoria whisky was made yesterday in this city. The cargo numbered about 150 packages and was composed of "funny" barrels of the same pattern as those found in the wholesale liquor establishment recently seized.

Forty Miles from a Railroad.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., August 11.—President Cleveland and Dr. Ward reached Prospect house, upper Saranac lake, their destination, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. They had a pleasant, uneventful, buckboard ride of forty-seven miles from a railway terminus at Au Sable.

Something Wrong Summers.

MINNEAPOLIS, August 13.—Ellen B. Summers, a young girl of 17, has been a resident of Minneapolis one week. She came here from Wasca, and to-day made a complaint against J. Minicar, of the Milwaukee & St. Louis railway, charging him with seduction.

Pennsylvania Greenbackers.

CLEVELAND, August 12.—The state convention of the Pennsylvania greenback-national-labor party was held at Erie. Dr. N. C. Whitney, of Warren county, was nominated for state treasurer, and L. P. Rynder, of Butler county, was made chairman of the state committee.

Come to Dakota; Make no Delay.

URICA, N. Y., August 12.—It is reported that eight persons were killed and several fatally injured by a cyclone at Norwood. All the church steeples were blown down and one church demolished. Hail stones as large as a man's fist completely demolished the growing crops.

Killed by a Bull.

MINNEAPOLIS, August 11.—On Sunday evening, as H. and Stewart Pond, brothers, were leading a Holstein bull to their farm, the bull became unmanageable and attacked the men, lacerating them fearfully. Both men were killed almost instantly.

At Last.

NEW YORK, August 11.—It was announced this morning that the \$100,000 necessary to complete the pedestal for the Barthold statue of Liberty enlightening the world had been raised. The total collected by over 120,000 people is \$120,006.39.

Killed by His Own Gun.

FARGO, August 13.—Albert Treadwell, while hunting near Sykeston, Wells county, yesterday accidentally discharged his gun, the contents entering his breast and killing him instantly. He was a stranger, residence unknown.

No Longer Needed.

ST. PAUL, August 12.—General Anderson, chief engineer of the Northern Pacific railway is about to retire and the work hitherto done in the chief engineer's department will be turned over to assistant general manager Odell.

The Cruisers.

CHESTER, PENN., August 12.—R. W. Steele, president, and John B. Hoover, of the naval board appointed to take an inventory of the three cruisers, Chicago, Atlanta and Boston, arrived at Knoch's ship yard today.

Volcano.

NEW YORK, August 13.—News from Guayaquil, Ecuador, to July 23d, is to the effect that the volcano of Cotapaxi, is again in a state of eruption. One hundred families have been destroyed. Loss of life not known.

Morphine, then Morphine.

MINNEAPOLIS, August 11.—Mrs. R. J. Halcomb, proprietress of a laundry on Sixth avenue south, died this morning from the effects of morphine, which she administered last night with suicidal intent.

WOMAN AND HOME.

"DISHONORABLE" LABOR—A WOMAN'S CLUB—BRITISH BREEDING.

French Style of Cooking—Lemons—No Sex in Gullt—Babies—Unmarried Literary Women—Notes and Paragraphs—Tiles vs. Carpets.

New York Mail and Express.

The wonderful strides made by the tile-makers in their manufactures during the past ten years has become a serious thing for the manufacturers and dealers in carpets. "There is no doubt," said a Broadway carpet-dealer, "that the substitution of tiles for carpets and wood flooring will in time become universal. Even now these exquisite little blocks from the ovens of the tile manufacturers are used at the expense of less costly flooring. Some of them are much more beautiful than those found in the old Italian and Greek churches. The labor of the tile-makers are no longer confined to the manufacture of the plain, ugly colored blocks of concrete. Copies of the most elaborated art works, embodying all the delicate shades, are reproduced in the squares of clay. Sometimes each tile is a gem in itself; then again each tile represents only a portion of one immense design. When the public becomes educated up to the worth of the tile, I am afraid the carpet and wood companies must go."

That the fears of the carpet men are not unfounded is proven by the fact that in some of the most expensive houses in the city is tiled from garret to cellar. Not only is this the case in floors, but in decorations formerly wrought in wood, plush and velvet.

Thomas Nat. the caricaturist, was in his residence at Morristown, N. J., a mantle and fireplace built entirely of exquisitely wrought tiles, representing scenes from Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." Edwin Booth had in New York a home a cabinet wrought in a similar manner, while in many of the homes of the wealthy New Yorkers the wainscoting and ceilings are made of chaste and curiously designed clay squares. There is hardly a house among the upper tier that has not one or more jardiniere made of tiles. So also in ship architecture have these pretty little squares been utilized. The saloon and music room of the Red Star steamer Noordland are resplendent with tile.

One of the most curious specimens of tile flooring can be seen in the new Washington building, on Broadway, at Battery. The pieces are put in irregularly and give the effect of having been dumped indiscriminately into a mass of cement and trodden down to the smooth, hard surface there exposed.

"Dishonorable" Labor.

[Dr. Talmage's Sermon.] I denounce the idea prevalent in society that though our young women may embroider slippers and crochet, and make mats for lamps to stand in without disgrace, the idea of doing anything for a livelihood is dishonorable.

It is a shame for a young woman belonging to a large family to be inefficient when the father tells his life away for her support. It is a shame for a daughter to be idle while her mother toils at the wash-tub. It is as honorable to sweep houses, make beds or trim hats as it is to twist a watch chain. As far as I can understand, the line of respectability lies between that which is useful and that which is useless. I women honorable. If they do practical work, it is dishonorable.

That our young women may escape the curse of doing dishonorable work, I shall particularize. You may knit a tily for the back of an arm-chair, but by no means make the money wherewith to buy the chair. You may with delicate brush beautify a mantle ornament, but die rather than earn enough to buy a marble mantle. You may sell Italian, but never sing "Orionville" or "Old Hundred." Do nothing practical if you would in the eyes of refined society preserve your respectability.

I scout these fabled notions. I tell you a woman no more than a man has a right to occupy a place in this world unless she pays a rent for it. In the course of a lifetime you consume whole harvests and droves of cattle, and every day you live you breathe forty hogheads of good pure air. You may by some kind of usefulness pay for all this.

Objections to a Woman's Club.

[Uncle Bill's New York Letter.] An outlook of publicity seems likely to break up a woman's club before it is half formed. The project has been seriously entertained by a dozen of the matrons and maidens who bear the stamp of the very highest social approval. They effected an organization, and accepted the Union club as a model, to be modified in such particulars as the difference in sex demanded. The idea was to lease a house, and make it a restricted resort of fashionable women. But the thing has been all but abandoned, on the advice of Mrs. William Astor. There is no clear-headed than a woman of the social consequence of any conduct. She discerned the club project, and, as the seal of the Astor countenance was absolutely requisite, the movement ended there. Mrs. Astor said that fun would be made, in and out of print, of any strictly woman's club, no matter how conservatively it might be conducted.

"Look at Sorosis," she argued. "The leading members are butts for the ridicule of the world. Now, such women as Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony can stand it, for they have solid reputation in the world of reform. The very men who ridicule them in their absence are the ones to quickest take off their hats in their presence. They are famous and respected, and their membership in Sorosis is merely an incident in their career. But this proposed club would consist of women unknown except as figures in fashionable society, and it isn't anything against them as to say that they could not afford to be caricatured, as they certainly would be."

British Bad Breeding.

[London Queen.] Englishmen to their own women are both helpful and protecting, if a little more masterful than some of those women like; generous and giving, if always more than a little over-bearing, to all creatures that are weaker than themselves. When the ladies of a party are their private friends, or belong to their own special family, they may rely on being treated with consideration and protected against the consequences of their own comparative weakness. When they are strangers, and without private claims, they will find the tables for the most part turned, and, in the manners of the modern young man will be as much consideration as there is likeness between a bear and a poole—a crab apple and a Newton pippin. They are no more unselfish than the ordinary foreigner, and they are not so polite.

The annoyances to which young women traveling alone are often subjected is again by no means a proof that our politeness is intrinsic. If a lady meets an ordinary young

Englishman who does not know her, she meets some one who does not hold her worth of politeness, and who does not get out of his way to show her any. If she be pretty she stares at her, perhaps smiles, perhaps speaks; if she be of no personal attractiveness, and has only her womanhood at her claim, he leaves her emphatically to herself. Whatever she may be about to do—to pass through a doorway, enter a railway carriage, or an omnibus, or a lift, he pushes past her, though no one is hurried for time, and lets her follow a meekly after. The elder men are more courteous. They retain still a certain flavor of the stately old times when manners were a part of a gentleman's education, and politeness was one of the points of distinction between a courtier and a boor.

The French Style of Cooking.

[Chicago Herald Interview.] "French style," remarked the caterer, "is not only a peculiarity of cooking, but also of serving. It requires harmony in the preparation, as well as in the succession of the courses. If you want a dark soup you must follow it with fish with a white sauce, say salmon a la Bretonaise, then follows your dark roast and a light punch, and so on through the whole menu. If you want to give clear soup after the oysters, the French style requires baked fish, with a dark sauce to follow. The difference is in the basis of the soups and sauces, termed roux by the French. The dark basis is in reality nothing else than the juice of beef, the very incarnation of it, obtained by baking marrow bones and flesh very slowly in an oven the temperature of which is kept at a certain degree. The white basis is obtained from cream, flour, corn starch, butter and bouillon.

"The style is adopted for all American dinners worth noting, and consequently I think I am right when I say that there is no American style of cooking. The details may vary, but the principle is the same. For instance, people in New Orleans have their dishes higher seasoned than people in Chicago, and in consequence thereof they are more susceptible to the gout than we are, but the main idea of the French to alternate a dark course with a light one prevails all over this country. Unfortunately we see the French to much. Time and again you read of fourteen, seventeen and even twenty courses. For a fine dinner give me nine courses, not more—oysters, soup, fish, roast, punch to give the stomach a rest, entree, game, salad, and dessert—that is what I call a good dinner. If you ornament it properly it is a banquet fit for a king."

No Sex in Gullt.

[Mrs. Livermore.] Let us remember that there is no sex in guilt. Those voices which men condemn in women, and for which they relegate them to obscurity, and subject them to ostracism, are not to be condemned by women, who men are guilty of them. Social impurity taints the whole being, and untones and depraves the intellectual character, as all know who have worked among the fallen of our own sex. After twelve years of service on a board of directors of a Magdalen asylum, there is left in my mind an abiding conviction that no vice so damnable as the physical and moral, but the mental nature of that of licentiousness. Women are not more guilty of man's drunkenness than of his consuming lust. A liquor seller is not a greater foe to the happiness of woman, or of the community, than is an habitual libertine.

Feminine Privileges in the South.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.] How rapid a progress the women of the south are making in the matter of education is well shown by the University of Mississippi. It was but a few years ago that this university was thrown open to girls, but in that time they have forced themelves to the front, and this year they won all the prizes. A young lady has won the first honors and will consequently be the valedictorian. The senior class will be represented by a young lady among the speakers, as will be the juniors, while among the competitors for the sophomore prize doctors and still another of the "fair sex." The experiment tried at Oxford for admitting girls to the university with the same privileges as the male students can therefore be pronounced a success.

Spelling the Babies.

[St. Louis Republican.] Dress is the goal and guide-post to-day, and little girls scarcely out of bibs have balls, birthday fetes and dinner parties in their honor, keeping them awake in the night air in ridiculous finery, hours after refreshing sleep—so necessary to childhood and future womanhood—should have begun to make new blood and bones and brain matter. Dress, dress, dress. This is cultivated in the child from her infancy. Silk slips, valencienes lace overdresses, silk stockings on her poor little shankly legs, thin slippers and decollete gowns—these occupy the modern little inner's thoughts. It is not her fault that when grown she must refuse the man she loves because of his inability to keep up this panorama.

Usefulness of Lemons.

[Courier-Journal.] Bear in mind that lemons are the most useful fruit in domestic economy. The juice of half a lemon in a teacup of strong black coffee, without sugar, will often cure a sick headache. Lemon juice and salt will remove ordinary rust. If the hands are stained there is nothing that will remove the stains so well as lemon. Cut a lemon in half and apply the cut surface as if it were soap. Lemon juice is also a remedy for rheumatism, and for the so-called biliousness of spring. In the latter case, take the juice of a lemon before breakfast, the pulp may also be eaten, avoiding every particle of skin. Lemon juice with sugar mixed very thick and taken at intervals relieves coughs. It must be very acid as well as sweet.

Duties of Married Life.

[Gail Hamilton.] The duties of married life require the same qualities that the duties of unmarried life require—generosity, truth, patience, consideration, compromise, fidelity, largeness of heart. In married and in unmarried life alike, the highest happiness and the highest blessing require that you should often yield your own whim, taste, ease and pleasure, to the pleasure of another. It requires often the still harder duty of maintaining your own stand in opposition to the wish of another, and it requires the wisdom of high heaven to know certainly when to do the one and when to do the other.

Unmarried Literary Women.

[Medical Record.] A survey of the lives of later and literary women shows us two things: First, that most of them were either single, or if married were childless. Second, that they have been generally long-lived. The list of literary spinsters includes Fredrika Bremer, Emily Bronte, Hannah Moore, Harriet Martineau, Eliza Cook, Miss Sedgwick, Gail Hamilton, the Carys, Miss Dickinson, Maria Edgeworth, Mrs. Norton, Augusta Evans, Jane Austen; while that of childless women includes Mrs. Nichols (Charlotte Bronte), Mrs. Somerville, George Sand (H. Cress), George Eliot, Mrs. Melan, and Letitia E. London. Several have had one or two children only, for example, Mrs. Barrett Brown-

ing had one son, and Mrs. D'Arbly one son; Mrs. De Seignis, two children; Mrs. De Stael also had children.

It is no doubt true that both men and women of distinguished intellectual talents, and who are active brain workers, are liable to be childless or to have but few children. The world would soon be depopulated if it were filled with persons of great intellectual stature. The longevity of female brain-workers is simply in accordance with the established fact of the longevity of masculine brain-workers. Thus Hannah Moore died at the age of 83, Mrs. Summerville at the age of 92, Miss Mitford at the age of 98. At the time of her death Mrs. De Seignis was 70, Mrs. Bremer 84, Miss Edgeworth 83, Mrs. D'Arbly 88.

In Harmony with the Landscape.

A critic of interior decoration advances the idea in The Art Amateur that the wall of the room should be decorated in harmony with the landscape without. Rooms that command a green view should be warm in color, red, maroon, or citron. Our rooms should increase the beauty of the landscape. This is an excellent theory, but, as landscape change in tint with the season, it might create household disturbance to adhere to the theory. Fall and winter landscapes would require different tints from a summer tone.

Don't Kiss Pet Animals.

[Boston Budget.] Mothers should understand that the excessive habit of handling and kissing pet cats and dogs is often dangerous. Pampered animals are very liable to diseases of mouth, throat or stomach. Their excitements bred by the children who fondle them frequently create sickness, and sometimes death, the cause not being even suspected. A medical writer says: "It is a source of danger that should be widely known and prevented."

Marrying Men to Reform Them.

[Rev. Sam Jones, Revivalist.] Some women are fools—the biggest fools in the world. They marry men to reform them. Down in one place in Georgia all the girls took a notion that they would marry the young rascals about the village and reform them. And before long there were more little "whip-cord will" widows around there than you could shake a stick at.

"The Milkmaid."

[Boston Transcript.] A new way of arranging the draperies of tennis costumes is called "the milkmaid," and the folds are drawn through a loop at the side in a way intended to suggest that in which Dolly fastens up her skirts. A kerchief over the shoulders and a wide-brimmed hat makes the young women look like so many Patiencees.

Bread Jelly.

[Journal of Chemistry.] What English people call "bread jelly" is a light and nourishing article for weak stomachs, in some cases preferable to the oatmeal or wheat porridge. It is made by steeping stale bread in boiling water, passing it through a fine sieve while still hot. It may be eaten alone or after being mixed and boiled with milk.

Lengthwise Tucks.

[Boston Transcript.] Lengthwise tucks! What bad fairy ever put the idea of using them into a dressmaker's head! A plait means something, and a horizontal tuck, although not pretty, may be used so as to make a good border. But a lengthwise tuck looks like nothing but misplaced needlework.

Pity the Nurse.

[Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.] We are accustomed to pity the trials of the school-marm who has to labor six hours a day with forty children. Don't say we told you, but the nurse who tends one baby ten hours a day is entitled to 80 per cent of the sympathy and all the gate money.

Tendency in Ornamentation.

[Philadelphia Record.] The tendency of the period is for articles useful and ornamental made of the various sorts of metal. Iron enters largely into the decoration of hall and library. The fashionable bed-room is furnished as largely as may be in glittering brass.

Gilded Hairpins.

One of the results of the Japanese exhibition in London is something very like an eruption of gilded hairpins, thirty being seen in one coil sometimes.

In a Nutshell.

"This is my wife; she is very entertaining, and I am highly pleased with her," is the way a Natick, Mass., man, just married, introduces his wife.

The Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria has a passion for manufacturing jewelry, and labors under the instruction of a working jeweler.

The time when carpetings and upholsterings must all be made to match has gone by. The rule now is harmony, and not monotony.

The Japanese government proposes to decorate ladies who have distinguished themselves for the benefit of the country.

Courier-Journal: Woman's education is defective, so is man's, but it is far more practical than that of woman.

It has been said of England that her three proud reigns were woman's—Elizabeth, Queen Anne, Victoria.

Love flies out of the window when a man discovers that his wife snores, and likes raw onions.

Selling Hams in Gotham.

[New York Letter.] A New York grocer says that hams are sold as customers may desire, either by actual weight or by the weight marked on them by the packer. As a ham loses by evaporation when hung up, the actual less than the marked weight, but the price is brought up to make these things even to the grocer. Thus a fifteen pound ham having lost a pound, would sell at 16 cents a pound or at 15 cents by marked weight, the grocer getting \$2.25 by the first method and \$2.25 by the second. "The customers therefore," says the grocer, "frankly 'are the perfect lords of the establishment. If they want hams at actual weight we shall accommodate them with the greatest pleasure; if they prefer the marked weight we shall sell them with marked esteem."

Interesting War Relic.

[Boonville (Mo.) Advertiser.] There is an interesting war relic in "Triggs pasture," east of town, which was used as a camping ground by the soldiers in the civil war. On several of the trees may be seen hitching straps, which were tacked there by the men while in camp to fasten their horses. The trees have grown around and over the straps, and now only an inch or two can be seen, and the leather of this is the same color, outwardly, as the bark of the tree.

He Answered It.

[Exchange.] An applicant for appointment on the Kansas City police force received a blank to fill out, one of the questions being, "What is the general state of your health?" To this he appended "Missouri."

BEER AND BRITISH LABOR.

The Astonishing "Temperance" Views Advanced by English Farmers.

[Boston Commercial Bulletin.] In the county of Heris I stopped to talk with a farmer who was cutting down his tall, handsome hay rick and loading the hay for the London market. He was a lively, progressive sort of a man, who had been an emigrant to Australia, and, after a long residence there, had again returned to the home farm in England, and like many others who had lived years away from England, he had returned with many broad ideas in his mind. Speaking with him of the bad beer-drinking habits of the English laborers, he said the great trouble was they would not use the beer in moderation. A moderate use of beer he thought might be beneficial to the children, and he would tell me what his idea of moderation in the matter was. He replied that in haying time, which in old as in New England is a period when the farm-hand is expected to work unusually hard, a laboring man ought to be able to get along on a gallon of beer a day. If the men would put up with about that quantity beer would not hurt them.

These very astonishing "temperance" views I afterward heard advanced by other quite intelligent English farmers. In giving the statement of the vast number of arrests for drunkenness that are annually made in England, an American ought to remember that laws are probably more strictly enforced in England than in any other country on the face of the earth. I found that many English laborers seemed to live almost entirely on beer. A very little bread and a large amount of beer seemed to make up their daily sustenance. I remember seeing an English laborer who had himself abstained its use, holding up before me a very small loaf of bread—a loaf about the size of a coffee cup—and exclaiming: "See this; one of our hard workers will make a day's food of this, if you will give him beer enough to go with it." I used frequently to see these beer-drinkers sitting in the tap-rooms at all times of the day, but they were most in the habit of swarming into these places at night.

It is often the custom for a little cliqu of British workmen to sit down around the plain pine table in the beer-house and begin the evening by ordering a quart pewter pot of beer between them. They pass this around from mouth to mouth with a "drink, mate," chatting the while. When the mug is exhausted it is "Here, misus, another pot of beer;" and so they keep it up until the evening is over. The quantity of beer an English workingman will get away with is certainly astonishing. A Bedfordshire man told me of a neighbor of his who was what they termed a "bread-and-ale chess carper;" that is, a carpenter who has no regular job