LADIES' COLUMN.

Weekly Comments on Fancies, Fashions and Foibles, as Seen Through Gazette Spectacles.

Flowers the Decoration of Spring Costumes, Buttons and Ribbons Minor Ornaments.

Household, Seed-Sowing and Harvesting. Parlor and Pantry—Hints and Helps.

Consciousness of duty well performed, no doubt, as Ella Wheeler Wilcox says, takes some of the bitterness from a woman's cup of sorrow at having missed a man's honest love, but consciousness of being well dressed, to the average woman, is compensation for a whole chapter of ills in life, and "a man's honest love" generally falls into rank when like a conqueror she comes forth arrayed in her panoply of victory.

Veritably a conqueror; earth, sea and air pay tribute, and men who are themselves leaders in such trivial affairs as conventions, caucuses and the like, bow the neck most submissively to the yoke a well costumed woman puts upon it, if the fair enslaver will only remember to conceal its form with bright tinted ribbons, and to carefully protect any places where it might pall with gay flowers.

Ribbons and flowers, how full of suggestion are the words! and Dame Fashion, dear, kindly old dame, says to her followers: "My pretty dears, wear them wherever you can and just as red, as yellow and as blue as you like" But, moved by what Macaulay terms in the history of the morals of nations "spasms of virtue," she says: "Do not disturb the pretty songsters of the woods; spare these gentle denizens that charm both eye and ear"

Flowers find place this spring wherever it is possible to put them; entire fronts of evening gowns are made of them; the airy structure that covers the head and the parasol that shields from Sol's fierce rays are each adorned profusely. Straw round hats covered with lace have garlands of lilies of the valley, cornflowers, jonquils and dandelions; lace bonnets form a framework for roses, poppies and leaves of gilt, that completely hide the material except so far as it appears in a long scarf attached to the bonnet and is brought round the neck, the long ends falling nearly to the bottoms of the skirt. Flower trimmed parasols are only used in full dress, the flowers the outline of the ribs from top to bottom and finishing there with cluster. Daintiness is the ruling idea of dress at present, and French milliners cater to it by perfuming the artificial flower with the odor that nature bestowed upon the real.

Eccentricities intrude in matters of dress and are at present nowhere more marked than in the capote that has now become a cap-bonnet from which all high trimmings are discarded, and it is made to lie close and flat to the head. The prettiest are of fine straw, with a border of crushed roses fitting neatly to the hair, and tied on by a fanchon of lace d'esprit.

Another freak is the lowering of dress necks by abolishing the military collar. Now as a pretty throat is a rare beauty and is seldom found beyond the rosebud age, many are using tulle about the throat and to fill in the V, it being a wonderful softener of sharp outlines and faded complexions.

In the list of whimsicalities may be classed buttons, for, while it is true that many frocks show no sign of fastening, and the woman seems to emerge from the enfoldings of her gown like a lily from its sheath, it is equally true that buttons have a renewed interest, in that girls adopt their flower in a button and always wear it, although it appears in different devices on different gowns. Pansy buttons are favorites and are very pretty with their rich dark colors over the fabric of walking dresses or teagowns. Young girls wear daisy buttons or buttercups, these last being done in one instance that a Broadway jeweler tells of in pure gold. Sweet pea buttons are delicately colored in pale pink and blue, and are exact copies of the natural flower nodding from the button-holes up and down the gown. Enamelled flowers when not used for buttons are turned into pins and then used in a dozen places, scattered over the front of the bodice, or, much more effectively, to catch up the draperies, the ribbons and laces on skirt and bodice in bewildering coquettish ways.

A spring novelty is the lace cloak. Copying those of cloth, it covers the entire person, and if not so good a hide-all as its heavier models, it freshens and beautifies a faded or plain silk worn beneath, and though strictly adapted to carriage and evening wear, is frequently seen on the street. It is of hand-wrought black lace, with full, long sleeves, and ribbons fluttering from neck to ground. The accompanying cut gives an idea of it.

Nun's veiling will be in favor this season. Mauve color has come back, with a white moire ribbon sash and knots. The yoke is made of Venetian point. A bodice is also used in the make up of this material, and much ingenuity is displayed in giving variety to its fashioning; there is no lack of taste in the adjustment of its folds and plaits to show the figure to the best advantage. The cut given is a style of French origin, and this basque bodice is of nun's veiling bordered by silk folds of the same color, which spread from the waist to the neck as a full front; an arrangement especially becoming to slender figures. The collar and tabs, also pointed plastron and tabs on sleeves, are of velvet of a hue to correspond with the bodice.

Gloves have their whim and caprices of the spring. The glove which is the whim of the hour has Vandyke points of white kid inserted at the top. You will see this odd contrast on black, on maroon, on blue and gray, and even on a pale sage green. Take them on this latter color you might think the wearer was trying to disguise her hands as fair imitations of lilies, the points being shaped after the fashion of white flower petals. Broad bands of white stitching go with the Vandykes to help out the effect.

SMALL CHILDREN'S CLOTHES.

The first short dresses worn by children from six months to one year old (by boys and girls alike), are yoke slips of nainsook made just short enough to escape being trod upon as the child walks. These little slips have a round or pointed yoke of fine tucks, with feather stitching or embroidery between, with sleeves slightly full at the wristband, and full skirt hemmed and tucked below, then gathered to the yoke. For the second year, "baby waist" dresses are made with belt, yoke, and full skirt; these have very deep yoke, with short space (yet full) between the yoke and belt. A sash of the nainsook with trimmed ends may be added at the sides of the belt, and tied behind in a large bow.

Girls continue to wear such dresses until they put on guimpe waists, and indeed until they are ten or twelve years old, but to show that baby boys are boys, more boyish looking dresses are put on them when they are two and one-half years old. Thus for boys are one piece dresses of pique made with round plaited waist and skirt, with much larger plaits sewed to the waist under a belt. The front of the waist has a box plait down the middle, with six small side plaits on each side of it. A turned down collar, open in front and back, is trimmed with linen braid put on in curves. Rows of curled linen braid are across the front plaits of the waist and the very large box plait of the skirt; the remainder of the skirt may be either in large kilt plaits or in box plaits. The belt and the sleeves are also braided.

The new Louis Quinze suits of pique for boys three to five years old dispense with a separate blouse of nainsook, and have instead a full puffed front (like a Fedora vest) of all over embroidered muslin, sewed on the front of the pique underwaist, to which the kilt skirt of pique is sewed. The sailor suit also reappears for boys of three to five years or more, made of pique, either plain white, or with tiny dots of blue or red, or with colored stripes or cross rows on either white or buff ground.—[Harper's Bazar.

RIBBONS.

Ribbon, about two to three inches wide, is looped at the throat and allowed to fall very long, caught in at the waist; this is principally on cotton and other morning gowns. Wide sashes of black moire are worn, and look well at the back under short black jet and lace mantles. They are most popular, in all colors, and so are the wide pongee sashes, with both day and evening gowns. Stripes of white pongee silk and lace insertion, divided with silver cord (in the piece), or in black, and also grenadine and lace stripes, are used for draperies. Striped materials are much cut on the cross, and draped diagonally. The new shot canvas with borders is extremely fashionable; so are printed foulards and soft silks, shot satin, with stripes, and also worked lawns. Shot silk petticoats, with "pinked" flounces, are popular, and, indeed, shot silk is in everything and in the height of fashion.

COMMENCEMENT DRESS.

A white woof for commencement is made with a full round skirt upon which is a deep hem with three rows of picot edged ribbon laid on above it. The waist has a gimp of shirred net and clusters of tucks alternating with ribbon forming a point in the back with a full wide sash draped from the point. The sleeves are tucked in bands, which encircle the arm, the tucks running lengthwise, thus forming little puffs between the bands. Ribbon is worn folded in so that both picot edges are visible above the collar and in the sleeves. The ends at the throat are tied in a pretty prim cravat.

SEASIDE TOILET.

The light seaside toilet can be made up in organdie, chalil or any thin, delicate fabric. Bands of embroidery are put on the skirt, or in some cases it may be inserted before it is plaited. The sleeve is divided by several rows of shirring a finger length below the shoulder seam. The waist has a plastron of embroidery to match the skirt, and a soft ribbon is passed several times around the waist before it is tied in front, a little to one side. The same ribbon ornaments the bottom of the sleeve and the parasol.

NOTES.

Loose gloves are now worn by women as well as men.

Amber jewelry is likely to have another run of popular favor.

Crepaline is a material likely to be favored for dressy summer toilets.

Gay Roman sashes are shown so wide that gathered bodices are made from them.

Wistaria is the name of a new shade which is between a crushed strawberry and violet. Rosy lilac would better describe it.

Lace jabots are again favored as a trimming for dressy basques, and are especially effective with a single revers of velvet.

Spangled crepe de chine is seen in some of the elaborate evening dresses for the gay season at Bar Harbor and Newport.

The latest London fad is to wear about the neck a lace scarf so long that the ends barely miss being trodden on when the wearer walks.

Very many of the new bodices are trimmed down the back to match the vest front, a style liked by those who find the severe, unadorned tailor fashion too trying.

Household.

"Benevolence in trifles, or the preference of others to ourselves."—[Lord Chatham. A definition of politeness that, while it fits all phases of life, is peculiarly adapted to the relations of home. Some one has said that trifles make up the sum of human life, and if benevolence in trifles is exercised, to this axiom may be added the sum of human happiness as well. The son whose mother early teaches him preference to others, is day by day teaching him to occupy a grand place in a larger field and helping him to overcome an insidious foe whose grasp upon his nature will, if unmolested, so tighten and strengthen as to leave him only a concrete mass of selfishness, whose very heart has become so completely ossified that no tender emotion can enter, and that will never respond to any call that should excite divine impulses in the human breast.

The great difficulty a mother has is in so guarding and checking her motherlove that it shall not minister to the inborn selfishness of her children's human nature. Mother's tender solicitude, mother's utter unselfishness is likely to become so much a matter of course to the little ingrates as to excite no comment or inspire no spirit of emulation; and this is especially true of the boys, for mothers are not blameless in the matter of selfish, exacting husbands. If there is to be any tyranny at home, let it be relegated to the mother; let her demand from her sons preference to herself above all others; let the boys be taught how best to assist her in domestic duties, to see that she has the most comfortable place in the room, that the best at the table is hers, and that in all possible ways her labors are lightened by willing hands.

Custom, finding its origin in the ages of the world's history when woman's place in domestic life was only one remove from that of a beast of burden, has down even to the present exempted boys from household duties, but as times change, training should change with them and around the hearthstone is the nucleus of the expansive growth of woman's life. Unless mothers show themselves to be something more than their children's slaves there is little hope for a practical advancement of woman in the wider sphere she is ambitious of occupying.

For the sake of the daughters of to-day mothers ought to teach lessons of politeness and usefulness to their boys It is true in after years society will compel a varnishing of etiquette, but being only a varnish it will scarce conceal, and eventually will certainly leave exposed the coarse fibre of a savage nature.

The boy's nature is genuine and malleable, the little fellow who is taught to say "if you please," "thank you," and utter simple greetings, is having the tiny spark of kindliness fanned into a heart-warming flame, and so soon as his baby cap is exchanged for a hat atop his sunny curls, if he be taught to lift it to a lady or his superior in age, is being taught a lesson of respect that will exert an elevating influence and manifest itself throughout all the ramifications of the checkered career awaiting him, in fact it will prove before many years actual stock in trade. The boy who has been taught to approach his superior respectfully, has been first taught that he has superiors, and feeling this his manner will be such as to attract rather than repel, and those from whom he solicits favors will listen, and comply if possible, for a favorable hearing is almost a request granted.

Whatever may be the future field the sons of the household occupy, if "benevolence in trifles," has been thoroughly engrafted, the fruit bearing will satisfy the mother hand that put it there, and the boy grown to manhood will in after life have cause to kiss your wrinkled worn fingers, and invoke heaven's blessing, on the head now grey and trembling, that so wisely planned his boyhood's training that he has now grown to the full stature of a man.

Ah, mothers! sow the seed, never mind the petulance, think not of the toil, do not be discouraged and fall into the easier way of yielding to the petty tyranny of the dear boy. Take heart, it is seed-sowing now, let no tares creep in, for in after years they will grow together and the reaping will be sadness to your heart, disappointment to some mother's daughter, and who can tell the sheaves of sorrow that shall be the ingathering for the reaper himself if selfness be fostered in heart now tender and open to the hallowing influences of a wise mother's moulding government.

RECIPES.

Strawberry Pyramid—Crush a pint of ripe strawberries with a pint of sugar; beat the whites of four eggs to a froth, then beat all together until it stands in a pyramid.

Crust for One Pie—To one teacup of flour add a pinch of salt and half a teaspoon of baking powder. Mix in half a teacup of butter, and wet with ice water Handle lightly, roll thin and bake quickly.

Parisienne Potatoes—Parisienne potatoes are raw potatoes cut in blocks or balls, and cooked slowly in hot fat until a golden brown.

Corn Muffins—Two cups of corn meal, two cups of flour, two eggs, salt, one pint of sweet milk, half-cup of butter, two teaspoons of baking powder, beaten thoroughly. Bake in gem pans.

Something New in Cooking Eggs—An excellent way of cooking eggs is to break them in boiling milk without beating; cook slowly, stirring now and then. When done soft, pour into a dish and add a little pepper, salt and butter.

A Simple Dessert—A delightful dessert is made by lining the side of a mold with sponge cake and the bottom with sliced bananas. Fill the mold with stiff whipped cream. Set it on ice till eaten.

Look Out for Cholera—Magaire's Benne Plant.

Forty-five years' infallible specific for diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus, flux, children's teething; and if taken in time a sure preventive of Asiatic cholera.

CAPTAIN MARY MILLER.

A Woman Who Runs a Steamboat Just as Well as a Man Can.

Safety Valve.

Some years ago there was a small steamer plying on the Mississippi river and officered by Captain Miller. He was still young, though in a responsible position, and was but lately married. So fond of his wife, moreover, that he could not bear to leave her at home, as did the other river captains, but carried her back and forth with him trip after trip, between New Orleans and Memphis She grew in time quite familiar with his duties, and during a sudden illness of her husband assumed command of the boat, and managed her so well that the mates and roustabouts acquired a wholesome respect for her authority and judgment. Later the husband died, and having nothing but his salary as captain and part ownership in the boat, the widow found herself under the necessity of doing something for her living. Such a thing was quite without precedent, but she went before the proper authorities, passed a searching examination as to her qualifications and was permitted to assume the command of the boat, under the title of Captain Mary Miller. She has retained the position ever since, finally securing entire ownership of the little steamer, and is a great favorite all along the line of ports that lie between the two points of her route. Now there is a company playing in Boston a little steamboat drama, entitled "Captain Mary Miller," founded upon the stirring experiences of the first female steamboat captain.

My Little Girl

Had a dreadful and a very alarming cough, that at one time, after trying every prescription, we feared from her not receiving any benefit, that serious results would follow. I was advised to try Taylor's Chase's Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein. The prompt cure was the result. T. Cox, Big Island, Va.

GIRLS IN THE HOME.

Marion Harland on the Education of Our Daughters--Girls Who Are Disagreeable at Home.

Young Women Who Are Queens Before They Have Been Princesses—Young Women Who Mature Too Quick.

The Gratitude of Girls for Parents—Some Wise Words for Mothers and Daughters to Read and Heed.

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Written for Gazette.

DOUBTLESS to travesty the worthy ecclesiastic's pronunciamento anent the strawberry, "God could have made a sweeter creature than a pure, lovely, sensible girl, but He never did!"

But it is only in the New World that, for the usually brief period of her sojourn and maiden meditation in the parental home, she is apotheosized.

"When the girls come home from school for good," is the date at which efflorescence begins in the homestead when walls and windows and floors and furniture put on their beautiful garments, and the doors are flung hospitably wide for friends and admirers Papilia enters her kingdom with the feeling that it is a special creation for her, and her only, and those who gave her life are chiefest among her courtiers. Life is never so fresh and fair to any other of her father's children as to her at her debut. She seems to herself to begin then really to live.

Provided—her wings have not been unfolded before they were grown.

The proviso is grave and broad, and merits more than a passing remark. A prematurely ripened fruit, as blossoms dwarfed in the forcing, as all kinds of manufacture turned out in haste from crude materials—so is the girl (not Ours this time, thank Heaven!) who at fifteen assumes the place and prerogatives of twenty.

How well we know her through much seeing! Knowing, pert, self satisfied, slow to hear and quick to utter her whole mind, she sets our teeth on edge after the manner of early summer apples, tough with thin, uncured juices. She is generally the eldest or the only girl in the home. Mothers are unfortunately prone to hasten the maturity of such in the desire to have a young lady in the house. Back of this superficial and childish desire to set the pretty toy in place lies the natural and touching longing to relive her own life, impatience to falsify the pessimistic sigh:

"There is in Life but one short Spring,
And it can ne'er return."

The mother would see herself take root again and blossom anew in autumn. This reproduction of our individual girlhood, with its fancies, hopes, loves and raptures, is one of the sweetest of the peculiar joys of motherhood. It is not a figure of poetic speech that we are "courted in our girls." A cool head is required for the patient waiting until time brings the consummation to us of the beautiful dream, and a strong hand must hold back the eager, ignorant child who would overleap the boundary set by nature and reason.

Miss Pert keeps grown people's hours and looks older each day for the loss of "beauty sleep." She reads grown people's books, has her say—and a liberal share of it—in grown people's talk, snubs her mother unsparingly, schools her father, hectors the younger children, and orders the servants; is delighted when she is mistaken for nineteen, especially affects the society of men, and in nothing else is so successful as in making herself the most disagreeable specimen of animated nature that ever invited classification from a modern Goldsmith or Cuvier.

She has her beaux at a preternaturally early age, and is omnivorous of admiration. By the time Our Girl—who has been sent to bed at 9 o'clock and otherwise treated as a growing student until she is eighteen—is ready to take her place as a young woman in the society selected by her mother and entered under her mother's chaperonage, Miss Pert is blase, discontented, and already beginning to "go off." Critics, who remember her as "on the course four years ago," are skeptical as to her reputed age; "eligibles" begin to look away from her to "rosebuds" and gossips hint that she is "a long time on hand." She lost the best things of childhood; she can never taste the morning freshness of girlhood. Her hasty foot has brushed the dew from clover and daisies; she never filled her lap with violets and her roses are all full-blown.

It is cruel, cruel! and so impolitic when viewed from a utilitarian standpoint that the silliest mother might see the unwisdom of ruining her child's "prospects" in life by crowding her, unfinished, into the show-window.

Said the mother of grown girls to me, twenty odd years ago:

"Take all the comfort you can get in your daughters while they are babies. When they are grown to womanhood they will be nothing but care and anxiety."

I did not credit the statement then, I utterly repudiate it now. But it is easy to see why she and others should hold the opinion. Our Girl is made queen when she should be only a princess and a subject. Her dominion is violence done to natural laws. Her mother may be inferior to her in intellect and education. The disparity may be so far on the wrong side that the daughter blushes to present her parent to her choice friends. The case is by no means uncommon. We rise fast in America, each generation recording a higher water-mark than the preceding, and old-fashioned people soon get out of their depth. The busy house-mother has not time to keep up with the age (or so she thinks) when the children are small, and when leisure comes she is old and cannot (or will not) depart from her way.

I dare say the royal family of England could tell some odd tales of their intolerance with the Queen-Mother's obsolete whims, but there is no talk of a regency or of abdication. The mother of every home is a born sovereign, and only death should wrest the sceptre from her hand Failure to comprehend and submit to this simple clause of home rule explains the anomalous condition of many households. Primogeniture is a dead letter, or ought to be, during the parents' lifetime.

Obedience to this principle is for the good of the daughter no less than for the mother's comfort and happiness. The child matures evenly and gradually in her appointed corner of the home garden. The practice of docility does not impair strength. The first duty of one born in the purple and destined to rule in time is to learn how to obey. Gentle deference to parental authority imparts a charm to Our Girl's deportment which is too often wanting from that of most of our fair countrywomen. So pretty and engaging is this touch of velvety softness to character and behavior that one might suppose shrewd Miss Pert would cultivate a semblance of it as a means of captivation.

"My dear mother," I heard an accomplished young lady say to her excellent and by no means unrefined parent, "I wish you would not talk of what you do not understand. There is not a word of truth in what you have been saying!"

I was not surprised, some weeks thereafter, to hear the dear old lady say quietly, as if stating an indubitable truth: "It would be well if mothers were killed off by law, and got out of the way as soon as their children are grown and settled in life There is nothing left for them to do in the world after that. I think"—with a gleam of bitter humor—"that the insects have the best of it who die directly after depositing their eggs where they will be taken care of without the parents' help"

Our girl can not afford, for her own sake, to go without the elevating influences of the interim passed under the mother's wing when book-lessons are ever and the prince is still but an ideal. Now or never is the season when she can repay in kind the wealth of loving kindness she has received from father and mother since she drew her first breath; return it in such grateful lavishness that they will account it recompense beyond desert, full measure pressed together shaken down and running over, given into bosoms a thrill with renewal of life. The helping hand she lays to the daily burdens that begin to oppress the mother's shoulders is being trained for skillful work in her own home; even the forbearance she is called upon to exercise when physical infirmity makes the gentle mother peevish and the strong father unreasonable prepares her to control temper and tongue in the day when responsibilities as yet unknown shall harass her.

The home to her is the Lord's own school for the right discipline of character. The gradations prescribed by nature are safe and easy. Childhood should have its perfect work before it is developed into girlhood, not be displaced by it. Womanhood and matronhood succeed in the Father's gracious time, with breathing spaces between that make life full and fair.

MARION HARLAND.

"Caution—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. None other genuine.'

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the postoffice at Fort Worth, Tex., Monday, May 28, 1888. To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised letters" and give the date of the list; also, all letters advertised shall be charged with 1 cent, in addition to the regular postage, to be accounted for as part of the postal revenue as per section 590, page 246, United States postal laws.

Ladies.

Anderson, Mattie
Anderson, Kate
Battle, Ella
Bailey, Lue
Belle, Mary J
Blythe, Mary
Brown, Madan
Cantrell, Immogene
Calhoun, Mollie
Calloway, Virgie
Cummings, Mollie
Dunkins, Mary
Ford, Annie
Frazier, Emma
Freeman, Mrs Geo
Garden, Mrs Louis
Gerry, Minnie
Gibson, Mrs Mattie (2)
Hammond, Mrs S E
Harbert, Bettie
Harris, Mrs Mike
Honrigan, Lizzie
Hubbard, Mamie
Jarvis, Sallie
Jemison Mary
Lane, Elvira
Lee Nannie
Lewis, Ellen col (2)
Lige, Mollie
Lucas, Minnie
Malone, Mary A
Man, Norman
Milhouse, Sarah F
Murphy, Mrs
Murphy, Kate
Nations, Mrs M J
Pierce, Lelia M
Stegall, Lue
Spence, Helen M (2)
Spencer, Stiler
Swidwach, Lawana
Smith, R Maggie
Shane, Les
Shelton, Daisey
Scott, Ida
Sanders, Lue
Thompson, Mrs A
Thompson, Mrs E D
Thomas, Cora col
Taylor, Amanda S (2)
Wright, Ada
Wright, Lue
Wolf, Margaret
Wilson, Belle
Williams, Annie (3)
Williams, Lucinda
Wiggins, Elvira
Wigg, Mrs A W
Whitmore, Mrs E J
Ware, Miss M F
Wainscoatte, Ollie

Gents.

Allison, Henry
Akin, Osborn
Amiket, Henry
Baker, Willis (2)
Bettensen, Geo P
Benedict, O M
Bossen, Luther
Boone, Daniel
Briggs, Geo
Brown, Pierce
Brown, Frank H
Brooks, George
Brooks, W T
Bushong, Joseph L
Buckner, Rueben
Catching, J I
Cassimere, William
Carey, Thomas Hugh
Cardwell, J T
Cunningham, I I
Curtis, Oscar
Cunningham, James
Cheney, Geo
Chambers, G F
Clavington, C
Cox, J P
Coalman, Berla
Crowder, Joe
Celor, E M
Davis, U S
Davis, R A
Dixon, L
Dixon, E B
Dent, John T
Durkey, William
Estes, J H
Finney, Cassio
Flory, Samuel
Farris, W
Foster, Frank
Freeman, Willie Y
Fuller, Mrs
Gaines, S
Garett, Marlin B
Grey, William
Hasberry, J W
Haker, E H
Hadsell, Chas
Hedley, Mr
Hatcher, Mr
Haley, J B
Henderson, M F
Hickery, Westley
Hamid, William
Hicer, Willis
Hughes, James
Isaac, John M
Irwin, Marion
Jeffery, S R
Jennings, James
Johnson, Matt
Johnson, E J
Jones, Z H
Kelly, J W
Kyzia, —
Leonard, L
Leavey, C
Lockhart, Wm P
Lostello, T E
Long, Henry
Lubbers, Ernest
Luff Edmond
Maddox, R S
Manchester, Bert
Moss, Haskins
Miller, H
Morrill, W C
Moon, W H
Murray, C A
McWhorton, T
McLean, H
McShaw, John
McDonough, Mr
McDaniel, Will
McConnell, John
Nixon, Henry J
Nichols, Rev Wilson (2)
Nice, W A
Old, J M
Oliver, John
Overton, Oron B C
Purcey, Wm
Pope, James
Pague John
Phillips, James
Perry, Pete
Peterman, W
Palmer, W W
Parsley, J W
Parmley, Roscoe
Page, J B
Russel, J R
Rogers, Wm C
Roberts, Albert
Robertson, Jim
Robertson, Lewis
Robinson, James
Rice, Jon
Rigbs, John
Reed, J C
Rankin, R R
Surbrook, Charles
Suber, W W
Stewart, Robt
Stuart, C J
Stuart, Jasmire
Sellers, E J
Smith, O D
Settle, William
Smith, Walter S
Smith, New.on
Smith, T J
Smith, J W
Snook, John M
Snow John
Snell, Frank
Sharp, J W
Sanders, E H
Turner, J W
Tinsley, Jas H
Tierce, John
Thomas, J W
Tesch, Charles
Taylor, W B
Taylor, Lon
Tabs, Loveless
Uhlig, G R
Wright, John
Wright, A J
Woody, J E
Wilkenson, E S
Willingham, W K
Webster, Billy
Webster, S W
Wetmore, F W
Wetbon, L
Wells, W W
Watson, E B
Watson, Jessie
Watkins, W A
Walden, A W (2)
Wallace, Timothy
Wall, S A
Want, W W
Wade J M (2)
York, Dr W T
Yarborough, Jno J
Young, Nelson
Young, Jim
Young, O P or W H Harrison
Young G P (2)

Photographs.

Ballew, Jas
Miller, Mrs Fanny
Swain, Mrs G W.
Bowers, Julia
McMurry, T

JULIAN FIELD, P. M.

Part of Politics.

Chicago Tribune.

"James," said the horror-stricken wife as her husband came slowly limping in, with one arm in a sling, his jaw tied up, one eye bandaged, and the largest nose on his face she had ever seen, "what in the world is the matter? What accident has happened to you?"

"Nancy," mumbled James, who had just returned from a quiet Democratic primary in the Eleventh ward, "go to bed What in thunder do you know about politics?"

At Vincennes, Ind., the other day, a hog rolled a street car over and then upset a wagon.

CROP SUMMARY.

Improvement Noted in the Condition of Winter Wheat, Due to Recent Rains in the North.

The General Average in Seven States Summarized is 72 Per Cent.—The Fruit Prospects—Meadows and Pastures.

The Weekly Review.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 27.—The Farmers' Review this week will print the following crop summary:

Improvement in the condition of the winter wheat crop due to recent rains is now being noted by many of our correspondents; but at the same time reports of injury from insects are quite numerous, that nearly if not fully offset the improvement. In Illinois the wheat crop is improved in condition in Cass county, but insects have done serious damage in Christian, Clark, Crawford, Wabash and Wayne counties.

The condition of meadows and pastures in this state according to our reports this week is only fair, and cut worms and army worms are plentiful in some localities. Fruit prospects are very fair, but the season is somewhat backward. Insects are doing little damage in Indiana, the only report of injury being from Vanderburgh county. Fruit prospects are fair.

In Wisconsin the winter wheat crop is in good condition, although slightly late. This is also true of pasturage and meadows. The fruit prospects are good.

No improvement is noticeable in the condition of winter wheat in Michigan. Meadows and pastures are late, but improved in condition. Fruit prospects are good and especially for apples. In St. Joseph county, however, they are quite poor from numerous hard frosts, while in Wayne county the prospects are poor for peaches.

Crops are in fair condition in Missouri except where insects are working, as in Barry, Hickory, New Madrid, Pettis, Warren and Webster counties. The prospects for peaches is poor.

Little change can be noted in the condition of the crops of Ohio, with the exception of fruit, which is improved.

The season is backward in Iowa, but good progress is now being made. Meadows and pastures are in good condition; fruit prospects are fine. Little injury from insects has been reported.

Meadows and pastures are very backward in Minnesota, the season being exceptionally cold and wet.

Crops are late but in good condition in Nebraska.

Following is a summary of the condition of the winter wheat crop, taken from the reports of our correspondents: Illinois—16 counties report the condition as 60 per cent; Wisconsin—13 counties report 82 per cent; Indiana—14 counties report 57 per cent; Michigan—21 counties report 64 per cent; Missouri—15 counties report 77 per cent; Ohio—15 counties report 58 per cent; Kansas—15 counties report 68 per cent. This is a general average of 72 per cent of the seven states.

A Curious Talisman.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Dr. E. B. Scribner has a curious watch-charm of Oriental patent, set with peculiar stone bearing some resemblance to a moss agate, which was once the property of the Khedive of Egypt. It was presented to a friend of the doctor's by the ruler of that country and by him presented to Dr. Scribner. The stone is said to have come from the bottom of the Red Sea and to have been for years the talisman of one of the chiefs of the Stranglers of India. The man became a prisoner of the Khedive and the stone one of his treasures. It was presented to the American in recognition of the latter's bravery in saving the life of one of the Khedive's favorite courtiers, who was rescued from a grave in the Nile by the American.

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