souls, and that after death we go or animals of some sort?

the last creature a man is thinking lying is the one into which he will is thinking of a bird, he will and if he is thinking of a cow he to a cow. lought you said that at death the

to heaven or hell? es there by a gradual process. ke him years and years.

anyone become a Hindoo? Could a Hindoo? you could. w could I become a Hindoo? doing as the Hindoos do.

I looked upon the poor, filthy I thought the last thing on earth want to become would be a Hindoo, ed to a missionary who overheard ersation between the fakir and mycounced. The missionary said. are very accommodating, and ou to be a friend of Christianity

ed the theory of one God, and rards and punishments."

Ire, however, alleviations for I attended worship in one of the missions. The sermon, though in Hindoostanee, of which I could stand a word, thrilled me with its ss and tenderness of tone, espe-en the missionary told me at the he service that he recently baptized ho was converted through reading no was converted through reading iy sermons among the hills of India. gs of the two Christian assemblages ad in this city, although the tunes new, and the sentiments not transwere uplifting and inspiring to the ree. There was also a school of 600 cirls, an institution established by a of generosity and wealth, a graduate iras University. But, more than all, ssionaries are busy, some of them ing on the ghats, some of them in s, in chapels and bazaars. The Lon-sionary Society has here its college ng men and its schools for children houses of worship for all. The Missionary Society has its eight all filled with learners. The evanwork of the Wesleyans and the is felt in all parts of Benares. In its stronghold Hindooism is being

now as to the industrious malign-missionaries: It has been said by elers after their return to America nd that the missionaries are living of indolence and luxury. That is od that I would say is as high as it did not go down in the opposite
When strangers comes into thesa Ilmates the missionaries do their ertain them, making sacrifices for se. In the city of Benures a misld me that, a gentleman coming land into one of the mission stadians, the missionaries banded to-entertain him. Among other y had a ham boiled, prepared and decorated, and the same ham from house to house as this peared, and in other respects a of kindness was affected. The home to England and wrote and luxury in which the missionin were living. s and Englishmen come to these

ons and find a missionary living s and with different styles of table and forget that palms are as hickory or pine in America s as cheap as plain apples, e missionaries sleeping under ans swung day and night by that four cents a day is d the man finds himself.

come to these hot to live as the dad one or two years their work, their chief phary ground being that for a large funeral of interest. So far from , no men on earth work so onaries now in the foreign earful odds and with 3,000,opposed to 250,000,000 of amedans and other false nissionaries are trying to Let the good people of nd and Scotland and all per cent. to their ap-plity and consecration Far away from ng climate, and com-children to England, as to escape the cor-

behavior of the namen of God toil on ir graves. But they reciation when their is won, as it will be 84000 or \$5000 a f Him who had Il enter heaven Nlooking for a de told "Yon-narones you will thrones nearest bristendom be thrilled

25,000 converts in In-r the Methodist mis-

converts under the bout 75,000 converts ry year. Bat. more ity is undermining vor town or neighfreetly or indirectly the day speeds on down with a crash.
which have given here not an idol womanhood unloosened, and the the last spirk of the widow must l, and the jugger-s as a curiosity for ndia will be taken s any disheartens his own private to all of them. What we want in is less croaking morning larks. neet the advanc-neet the advanc-neet the advanc-neet the advanc-or "Mount Pis-had the joy of es of India and the natives il-leipations. In ation were yet for a railroad ratch up to the brought meto

His Sleep.

o missing the

will come to

somnambulism rth of Sedalia, dnesday night. daughter of a d been taking Mary Wiley, expired, the the pupil for her continue ext term, but dilemma by come to Sepedition, and not then be ing said she view her parlowever, and of the result o'clock that wakened by re the house. prised. He nto the vard ing her call n his room nd get a letit mailed at ed that Miss ep, but she v intelligi-

itten while

eacher, ap-

oil the con-

ntinue her

is Globe-

RELIGIOUS READING.

EARNEST EFFORT.

Whoever wishes to accomplish much must labor earnestly for the attainment of his object. Earnest effort is necessary in obtaining riches, power, or learning. That degree of reads, power, or learning. That degree of seal which is productive of heartfelt, persevering activity, is essential to the character of those who would gain a conspicuous place on the records of fame. It is equally important to those who would become useful in alleviating the sufferings of the poor and mis-leviating the sufferings of the poor and mis-erable. True, philantrophy prompts to an-ostentious, yet sincere and untiring efforts to promote the good of others. But, among the multitudes who throng the busy thoroughfare of existence, none has more need of an earnest, persevering character than he who would serve God. From the time when the mind firs determines to seek freedom from the galling bondage of sin, the course of the faithful, humble Christian is ever "onward, and upward." It is his duty, following the example of his Divine Master, to toil and perhap endure privation and suffering in his endeavor to promote the spiritual welfare of others. A cold, inactive spiritual life is exceeding inconsistent in one who professes to be a fol-lower of Christ. It proclaims to the world and thus does the world interpret its mean ing.) that religion is not worth living for. The great fault of such Christians does not consist in not believing the inestimable value. of the soul, and the invaluable worth of re-ligion, but in not feeling, and in not showing by their conduct, that they realize the im-portance of living for eternity. A person of this character does but little good. An active this character does but little good. An active Christian, on the contrary, however humble his sphere may be, is frequently instrumental in doing much good.—None are required to do more than they are able, but each should be faithful in inversing, upon what talents. be faithful in improving upon what talents he may possess. All should live in obedience to the divine command, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven." Such a course will secure the favor of Jehovah, while a contrary one exposes the person who follow it to the woe which is pronounced against those who "are at ease in Zion.'

Fellow-Christian; permit me to inquire of you as an individual, Do you realize the im-portance of earnest, preserving Christian efportance of earnest, preserving Christian eflort? If you do, may your heavenly Father
encourage and strengthen you to pursue the
narrow way which leadeth unto life." If you
do not, 0, look around you and behold the
myriads of your fellow beings, mortal and
immortal like yourself, with you redecemed
by the precious blood of Christ, destined with
you to stand before the same judgment seat,
and like you to exist in a state of eternal
happiness or misery. Behold millions of immortal spirits groping in the darkness of
heathenism and the various forms of religious error which abound. Consider the
condition of multitudes who are blessed with
the light of the gospel, and yet are making the light of the gospel, and yet are making no preparation for the close of their earthly existence, and their entrance upon the realities of eternity. Remember that every setting sun, every vanishing hour, and every swiftly fleeting moment, is conducting you swirty needing moment, is conducting you nearer to the portals of eternity; and that it is your duty to live while you live. Reflect upon these things and then ask your conscience, the Holy Spirit, and the word of God, if the Lord of the vineyard does not require your efforts for the salvation of these undying spirits. Is not the happiness of heaven a reward which will amply compensate the Christian for all that he can possibly do in the service of his Redeemer? If he could be so happy as to meet one in the "land of bright spirits" whom he can be instrumental in wakening from the spiritual slumber of sin, and in inducing to seek the "pearl of great price," would not this alone be a great reward? May the lord help us to cease living chiefly for this world, and to spend our time and energies in preparing ourselves and others for a better.

THE LOSS OF THE SOUL.

It is irrecoverable. It cannot be repaired in the cycles of eternity. If I lose hearth, I may recover it; if riches, I may retrieve them: but if I lose my soul the loss is irreparable. No sunbeam shall penetrate the abyss to guide the lost soul back to happiness: no rainbow shall be pan the great gulf, an arch of transit to the skies. There will be no opening of those prison doors forever.

It is also an irreparable loss. There can be no compensation adequate to its magnitude and value. If one lose the sight of sense an equivalent is frequently realized in the increasing sensibility of the car; or if health forsake us, friends and books may diminish, by their presence, the evils of the catastro-phe; or if the riches we have accumulated in the course of years, take to themselves wings and fly away, our industry may retrieve the ruin, and our latter days more pr sperous than the is no earthly loss for which there is not in some degree c mpensation. But there is and can be none in the whole range of infinity o: in the cycles of eternity itself, to compensate for the loss of an immortal soul. Is ruin is beyond the reach of equivalent or recovery. Its fall is forever; misery must and will be its unmingled element, and fallen spirits its only company, and a perpetual and unanswered miserere its only cry. The mes-sage addressed to it now will be addressed to it now will be addressed to it no more. The echoes of its departed accents will alone endure and fill the vacant conscience with unutterable remorse; and the recollection of misused mercies and neglected opportunities and rejected overtures will occasion agony, of which the fire that is never quenched and the worm that never dies, are but the

faint types and symbols.

A lost soul is a thing so awful, so peculiar. that nothing in the annuls of the universe can parallel it. The fall of Satin is scarcely less calamitous. The curse must cleave to it for ever, corroding and wasting, and yet not ut terly destroying it. Eternal existence will serve as the pedestal on which it is sustained amid everlasting woe; and life, so ardently desired on earth, will be deprecated as the sorest judgment.-Message from God.

WHAT LUTHER KNEW.

One of Melanchthon's correspondents describes Luther thus: "I cannot enough admire the extraordinary cheerfulness, constancy, faith and hope of the man in these trying and vexatious times. He constantly feeds these gracious affections by a very diligent study of the Word of God. Then, not a day passes in which he does not employ in prayer at least three of his very best hours. Once I happened to hear him at prayer. Gracious God! what spirit and faith is there in his expressions! He petitioned God with as much reverence as if he was in the divine presence, and yet with as firm a hope and confidence as he would address a father or a friend. know,' said he, 'thou art our father and our God, and therefore I am sure thou will bring to naught the persecutors of thy children. For shouldst thou fail to do this, thine own cause, being connected with ours, would be endangered. It is entirely thine own consern. We, by thy Providence, have been compelled to take a part. Thou, therefore, will be our defence. Whilst I was listening wilt be our defence. to Luther praying in this manner at a dis-tance, my soul seemed on fire within me—to hear the man address God so like a friend. and yet with so much gravity and reverence and also to hear him, in the course of his prayer, insisting upon the promises contained in the Psalms as if he was sure his petitions would be granted."

"ME WILL GIVE YOU REST."

Are you travailing with sorrow? Are you heavy laden with the burden of oppossion or beavy laden with the burden of oppossion or christ will give you rest. Doubtless the heavy burden of sin are first invited, but they exclude no other sufferers. There is no they exclude no other subjects. There is no exception of age, or tank, or elime, the extent of the travail, or the weight of the barden; the childish sorr ows of the weight generally as the subject of the Savi ar's sympathy, as the nature depretion of the Savi ar's sympathy, as the nature depretion of the ages, man; all come within the Savi er's invitation.—If, Blunt.

Bank Employes On Strike. There was an odd thing in strikes in Owensburg, Ky., a few days ago, when the em-ployes of a bank quit work and left the inployes of a bank quit work and left the institution without any one to carry on the business for a time. The directors, in an attempt to cut down expenses, reduced the salary of the cashier by \$200 and that of the bookkeeper by \$100 and that of the bookkeeper by \$100 and discharged the assistant bookkeeper. The cashier and bookkeeper promptly went on strike, and the bank opened up next morning with no one behind the counters. The directors were hastly convened an immediate restoration of the was ordered, and the strikers re-

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 6.

Lesson Text; "John the Baptist Be headed," Mark vi., 17-29-Golden Text: Matt. x., 28-Commentary.

"For Herod himself had sent forth and laid hold upon John and bound him ir prison for Herodias's sake, his brother Philip's wife, for he had married her.' This statement is made in explanation o This statement is made in explanation of the fact that when Herod heard of the mighty works of Jesus he, with the fears of a guilty conscience, thought it might be John risen from the dead. The whole story of the lasson to-day is that of the apparent victory of an ungodly woman over a righteou

"For John had said unto Herod. It is not lawful for thee to have thy brother's wife." John lived before God, he was great in the sight of the Lord, he feared no man's frown and coveted no man's favor; hence he fearlessly reproved Herod for his sin in this matter. With like courage Daniel urged Nebuchadnezzar to break off his sins by righteousness and his iniquities by showing mercy to the poor (Dan. iv., 27.) The ing mercy to the poor (Dan. iv., 27.) The man who stands for God before men is expected to have the courage of Daniel's friends, who, knowing the right thing to do, did it and left the consequences with God. 19. "There'ore Herodias had a quarrel against him and would have killed him, but she could not." Both Hero i and Herodias stand for the world, which will be good friends with those who say nothing against it or its ways, but such fellowship means enmity with God (Jas. iv., 4; I John ii., 15-17). If we are faithful to Christ, we must stand against the world and its ways and expect to be hated by it even as He was and warned

to be hated by it even as He was and warned as that we should be (John xv., 18, 19). It is ofttimes more easy and peaceful not to testify against the world, but it is a dearly bought peace, which robs us of His peace which He bequeathed to us (John xiv., 27). 20. "For Herod feared John, knowing that he was a just man and an holy and observed aim, and when he heard him he did many things and heard him gladly." Of the two, Herod and Herodias, many would say that he was the best, but both were guilty before God and enemies of righteousness. All who are not saved are lost, but the lost shall suf-

fer according to desert.
21. "And when a convenient day was come, that Herod on his birthdby made a supper to his lords, high captains and chief estates of Galilee." The world can find convenient days for pretty much everything they desire, and the man who has the power

to make great suppers for his friends will generally have plenty friends glad to come. 22. "And when the daughter of the said Herodias came in and danced and pleased Herod, and then sat with him, the king said unto the damsel, Ask of me whatsoever thou wilt, and I will give it thee." One of earth's great ones makes this offer to a giddy, sinful girl and doubtless made her glad. The world is saying about the same to its friends all the time, but her promises are vain, for the world passeth away and the lust thereof, and the end of all her joys is not life, but death.

23. 'And he sware unto her, Whatsoever

23. "And he sware unto her, Whatsoever thou shalt ask of me I will give it thee, unto the half of my kingdom." Satan, whose devotees perhaps unconsciously these people were offered the Lord Jesus all the kingdoms of this world, with their power and glory, if He would only please him by worshiping him (Luke iv., 5, 6). It is written that Solomon gave to the queen of Sheba all her desire whetseever she asked (II Chron ix sire, whatsoever she asked (II Chron. ix.,

 'And she went forth and said unto her mother, What shall I ask? And she said, The head of John the Baptist." She had murder in heart continually, and now it was her bour and the power of darkness, and she was quick to seize her opportunity. It is written of Ahaziah that his mother was his counselor to do wickedly (II Chron. xxii., 3), and this mother is of that pattern, a true

and faithful child of the destroyer.

25. "And she came in straightway with haste unto the king and asked, saying, I will that thou give me by and by in a charger the head of John the Baptist." Satan is very prompt. Immediately and with haste she obeys her mother's wishes. John is a true child of God, great in the sight of the Lord, filled with the spirit from his birth (Luke i., 15), the special herald of the Son of God, greatly honored by God, and yet he has been allowed to languish in a prison, and now Satan will be permitted to reach him with his last and worst weapon-leath.

26. "And the king was exceedingly sorry, yet for his oath's sake and for their sakes which sat with him he would not reject her. Mark it well, he would not reject her, though she came seeking the death of an innocent man. And can any poor sinner believe that the Lord Jesus will reject him when he comes asking for life from Him who is the Prince of Life, and who has said. "Him that cometh to Me I will in nowise cast out." (John vi., 37), who has also said, "I, even I, am He that blotteth out thy transgressions for My name's sake and will not remember thy sins?"

27. "And immediately the king sent an executioner and commanded his head to be brought, and he went and beheaded him in the prison." So John was instantly in glory, "absent from the body, present with the absent from the body, present with Lord." And it was his gain to die, yet it did seem so hard thus to suffer to gratify a wicked woman, but God permitted it, and His ways are just and true, and He says, "Be still and know that I am God." It was Herod's birthday, but it was a good day for John, too—his first day in heaven.
28. "And brought his head in a charger

and gave it to the damsel, and the damsel gave it to her mother." What could she do with it? Did ever a daughter give such grewsome gift to her mother? Yet doubtless the mother was glad to have the assurance of her enemy's death. Satan was glad to have got so good a man off the earth, and no doubt John was glad to be at home and at rest, for he had finished his work which God had given him to do, and no power could touch him till he had finished it. 29. "And when his disciples heard of it

they came and took up his corpse and laid it in a tomb." The body sleeps, but John was more allye than when in the body. He may have been one of those whose bodies rose after the resurrection of Christ. If not, his body will surely rise after the coming of Christ for His saints (I Thess. iv. 16-18), and he will have a place of honor awarded to him. In Math. xiv.. 12, it is said that his disciples, after they buried his body, went and told Jesus. He can rest and comfort all who are in trouble, and He only can. all weary ones come to Him (Math. xi., 28).

—Lesson Helper.

Detroit Bachelors for Matrimony. Seventeen young bachelors of Detroit, lich., have organized the "Bachelors' Mutual Benefit and Matrimonial Engage-ment Association." The object is to ac-cumulate a trust fund by means of monthly dues not exceeding \$2. This fund will be designated as the "conjugal jack-pot or trust fund," and twenty-five per cent is to be paid over on the day of marriage to the successful young lady who opens said jackpot by entering into matrimonial alliance with any member of the association. The remaining seventy-five per cent, is to be held in the treasury as a nucleus for the increase of the fund for the benefit of future contracting parties.

The constitution was drawn by Lindsay

Russell, a young lawyer. No bachslor can join who is engaged. He must answer that question and also the following :

Is there any prospect or probability of your becoming engaged befor: —— 189—? your becoming engaged befor: — 189-?
Are you hopelessly, irretrievably and unrelentingly in love with any lady, either young, middle-aged or superanusted, and, if so, do you think she will consent to marry

Do you possess either a constitutional, hereditary or acquired inclination or propensity for falling in love, and, if so, how many times have you been in that condition?

The Largest Cotton Cargo. The big British steamship Maron, Captain

Adams, sailed for Havre, from New Orleans, La., with the largest single cargo of cotton that has ever left the city of New Orleans, or any other city for that matter.

At the time of her clearance the Maroa's cargo consisted of 18,200 bales of cotton.

After clearing she added 118 bales, and, therefore, carried off with her the surprising large total of 18,348 bales, together with 7800 The Maroa's cargo of cotton is valued at \$550,000.

Sat on a Prize Steer.

The owner of the prize steer at the Chica-go Fat Stock Show sat in a big rocking-chair placed upon the broad back of his exhibit.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

TAN SHOES AT WEDDINGS.

Tan shoes and stockings were worn by the bridesmaids at a smart London wedding last week, and this incongruous foot dressing has been noticed before with dressy gowns. The frocks of these bridesmaids were of white crepon. with yokes of pink satin covered with lace, and shoulder straps of pink velvet; large white chip hats, trimmed with pink roses, white lace and white wings. The gloves were tan. -Shoe Trade Journal.

HOW TO ARRANGE YOUR VEIL.

A vard or a vard and a half of double-width veiling (according to the size of the hat brim) is required. Gather closely about a quarter of a yard of the upper edge in the middle (this also depends on the width of the hat brim); then after trying on the veil and drawing the extra length so it will fit nicely under the chin, gather the ends. This will be found much more convenient than arranging the ends each time the reil is put on. -Demorest's Magazine.

ONE WOMAN'S ODD OCCUPATION.

An odd occupation has been thought ont and entered upon by a Southern woman living in Alabama. She arranges school and Sunday-school entertainments, being able, when needed, to write an address or short dialogue, to instruct in the art of declamation and recitation, get up tableaux, or, in fact, do any of the irksome but most necessary things inseparable from such entertainments, and which usually fall upon some overworked committee .-- New York Tri-

WOMEN GET POSTOFFICES.

Since the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General has had to do with appointments he has been making women office holders in the fourth-class offices wherever there was a woman applicant that seemed capable of doing the work. It is observed by glancing over the list that many women have been selected. Probably during the rush when Congressmen were getting some of the spoils so many women were not selected, but during the summer when Congressmen were out of the city, and the service alone was to be looked after, General Maxwell has given the women the best of it, and if his plan is carried out the women will soon have a majority of the fourth-class postoffices .-- New York Journal.

THE WIVES OF FAMOUS MEN. When the private life of Prince Bismarck comes to be written it will probably be found that he was one of the great men who have owed much of their greatness to the influence of their wives. It is always a question of curious interest how far the private life of a prominent man enters into his public career and how much influence it has upon his judgment and capacity. So far as the public sees the two lives are entirely apart, and there are instances of men who have kept them so, leading, in fact, a kind of dual existence. In the overwhelming majority of cases the life and works of the prominent public personage are influenced either for benefit or for harm by his home.

In the case of Prince Bismarck, who has just lost his wife, this was notably so. Almost unknown to the world at large, she was typical of the homely virtues of the housewife. She was the guiding spirit of a household when her husband was guiding the destinies of Nations. How far the efforts and the fruits of her work took part in those destinies the world will never know save through inference. But it is a safe proposition that no man, unless he be lost to better things, is ever eutirely unmoved by the near and constant presence of influences for good. If Bismarck, the man, was better because of his saue and wholesome family life, Bismarck, the diplomat, was also better.

The old Chancellor, who is now bowed before the deathbed of his wife, is instinctively paying a tribute not only to her memory but to the memory of all women who fulfill their highest destiny as wives and mothers. -Chicago Record.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.

Some dainty-minded poets and novelists of peculiar taste have shown a marked preference for the lilyskinned maiden, and openly deplored the vulgarity of hearty red cheeks as becoming only to milkmaids and the gardener's daughter. That may be all very well in poems and novels; but among the stern realities of her life the smart young woman prefers a high, clear color, that owes nothing to art, but everything to nature. Now unhappily it has been found that the more fashionable the life young women live the more quickly they lose their school-girl rosiness, a phenomenon that has caused serious consideration among the afflicted. Electricity, massage, etc., have all been tried in vain. In no instance has the cure for pallor proved permanent; and it was in something of despair the more energetic and hopeful resorted to a famous specialist just come to town. He is a tiny, mild-manuered, but iron-willed little German doctor, to whom the secrets of nature seem wholly revealed. He contemplated his wan-cheeked patients and remarked, calmly, that sweets and icewater were at the root of the trouble, augmented by too much driving in victorias, broughams, coaches, etc. "Not enough honest walking exer-

cise," he said, firmly, and proceeded to draw out a daily course of exercises that made the poor patients

curriages, if reach help yourself. me see your shoes?"

patent-leather tie was put out for in- composed "Lara," not in the study, "Bosh! was this unkind comment. of Islam" took form in Shelley's brain

"Get these feet into high-buttoned, as the poet apparently frittered away round-toed, heavy-soled calf-skin summer hours lying in a boat on the shoes; and not only don't be afraid of bosom of the Thames at Marlow .rain and snow, but go out in the Chambers's Journal.

storms. Wear goloshes, a makintosh, s glazed hat; but do not carry an umbrella. Take the snow and rain into your face; that's good for the skin. Don't let a grain of sugar pass your lips. Drink your tea unsweetened and flavored only with a slice of lemon. Bonbons, desserts, any sweetened dishes whatsoever, must be refused utterly. Also never, never drink a drop of any fluid with your meals; avoid ice-water as if it were poison, but take whatever amount of water you need an hour after eating. Toast every crumb of bread, sleep eight hours, and don't touch a drop of any medicine, or I'll not treat you.

It is a stern regimen, but the little physician is right; and the color is coming back into faces hitherto too pale for even the poets' taste. - Demorest's Magazine.

FASHION NOTES.

"Brownie" toques are the rage for the children.

Black velvet collars with ermine edging are popular.

Checked taffetas show cherry prominently for blouse waists.

Tiny black boucle stripes appare on colored woolen grounds.

Continental or cocked hats are used again for young ladies' wear.

Alsation bow effects in short plumes are nmong the novelty trimings.

Three-cornered Napoleon hats are new and very becoming indeed to

young, pretty faces. The collar form of necklace prevails this season, owing doubtless to its

greater becomingness. One of the features of hairdressing just now is flat-pointed curls, set in

the middle of the forehead. Little pompon trimmings standing upright over the forehead are much liked for stylish young women.

Bluet continues to be a fashionable color, and is seen in the new field hats, as well as in hat trimmings.

A sealskin cape made in full ruffle fashion with a longer cape of ermine is new and stylish and expensive as well. Black steel watches have a certain

vogue. The surface is frequently and effectively studded with tiny diamonds. Umbrella handles are sword hilt shape, that is to say, flat and slightly

concave and overlaid with silver ornaments. Old Roman coins are mounted as medallions. Another manifestation is designs in metal, with legends in

French or old English. The skirts of three-quarter length coats are not so emphatically rippled as they were last season, but still flare gracefully from the figure.

The rose and reseda shades, used separately or in combination, have lost none of their popularity. On the contrary, they appear to gain in favor continually.

There have been unusual displays of leather goods during the past week. Soft ivory tones prevail. These goods are bound in silver, frequently touched with enamel.

Plain wool skirts and blazers, with blouses of tartan silk, are fashionable, and a new dress has the waist and cuffs of plaid with the tops of the sleeves in black to match the costume.

A genuine old-fashioned poke bonnet has a trimming of loops of ribbon at the side with plumes standing high up over the crown. It is tied under the chin with wide ribbons. White silk, satin and moire em-broidered in beads are fashionable

garnitures, and an entire costume in white brocade outlined with opalescent beads is among the newest importations. Accordion-pleated skirts in silk,

liberty satin, chiffon, and net are still very fashionable. Some of these show two or three rows of rather wide moire ribbon carried in and out of the meshes as a border.

Veil fasteners are new. A butterfly with graceful spreading wings, which clasp the veil, are made up in etched silver and aluminum. The little article does away with the heretofore vexatious bow-knot.

Some smart-looking tailor-made walking coats formed of dark militaryblue cloth are trimmed with a single row of flat gold braids and fastened with handsome buttons of gold and fastened with handsome buttons of gold and blue enamel.

Among some stylish costumes from Paris exhibited this week was a model showing a Godet skirt of deep ecru Venetian cloth, with waist and mutton-leg sleeve of Russian-green velvet, with collarette and wrist trimmings of sealskin. The cloth skirt was edged with the same fur.

Lace and embroidered chiffon are prodigally used for decorating the bodices of evening toilettes of every description. For young girls whose collarbones are too much in evidence, when they determine upon wearing a lownecked corsage, a dainty stock colpar of velvet or sitk, edged with lace, is a decided improvement.

Remarkable Literary Workshops.

Genius has frequently had remarkable workshops. Robert Burns once went galloping over a remote Scottish moor. His horse on this occasion was not much troubled with the guidance of the rider. Burns was busy, brooding over a glorious theme. His lyrical powers touched one of their highest points. The result of this journey was the impassioned national lyric, "Scots, Wha Hae wi' Wallace Bled." J. S. Mill framed his "Logic" as he walked from his home to his office and back again. Sir Matthew Hale com-posed the "Contemplations" as he rode on horseback about country on his circuit journeys. While traveling in the same fashion on his numerous and prolonged preaching tours, John Wesley contrived to accomplish a vast "Walk!" he ejaculated. "Never quantity of literary work. Byron put your feet in horse-cars, cabs, or composed the larger portion of the "Corsair" in a London thoroughfare, Walk five or s . niles a day; and-let as he walked up and down Albemarle street, between Grafton street and A dainty foot eneased in a pointed Piccadilly; and states numself that he but at the toilet table. "The Revolt

CURIOUS FACTS.

The earliest form of the glove was a mere bag for the hand.

The water lily is largely used in some parts of India as food.

The African ostrich has but two toes on each foot, and one of them has no claw.

Charles II. was the mutton eating King from his fondness for spring

Soldiers in the United States Army lose on an average twenty-one days every year from illness.

The first building and loan association in the country was organized near Philadelphia in 1831. The two fields of Waterloo and Lin-

den are each covered with a crop of crimson poppies every year. Tobacco seeds are so minute that it

is said a thimbleful will furnish enough plants for an acre of ground. According to Muller the total num-

ber of words, or rather ideas, expressed by Chinese characters is 43,596. Taxes on clothing above a certain

grade of excellence were levied in France for nearly two centuries.

A New York florist is selling flower pors and "ground to fill them." They are for window gardeners who live high above the ground. Emperor William has just sent Widow Johanna Simpel \$25 in recog-

nition of her 100th birthday. Sie is

oldest woman in Berlin A colony of stringless bees from Honduras is now under observation at the Department of Agriculture at Washington, but the climate is too cold for

them and they will die. Orchids are becoming cheaper in Paris. The cut flowers can be had now for a franc or two apiece. They are used for table decorations, with fruit in dishes or strewn upon the table cloth. The orchid is supplanting the gardenia as a button-hole flower.

The common bread of Sweden is a rye cake, about the size of a batter cake, and with a hole in the middle. These cakes are baked twice a year, and after baking are hung up to dry. They are said to be nourishing, and are about as easy to chew as disks of mortar.

The fact that an English nurseryman sends to this country, and pays \$500 for a small plant of the yellowflowered variety of cypripedium insigne, shows that the trade still believes that the market for extraordinarily rare and peculiar orchids is likely to be maintained.

In Japan the family never gathers round one table, as the Europeans or other Asiatic peoples do, but each person has his or her own separate small table, a foot square and a foot high, and always highly decorated. When they take their meals they kneel upon the mat, each taking his table before

Land of Low Salaries.

Japan is a land of low salaries, writes Frank G. Carpenter in the New York Press. The officials do not get one-tenth as much as ours. The members of the House of Peers and of the House of Representative receive 800 Japanese yen, and their traveling expenses. The yen is now worth about fifty cents, so they receive in reality only \$100 a year. Our Congressmen, you know, receive \$5000. The Presidents of both houses receive 4000 yen. The Emperor appoints the officers of the House of Peers, selecting those of the House of Representatives from three candidates who are elected by the House.

All of the voting in the Japaness Parliament is done in secret ballot. There is a great deal of speechmaking, and the representatives grow very excited when they discuss the measures relating to the Government. The Emperor has the right to disolve Parliament, and he has dismissed the last two houses because they seemed inclined to cut down the expenses beyoud the possibilities of running the Government. The dissolution caused a great deal of excitement over the country, and the new election was much feared by the administration. The country seemed to be torn up by the different factions, but this has been all done away with by the war with China, and the Emperor will get all the money he wants from now on.

The Emperor has great power over Parliament, and the constitution is so adroitly worded that he can act independently of it. The laws provide that Congress shall vote all the money, but that the last budget shall be in force in case a Congress is dissolved without passing new appropriation bills. The Emperor can veto all laws and he can proclaim a law when Parliament is not sitting. He still holds the chief command of the army and navy, the right to make war or peace, and to conclude treaties, and he can confer such titles and pardons as he pleases. Parliament has no right to interfere with his household expenses, and his Cabinet goes before the different houses and defends the administration. I don't know that the laws provide where Congress shall meet, but the fact that the Emperor has called them to Hiroshima, which is, I judge, nearly 400 miles west of Tokio, shows that he can do as he pleases in this

Russian Sable.

The Russian sable has had a great vogue for some years, after a long period of unfashionableness, and has once again become scarce. It is possible that this very beautiful fur may be driven out of fashion once more by inferior dyed skins that are sent to market under the name of sable. A real sable of best quality brings very nearly as much as a best quality silver fox, taking size and price into consideration. Indeed, the value may be considered nearer that of the sea ofter, for a sable may bring from \$175 to \$200 and be only about the fifth of the size of the sea ofter. The very best sables are accounted

a sort of imperial perquisite, being paid as tribute by some of the Asiatio peoples to the Czar, and therefore called "crown sables." Now and again a parcel of these extra superfine furs reaches the London market, and is eagerly competed for by English, American and French furriers, who know well that they are certain of a good profit for dexterous dressing. -Chambers's Journal