

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

The Date in the King. Some dressed her for farrowl in snowy milk and lace; A crown of beading pearls set above her quiet face...

A Fearful Sound.

They were standing on one of the capstones of a culvert that took the refuse waters of the city into the distant canal. Suddenly there was a gurgling sound that smote their ears—it seemed to come from the ground beneath their feet—and she excitedly exclaimed: "Hark, Hector! What sound was that? Seems to me it issued from some unweaned soul whose life's last gasp was being borne into the dark recesses of the 'netherworld'."

How to Entertain the Girls.

"What shall we do to entertain our girls?" says a religious exchange. A man who needs advice as to how to entertain his girls is not fit to edit a religious paper. He suggests that he take one of them out bicycling in the afternoon, tell her what a daisy she is, and how insipid and fixed up that other girl is. Then he should take "that other girl" out for ice-cream after supper and tell her confidentially how very uninteresting she is.

Girls First.

The best husbands I ever met came out of a family where the mother, a most heroic and self-denying woman, laid down the absolute law, "Girls first." Not in any autocracy, but first to be thought of as protection and tenderness. Consequently, the children to care which these girls were taught to show to their own sisters naturally extended itself to all women. They grew up true gentlemen—gentlemen, generous, unobnoxious, courteous of speech and kind of heart.

About Love.

Mr. Fractandency had noticed: "That the boy who is most afraid of the girls is the first to be corralled into matrimony." "That the little boys prefers boys to girls." "That they soon change, never to go back to their early love."

Questions and Answers for Lazy Lawyers.

Q.—What is a summons? A.—The breakfast bell. Q.—What is a writ of attachment? A.—A letter from my lady-love. Q.—What is a Court House? A.—The residence of prospective father-in-law. Q.—What is a stay of proceedings? A.—Finding a roach in a plate of soup you have been eating. Q.—What is an adjournment? A.—Leaving the court to go out for a drink. Q.—When do you discontinue suit? A.—When another fellow cuts you out. Q.—At what bars have you practiced the most? A.—In those of the leading hotels. Q.—What is an appeal? A.—When cornered by your wash-woman to ask for more time. Q.—What is a ride on a body of water? A.—What is personal property? A.—A wife and children. Q.—What is a "quo warranto"? A.—A writ inquiring by what right one man can kiss another's wife. Q.—What is a distress? A.—A pain in the stomach. Q.—What is a lien? A.—A man at 12 p. m. embracing a lamp-post.

A Curious Fact.

Professor W. D. Gunning, the noted scientist and geologist, made the following statement in a recent lecture: A codfish in one year lays 3,000,000 eggs. Suppose that every egg became a cod; suppose that in all the universe there is only one codfish; that all germs lived, and that space was occupied as the fishes furnished eggs. On the morning of your twentieth birthday you hold this fish on the palm of your hand, walk out on a pier, and drop the cod into the sea. Then fly. Under your feet in one year will be an ocean of cod, investing the globe and overtopping the loftiest peaks of Colorado. With the speed of light fly. Through the depths of space fly. The swelling, bounding globe of cod is after you, and on the morning of your fortieth birthday it will overtake you and engulf you in Onon's rebula! The speaker couldn't tell a bigger fish story than that.

With two little gold disks clasping in the center.

At another establishment the jeweler said: "The majority of them are made to order. You can't find the opportunity, as I have just finished the factory. The price is \$1,200." In this the lady and pearl-colored silk band was joined by an elaborate clasp. On one side was the lady's monogram in pearls; on the other the coat-of-arms, with frosted storks' heads, a crest of delicately-cast gold, and a motto set in chip diamonds. There was a present from a mother to her daughter, who is to be married soon.

Old Maids Make the Best Boarding-House Keepers.

Prof. A. E. Willis delivered a lecture in St. Louis on the subject of "Love and Marriage." According to the Republican, before commencing his remarks he exhibited a skull and pointed out phenologically all the peculiar characteristics of the person who carried it around. He endeavored to show where the love part of the brain was, and then commencing his lecture proper, he said he wanted to speak of the power of love. No such man as Brigham Young, in his opinion, had any love in him. He had too much in his head.

How to Love.

Many people, when they get up to be mistaken in their affections. There were lots of it in the United States, which he attributed to novel-reading, the latter producing too much sentimentalism. He then described the average young couple going through a course of ecstacy, and said there was just as much difference between a black and white. Love blinded most folks. If a girl was in love to a man she became blind to his faults. A second test of love was that lovers were always unhappy if not in each other's presence. The third test was, if you were in love with a person you would die for him. Such facts were good evidence, and he regarded as a boon of happiness. Let an old maid fall in love and her eyes would sparkle and she would look ten years younger. She would become a changed being. He was just a little severe on old maids, for he said the most of the best boarding-house keepers, though, in the world.

The Great Object of Modern Courtship.

He pointed out the deception practiced nowadays in order to win a wife or a husband, and spoke of commercial marriage. He claimed that in all questions of marriage the facial expressions should be studied. Men and women ought to know about human nature.

To Love, Honor, and Obey.

The old-time formula in the marriage service, by the utterance of which the bride unreservedly commits herself to obedience to the dictates of the man she marries, is greatly disliked by most women. There are many who are willing to say they will love the man. Some go so far as to promise him honor. But in implicit obedience to her husband, she is something so lavish that the feminine soul instinctively recoils from it. Some women require that the officiating clergyman shall omit the objectionable word. Others want it to be shrouded over so as to be hardly audible, and there are some who are willing to have it pronounced aloud and to respond with the understanding that it means no more than the "with all my goods I thee endow" which is uttered by the bridegroom, whose sole possessions are the goods upon his back.

When, therefore, the married man insists on the full carrying out of that part of the service, he is to be pitied.

That the wife loves her husband so well that she has no thoughts for other men. That the husband so loves his wife that he loves all women for her sake. That the married man is apt to think himself all things among the fair sex simply because he has found one woman fool enough to marry him. That homely husbands are the best. They never forget the compliment paid them by their wives in accepting them. That homely wives are the truest. They know how to make the most of what they have. That the man who marries late in life does well. That the man who marries young does better. That the man who never marries is to be pitied. That the woman who marries does well. That the woman who does not marry does better nine times out of ten.

Several Characters.

The fashion for wearing jeweled garters has spread so rapidly that jewellers all keep the article in stock. They are very expensive. A member of a conspicuous firm explains: "The rage is so rampant, but none the less strong, and it promises to be unlimited, as the price range is so unlimited by the number of the prominent society women and many who are not in society wear them. You see, women constitutionally delight in pretty things, and their adornment is of more interest and enjoyment to them than anything else. If you will come down stairs I'll show you the stock."

There was a rhyming fall of them.

There was a rhyming fall of them, each pair mounted in a velvet box. The pattern was the same in all as far as the band was concerned. The band was a full inch wide, made of fine elastic and covered with beautifully woven silk of every conceivable shade, pale blues and warm reds predominating. They are designed to match the tint of the dress worn with them. In one case two heart-shaped clasps of colored gold, inlaid with cross-bars of coral-roses and mounted on the ends of a scarlet band with little frills of silk along the edges. The price was \$100. A pair with two oval clasps of hammered gold, perhaps an inch in length, could be bought for \$48, while the cheapest pair, with plain gold clasps, was \$46.

It's a curious fact,

said the jeweler, "that the cheap ones will sell. When a customer says, 'I'll give you \$46 for it,' I mean, she's willing to pay for it." A pair that cost \$225 had two shields with three big pearls in each, and little diamonds on the edges. Another pair were of the same design, but the diamonds which was arranged in a lacy bow-knot.

A Field that is Still Open.

Young men are disposed and with some justice are to complain that all the vocations are overcrowded and that for every vacant clerkship there are a score of applicants. It is also made a theme of lament that the professions are too full, and young men who have a moderate capital and some business capacity and experience, declare that in mercantile pursuits competition is ruinous and that a small sum of money is of little account in that settled community. Granting that these complaints are well founded there is a field still open for energy, skill and ambition. The problem of how to make a living can be perhaps more satisfactorily solved by falling back on the soil than by any other experiment. There are still openings in the West and South, and if a young man lacks money to farm on a big scale, he can begin in a smaller way, and by stock raising, small fruits, truck patching or some other limited essays in wholesome and useful fields of agricultural pursuit, he can, with a reasonable fortune, in time acquire a competence. There are hundreds of young men in cities who could, in a few years, save up enough money, if they were so inclined, to buy a little place and devote themselves to raising food for the ever-increasing millions of consumers in the country. With all the advantages of farmlife, and they have been greatly exaggerated, it is the happiest life known to men. It is freer from the bickering and the worriment and the tortuous devices and the selfish rivalries and the antagonisms that mark the struggle of humanity for food, shelter and clothing than any other mode of living. It is a life which is commonly attended with health, with good appetite and digestion, sound sleep, clear complexion, expanded lungs, firm muscles, an open mind and an untroubled conscience. The man who gets fairly under way in this pursuit with his spouse, his hands and his crop unembarrassed in a certain independent man, if such a being exists. In the general Southern climate he escapes the severities of winter, and his lot is a still happier one. He is sure of food, and if he be decently prudent he never need know what debt is. There are localities in Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, where an energetic young man, with little capital, could do better at farming than he could possibly hope to do in any city at any other vocation, and out in those far regions of Oregon and Washington Territory there are splendid opportunities for young men to begin a career useful, happy and prosperous in tilling the soil under the open sky, away from the contentions of cities. The temptations in cities which invite a reckless waste of money are apt to keep those poor who do get good salaries, and when a salaried position is always one of signally heavy tax to begin one's career in its tenure. To be one's own master is a thing to be coveted and sought after. The brave and energetic young fellow who has made a good selection of a little farm in a well-watered valley, and who means to be forehanded and avoid debt and slavery, can in time, unless he is signally unfortunate, be his own master in every proper sense, and he will find this free and beautiful open-air life a thousand-fold happier than the artificial life of towns. Here there is a field that is ever open. There is no danger of its being overcrowded. There will always be a tendency to rush into the cities for the excitement which flourish there, and the wise and ardent young men return their backs on these false shows and go straightaway to nature will come out best in the long run. They will have made a good and substantial living, whilst the spendthrifts of the towns are still wondering, with empty heads and purses, how it can be done. The South and the Northwest still offer welcome, and the generous soil yet contains rewards for those who are deserving.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

ANTS usually live but one season. A BREED of solid-footed pigs is said to exist in Texas. NEARLY half the American leather exported goes to Germany. AN ORANGE twig at Waldo, Florida, grew nine perfect oranges, all united. PITTSBURG, Pa., produces more than half the glass made in the United States. NEARLY all birds that nest in holes, either in the ground or in trees, lay white eggs. A THERMOMETER buried four inches deep in the sand of South Africa will rise to 159°. BRONZ crystal, being found abundantly in Brazil, known commercially as Brazilian pebble. AN OXALIS, growing in Angola, Africa, is so sensitive that its leaves close on the approach of footsteps. The German florin was originally a gold coin worth \$2.50. When abolished it was forty cents' worth of silver. A PLANTER of South Carolina has over 1,000 tea plants. Some of them are six feet high, and over ten feet in circumference. MARBLE was obtained from Mount Marpesia, on the island of Paros, and was sometimes called Marpesian marble. THERE are no fewer than sixty-three varieties of the common bramble classified and named by botanists as being found in England. BELGIAN miners can perform a large amount of work almost without food, their strength being maintained by their habitual use of coffee. The custom of throwing a shoe after a bride comes from the Jewish custom of handing a shoe to a purchaser of land after the completion of the bargain. THE edible oyster attains its full growth only in the waters of the American coast, and its representative in Great Britain dwindles down to a small, coppery-flavored bivalve. IT is said of the wives of a Zulu king that they were never permitted to stand up whilst their lord and master was in the house, but moved about on their hands and knees. SEVERAL small living sea-fish have been sent by mail on a four days' journey. They were packed in damp seaweed, and all but one survived the trip and came out in good condition. FROM the dissection of fifty lions in Algeria, it was found that the liver of twenty were affected, one-half of them were almost gone, showing the prevalence of consumption among them.

HISTORICAL.

EARL is the only title of nobility derived from the Anglo-Saxons. The lions on the English coat of arms were formerly leopards. The Kings of France, in conferring a knighthood, kissed the knight on the left cheek. At the time of the Restoration, Quakers were regarded as the most despicable of fanatics. A HERCULEAN feat had to have been introduced into England by the Normans of William the Conqueror. Some antiquarians assert that cards originated from the more ancient game of chess, and that both games came from India. SUPPRESSION of gladiatorial shows was not effected in Rome till nearly ninety years after Christianity had become a State religion. NYMPHS and graces, at the time of the British ascendancy in England, were delivered over to stone-masons of that persuasion to be made decent. THE Scotch coinage was cancelled in 1707 as a circulating medium, but necessarily continued as money of account for some time afterwards. IT was an ancient maxim of the Greeks that no more acceptable gifts could be offered in the temples of the gods than the trophies won from an enemy in battle. WHEN Ulpian translated the Bible into Latin he is said to have omitted the fourth book of the Kings, through fear that they might encourage the martial disposition of the barbarians. It has been apparent to people in the East for some time that English manners, customs, and styles of dress are making a large impression on the inhabitants of the great seaport towns. The English is common. Business and society drift into English ways. Minds begin to have English expressions and the thought is tinged by English sentiment. Even the New York newspapers, which ought to be purely American in ideas, are largely English in ways. We see the slow old methods developing gradually in the metropolitan newspapers of New York and Boston. Some minds naturally pay tribute to the old and conservative. Some run that way because it is easy and successful. Others imitate because they are natural fondles. Even Bret Harte, the product of the West, has since his brief stay in Europe, become thoroughly Englishized. The same charge is also preferred against Lowell. Concerning Bret Harte an exchange says: "One of the most intense and unspoken Englishmen I have seen since I struck London is Mr. Bret Harte. There was once an American of that name who was serious and poems which were successful, and one or two plays which were not. There is a general belief in London that the Bret Harte who is over here is the Bret Harte who did all that fine writing in America. He doesn't look it. His hair is white, and his face is red enough to enrage the tamest bull in the world. He wears a section of a window-pane in one eye, and talks with a lingo of his own that would infinitely amuse the friends of the Harte we used to know. This one trains with my lord this, and the earl of that, and talks big things of magazines he is going to start. He is a United States Consul at Glasgow, or somewhere, and is just pining away with anxiety to live here. Somehow, he is seen often in London. I saw him in a box in a theatre one night, looking quite utterly too bored, or a play which I was plebeian enough to be interested in. It is the fashion over here to be bored—or to look it, if you're not. This Mr. Harte is very fashionable, and likewise very bored."

MARTIN L. TOWNSEND shuffles forward

and says he has never found words strong enough to express his contempt for a man who will sit on a board fence and watch nine jackasses play base-ball. Neither have we. A base-ball game with less than eighteen "jackasses" and a supreme double-back-action "jackass" for an umpire, would be just no game of base-ball at all.—New Haven Register.

PASTORS to 1772

a person accused of crime in England who refused to plead, was remanded to the dark room, and laid on his back, and having a candle placed upon his breast, with no other sustenance than bread and water; and he was not allowed to eat the day he drank, or drink the day he ate, and he so remained until he died.

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"Dressing Fats."

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: "Dear Sir—My wife had suffered with 'female weakness' for nearly three years. At times she could hardly move, she had such terrible stomach pains. We often saw your 'Favorite Prescription' advertised, but supposed like most patent medicines it did not amount to anything, but at last concluded to try a bottle, which she did. It made her sick at first, but it began to show its effect in a marked improvement, and two bottles cured her. Yours, etc., A. J. HUXOLY, Deposit, N. Y."

PATRICK, dressing for a party—"Bedad,

now, and I shan't be able to get on these boots till I've worn them a toime or two."

Dr. Pierce's "Pellies," or sugar-coated

granules—the original "liver pills" (without imitation)—cure sick and bilious headache, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and purify the blood. To get genuine, see Dr. Pierce's signature and portrait on Government stamp. 25 cents per vial, by druggists.

How will many things that are familiar