

GY MARGARETE SANGSTER

Onve move on the widand rhe wheates goldent billow.
Once more the gron riphle through wates of the rye.
Gree morre thas suft tratts of the mansies for pillow.
And the wimL at the sonth like an stume of the sky:

Thee roses, the rxises. big thomsandes theg mingle
Their garlands with tintings ol" exquisite blown:
While the silwery surf roraps away from the shingle.
Or 1 hunders afar in its glory and gloom.
Aul oh! for the birds that are pouring their passion
In strains from the thicker, in trills from the tree,
And oh! for the wings that inglad airy fashion
Glance hithet and thithes, exultant and fivee.
The light of the summer, antormated unbroken,
It sleups in the valleys, it kisses tlee hills:
Tha joy of the summar, too mare to bespmenen,
Our hearts with irm afluent luxury fills.
List! dearen than lilting of thruah or of robin,
The music that wormal ans in yeares that ate fled.
Gay waltzen (why motals there the ghost of a mol) in)
And erhues, why blemal with the me:namme's juick treand:

From orvlestats floating. umbhallenged in spletucters,
The marehes, the clatows, the lorave ringing :111s:
Fet an! there's an undertone tonching aml tender,
That beats in the sond like a sight unawares.
The lants and the lasses, what think they of sixhing !
Care finds not a plam in their heatiful eyes.
Their footsteps trip softly. for hours are thying.
And pleasture ami mirth are their closen allies.

For thent nature lieaps the hright feast of leer stmmerr,
For thom there is beanty by river and grove:
For them wating gravely, a royal new comer
Drops balm on theit lips, tis the honey of love.

Agrain the long shatows on velvet slopses falling.
Again the blithe rustle in bower and tree,
Thes pipe of the insect, the thove's gentle calling.
The" moth's eriddy Hutter, the irone of the иен.

No dimmess, un rust, on the summer's adorning.
But royal law robes. and triumphant her mien.
Her stars grem the evening, her mists veil the morning,
And fin a'er the nations, sle reigns like a qutell.

#  

HY THE AUTIVOR OF "RLIZABETA,"
MEED-TJME ANI HAFVEAT," RTC: EUFC,

## CHAPTER VII.

R. IBOYALL and his sister were no longer strangers in Browton, and as they walked down the street in company with their guest, that bright summer morning, most of the people they met gave them a pleasant greeting. Edith and her brothers had established very kind relatione with their neighhors in the village. Many people had called, some of them several times; but Edith did not visit at all, owing to her deep mourning, and so, of course, no progress toward anything like intimacy had been made. After this visit to the post office they wore tuming lomeward, when they met Doctor Gerald. He turned and joined them, saying he had a professional visit to make out near the mill, and Mr. Royall and Linda naturally went alheat, while he fell lrack with Edith.
"Do you know, Miss Royall," he said suthenly, speaking in an impetuous way that he had, "I've wanted in dozen times to ask a certain favor of you, but I've never dared to do it? I wonder if you would be disposed to grant it, if I did, or at least to forgive the liberty, in case you refused."
"I shall not refuse," said Edith. "I wowld like to do a favor for you, Doctor Gerald. No one can know you with. out finding out what heaps of them you are always doing for others. What is it ? Let me know it at once."
"Well, you see that old house, off to the left over there. I don't know whether or not you know that it's my home."
"I did know it," Edith said. "I give it a passing salute on that account every time I go by."
"Thanks." said Doctor Gerald, returning her bright smile. "Well, some of these times, when you are passing, won't you go inside the gate, and up the steps, and through the door, and into a room to the left, where you'll find an old lady, probably sitting all alone, wholl give you the warmest and most grateful of welcomes when you make yourself known as Miss Royall? My mother has heard of you from me, and she'll know how to greet you."

What was it in this request, and in the simple, candid, straightforward way in which Doctor Gerald was spealking, that made Edith feel conscious of such a confict of emotions? First such quick jay, and then such swift-following sadness. It would have been impossible for her to explain it to herself.
" I will go to see your mother with the utmost pleasure, Doctor Gerald," she said; " if you wished it, why haven't you asked me long ago?"
"I have always wished it from the first time I saw you, but I never quite liked to make the request. You see I am ignorant of the habits and restrictions of your world, Miss Royall. I knew you made no visits, and I did not know whether you would be willing to make this exception."
"You ought never to have doubted it," sho said, "but I must not allow you to make mysterious allusions to my world, Dr. Gerald. I have no world now, but this aronnel Browton. Whatever they have heen in the past, our lots are cast in the same place now. I never expect to neturn to my old home and my former mode of living and ferling. What I lowk forward to is sperding my daye as I speml thom nem."
"Buf your brothers will marry."
Belith whack her heracl.

" You will marry, yourself," said Doctor Gerald. "Not here, but elsewhere."
"No." suid Edith, in the same gentle tone, lut with un added inflection of decision, " I shall never marry. It is nut of the question."
"I have no right to ask; but. why " " he said.
"I have good rensons which nothing will alter, and so have my brotliers," Edith answered. "I know I amimplying that there is something unexplained in connection with our past-something that must, perforce, influence our future lives; but I make you aware of this without regret, Doctor Gerald. I an more than willing that you shall know it. You see I do regard you as a friend, a degree of confi. dence I owe you in return for your kindness in speaking of me to your mother as a friend."
" I did not clo that," said Doctor Gerald; " I lıardly dared do that; but I told her what I thought of you, and if you went there this moment you would see that it stands in good stead for a claim of friendship which I felt myself unworthy of."
"Fou are not unworthy," she said. softly; "I think of you always now as my friend."
"Thank you," he said, simply, and after that no further word was spoken until they had come up with the others. who had stopped at the mill to wait for them.

Linda was looking her very loveliest that day, in a jittle white morning dress, made rather simply and cut plain and short. She had a white shade hat on, and a large parasol lined with pink, which threw a beconing glow over her sweet little face.
"Don't you think Miss Welsley very pretty?" Edith said, as they approached. "Scarcely any girl at Newprtt was so much admired last year, und in suite of limitless adnlation she is so unspoiled She is very rich, in her own right, and has been boundlessly indulged ty her mother and all lier friends, but she preserves the swont nature that she was endowed with at her very birth. I have known ler from childhoud."
"She is very lovely," said Ur. (rerald. looking at the subject of their comment in a direct seurching way he had. "It must, be so sweet for you to have such a friend." There was something a little wist ful in the way he said it, which Edith noted and remembered, though they were now ton pear the others for her to reply to him- in words.
"You're a poor walker, (ierulal," saill Frank, as they came up: "Miss Lindu and I were ten minutes ahead, I should say. I won't lay the hlame on Entith, ns she is a famurs pedestrian, und has evidently been forcibly impurded."

Anthony now eame colt of the mill and askel for his mail, saluting the doctor in the ensy, familiur way which indirates so phainly that men are on friendly torms. Frank hunded to thim a letter, which hat gluncerl at with some engerress but did not open.
"Who is that from, Authony?" satil Eithts: "you used never to have ury cormanombuts. 1 shull be gething jealous."

- lou have no reason, my dear. It is not from a young ladyy:"
"if dill mot inlugime it was," gaill Forlith: " ohat mand make me jouloum-thut ls, unlows I whe cousculted befone huml and had givell my aly robation."

She looked at her watel as she spoke, and said:

- It will soon be time for lanel, and I must be off. See your patient first. Doctor Gerald, won't you ? and then come and have lunch with us."

This invitation being promptly nccepted, the little party sepurated, to meet in an home nt lancheon.
It wus a dainty little meal in Edith's pretty dining-room, now redolent with flowers within and without; und at its conclusion Doctor Gerald stepped out on the porel with Frank to have his cigat there, where they were joined by the ladies and by Anthony, fho did not smoke. It was easy ta see that the young physician had been accopted as the fumily friend by each of its three members, which was further evidenced by the fact that the $t$ wo brothers presently excused themselves on the plea of some affuirs to look after: and Edith, after announcing that she lind some preserving to see to in the kitchen, gave Doctor Geruld a laughing invication to remain to dinner, and said she would leave Miss Welsley and himself meanwhile to improve each other's acquaintance.
She never knew what the process was, but after that long summer afternoon's talk soubthing very like a renl frientship seemed to have sprung up between these two. Indeed, as the days flew by, this became so evident that Edith, after having mentally commented upon it a hundred times to herself, spoke of it to Frank. and asked if he hadn't been struck with it.
"Of course I have," said Frank, speaking in a very low tone and with a guarded, set look on his face.
" Linda is generally rather difficult of approach in that way," said Edith. "I don't quite understand it."
"Don't you?" said her brother, with a smile unlike uny she had ever seen hink wear before. "I think I understand it pretty well."
The dim shadows of twilight in the Iittle quiet porch where the brother and sister happened to be sitting alone, prevented Frank from seeing the sudden change in Edith's face, as they had also hidden from the girl part of the strange meaning of that smile of his.
"What do you mean?" she asked, slowly.
"I mean that Gerald is in love with her," he said, coolly.
" Doctor Gerald in love with Linda. Oh, surely not !"
There was an inflection of the keenest surprise in Edith's nceents as she said these words, and of something more than surprise as well, but her brother went on, quietly:
"Does it amaze fou so much that Miss Welsley should have added one more captive to her list.?"
"Oh, no," said Edith, speaking in a steady voice, from which every trace of its late excited expression had vanished "I suppose it is only what we might have expected. It is oly most natural." Then she added, after a pause:
"If it is really so, this will go very hard with him."
"Perhaps it will go directly the opposite way," said Frank. "Why not?"

You don't mean that Linda would marry himi?"
If she cared for him, I belleve she would in a minute, and I an not sure but she is beginning to care for hima little. At any rate, she may grow to, and he has the right to try to win her."*
"I don't believe he woald do it, even if he loved her," Edith said ." Think of the difference in their worlally positions ! Think of Lindu's large fortune !"
"I have thought of both,"s said Frank, "anal I don't see that either constifutes an obstacle. As to position, he comes of a georl Southern stock ; his blood is quite as good as her own, ho's a gentleman out and ont : and as to her money. if he loves her und sees the thing as low ought, that is a mere bagatelle? I detwst that notion. Love is too all-importarttoo supreme, to be influenerd by minor maters like that.

If I luppened to love a woman who had a grent fortune, do you think $I$ would insult her by telling her that her money stood in the why? I would be unworthy of loving if 1 did. Yon see I have thought a good deal about this subject, and I can viow it dispussionately, ns I am myself, of necessity, out of the duestion. But if I had not, in my own case, a renson which is patent-a reason which I never forget for an in-stant-and if 1 stood in Gerald's place, the money would not weigh an iotn."

There was a moment's duep silence, and then he went on:
" I saw this thing long lefore you did, Edith. I have been watching its progreas; and though I cannot predict the resulf, whatever happens 1 am prepared for it. Of course, Mis. Welsley would object violently at first. Iout it couldn't hold out : and besidesthat, her ilanghter has the nobleness and courage to brave everything for a man she really loved. At all events, she likes him very well, and when a man has the right to try to win the woman he loves, he need not be intimidated by small olstacles. (ierald lus the right to try."
"And you have not! Oli, my poor, poor boy!" said Edith, suddenly gliding to him where be ftood under the sheltering vines, and passing luer ams about his neek and drawing his face to hers.
"I understand it all now. I never knew it before. I did not dream of this bitter sorrow's coming on you. Oh, Frank, my dear brother, why have you not told me? How have you borne it all by yourself so long?"

She was orying softly, with her head on his shoulders. Something-a wound in her own heart, perhaps-made her sympathy for him in his sorrow very tender. He had never seemed so clear to lier or so near her heart as at this moment.
"You have my secret, dear," he said gently, "I would never have burdened you with it, if you had not guessed it. But don't fret about it. I can bear it very well. It is nothing new. Just before the great blow came, I had made up my mind to try to win her. I was free to do it then, and I felt hopeful and brave. I pictured to myself the joy I should have in telling you about it, if my hopes were realized, and I fancied your delight at receiving your dear friend as your sister. It was a sweet dream. Edith, and I was very happy in those days. Ionu remember she was a little ill about that time, and I grew so frantic to see her, and had written to ask her to receive me the very first hour she was well enough. Well, she wrote and told me to come, and I was to have gone, on that very morning that our trouble came. It is a consolation to me now that 1 did not speak. I don't know what the result would have been, but, in any case, it is best for her."
"Why did you let meask her here?" said Edith reproachfully. "I cannot bear to think I aun the menns of subjecting you to such prin."
"You remember she asked herself, dear," snid Frank, geatly, with a smile which the darknees hid, "and I would mot the the means of separating leer from her friend, whom she loves so dearly, though I thought at first she had better uot come, because the life here would not suit her. But you see I was mistaken. She is perfectly happy and contented, and said to me only to-day, that but for her mother's making her consent to her coming to us, dependent on her agreeing to promise to join her at the sea-side the first of July, she would glally stay here the whole summer long. She has an exquisite nature, and 1 think an inuato love for naturalness and simplicity that is just developing itself You must not think that her visit has been all a pain to me. There has heen a pleasure in it that. I would not forego for ten times the sufforing."

At this moment Anthony and Linda were seen approarling the house. They had been for a little stroll together, at

Edith's suggestion, while she sat with Frank in the proch, as he smoked his cigar.

There were traces of teurs, which she must remove, so she slipped away to her room, but Frank rose und walked to the steps to meet them, and Filith could hear him as he gave them a cheerful greethig.

## Cllap"IER VIJI

Tuts first of July was almost come, nad Miss Welsley was to leave in three days. She hat tried in vain for an extension of leave, but had been peremptority ordered by her mother to come at once to Newport, where that lady lad preceded her., and had everything in readiness for the reception of her much-indulged daughter, whose preterence for the barren wastes of the distant Southern country, she could not understand.

Since the day had been fixed for Miss Welsley's departure, Frank Royall had absented himself a good deal from the circle which gathered nightly in the little hillside: home, and Doctor Gerald spent much more time there than usual. As it was summer-time, and the whole house open, there were frequent occasions for isoluted téte-di-féle, and it ofter happened that Doctor Gerald and Linda had long talks, the wature of which the others found it impossible to determine, Anthony, perhaps, speculated lut litile as to this, but to Edith and Frank it was a subject of involuntary engrossment. After that one conversation on the porch, the subject. of which it trented was not again mentioned between them, but it strengthened Edith to feel that there was some one else who suffered, for whom she must constrain herself to be brave and keep up, and the deep sympathy and tenderness which she felt toward this dear brother, logether with the knowledge that he was undergoing one of the crucial trials of his life, filled her mind so with thoughts of him, that, in some measure she forgot to feel sorry for lherself. And yet the pain was always at her heart, and there sometimes came moments when she had an instinct to cry aloud and let her sorrow be known; but with this impulse always came a sense of power-the sense that she could and would overcome it, and though she suffered, be strong.

Miss Welsley was to leave on a certain Thursday, and it was on Tuesday night that Frank Royall, coming rather wearily up the hill-side path from the mill, saw linda and Gerald slowly walking off from the house in an opposite direction. The moon was very bright, and he could see their figures plainly : Linda's dainty elegance of dress und carringe contrasting strongly yet not inharmoniously with the somewhat rugged simplicity of her companion. They walked quite apart, and he did not offer his arm, but that only made their acquaintanceship seem to rest on such easy and simple grounds, that poor Frank thought it would have been better if they had gone off in the usual way of young people off for a promenade in the moonlight.

Royall paused in his slow progress toward the house, rear. ing they might look back and discover him, and resting his arms upon the little gate that closed in Miss Royall's gavien on that side, watched the two retreating figures intently. Linda was wearing a white dress, and he could see it gleuming in the dimness long after (ierald had leen lost to view. By and by that, too, disappenred, and the young man felt himself strangely alone.

Strangely so, because the sense of isolation which now setthed on his mind and heart was different to und beyond all of loneliness and sadness he had ever known before. He had faced the possibility of an attachment between Doctor Gerald aud Miss Welsley before ; lut to-night, elther from some subte indication in their voices and figures us be had seen them disappear into the durkness, os from some fanate admonition of his own leart, he folt the force of a positive con-
viction that what lae had dreaded was eome to pass. Fie told himself there was no eluting it any longer, and that it was bravest and best to accopt it ans if fact. This being the case, why might he not yibld to an intense longing whichs prassessed him, and have the joy of confessing his love to Miss Welstey? It was this that he longed for- ass the" ond begitimate boon that that sterner self which hand anstrongly mas. tered him of late might reasonably give consent to. It could do no harm, he told himself, and he felt a mighty need for the privilege of uttered and comprehended words which shonld lift. the veil so rigorously kept down.

But for one little cloubt, one feeble surmise, which ws to the full as sweet as it was bitter, he would have done it. Thut was a consideration of the remote possilility that his low might not be wholly unreciprocated. He knew that when he had thought of asking Ethelinda Welsley to be his wife, a few short months ago, he had liad a good liope of winning her; and if it could ever have been a possille thing with her, why might not it be so now? It was a daring thought, and he thrilted through all his senses as it rose in his lwosom as he stond there statuesque and still in the cool moonlight.

If this was true, oh, why might he not know it? Why not for once lave the ineffable joy uf feeling himself toved ly the one woman who held the key to all that was tender and devoted within him? It would make the future no hardereasier rather. It would he something to live onduring all the rayless coming yenrs.

Why not? Why not? The reason was not far to seek. It surged up in his great, grood heart with a flood of sweet solicitude. It was for her dear sake. For that only. It would make things the harder for her, and she might urge upon him the acceptance of the tlowery path of delight and pleasure that led far away from right and daty. He bat lieved she was capable of it. It was part of the worshipful feeling that he had for her tul believe her one of the women for whom love is enough: hut through all this wearing aud wearying contlict he never once Hinched from his indomitable resolve that Limla must the shiclded in ull ways, by her family, her friends, himself, from any risk of uniting her sweet, unsullied life with one that. though innocent in it self, was under the shadow of a dark disgrace.

It was but for two more days, he cold himself, and then the purting would he over, aud Limbla-Lindu, the sweet, the true, the good, the gentle-Linda, whamight lave lond and been all things to him, nust go away, quite out of his life perhapa; may, almost surely to he the joy of some more blessed one.

And yet there were memories whinlz cruwhed on him now which he wonld not force lack and which were to be the scant remmants of joy which were all his future was to know, They were not much-nevor so much us a pressure of the hand which could have borne any specind meaning, no loving word, no liks. They were only remombrances of certain times when she had been kind and gentle and thoughtful oi him, but he knew that even such sighs as these were far more to him than the Inve of another womas could le.

He was leep in these memorias when in slight sound raught his attention and agentle hand was suddenly but lighty haid upon his arm. He knew who it was. The touch thrilled him. She had come nopon him unawares, appratching from the side. He looked around lansily for Gerald, bui he was unt in sight.

Mr. Royall," she said, ill the sweet low roice which was muske to his sotul. "I have been whelaing you hofe from thr window for a long time, and youl kagt sol still yat frightemal time. Is anything the mattor ho' $^{\prime \prime}$

Anything the matear! Oh, whent at question to nak a mand whes felt fis he dill!

But hur unswored sianply not thut there was rothing tho
matter: and he aclded pressontly a question concerning her walk, and inguired for her late companinn.
"Doctor Gerald is on the porgh talking to Edith and Anthony," she saic. "We did not go far. Didn't yon sce ns ? "
"I saw you go, but I did not med you retnin," lye suid. quiefly nod guardedly It required an effort to gpouk so, for nll the time that litule luand lay on the post of the grate ngainst his cont-sleeve, nnd he could not forget it.
" How conld you lave failed to see us return if you suw us go?" she said. ". You were mot interested in onir movements eviclemtly."
"Now I thiak of it." he said, " I land my eyes shat."
"How did that lappose? she nskerl. "I don"t ninderstand what you could mean by stancling here all that tinue so quiet and still. I thought rou were enfoying the moonlight."
"I was thinking," he said.
"Of what ?"
"That l cannot tell you."
" Whay?"
"Because they were my own quiet thoughts, that no one clse would lie interested in."
"You are hard and cold and unfriendly," she said, in a voice that trembled. "Iot know-it is unkincl of you if yot refuse to know-that every thonglat of your heart in a source of interest to me. I would give worlds at this moment, to be able to tell what these thouglits were, for I see they moved yon deeply."
"They did," he said.
And you refase to tell me? I have longed to be your friend, and you have thrust it ull back upon me, I bave never been so repulsed before, und I have felt it."
"Repulsed you? Oh, Linda, that conld never be !"
She lad roused him at last. It was a cry that came straight from his heart. It made her own throb suddenly to lear it; but it had a strange effect upon him. It revealed him to himself, and served as a danger signal. He drew himself upright, away from the soft touch of that little hand, and said with a laggh whose succensfulness surprised himself :

You always amuse me, when you assume the injured air. I feel as if I had trampled mpon the feelings of a tender infant. Hence the explanation of my forgetring for once your style and title, and calling you by the name we know you by from Edith. A thousand parclons."

She folded the little sliglned land across lier breast with the ather, and said, in a tone that cut him deeply, sore and wounded as he was:

- You are crueller ihan I could have supposed. I saw that you were not haplyy -at least I had lately thought soand I came out here to-night to ask you to let me be a friend and a help to you if 1 could. I have tried to do it all along, but you would not understand. Su at last I resolved that I would say it in words, but yon have only laugled at me. I tell you I had to humble myself to cho it, and I lave lumbled myself in vain!"

She was choking with tears of grief and incliguation, and her last words were hardly audible, but she stid them with a proudly upright head, ard the softness had altogether tuken tlight, She did not linger to hear his answer, but tarned and walkerl guickly off toward the house.

Not so quickly, however, but that he niglit have called her back. Not so quickly but that she listened with wll her soul to heur lis sumanons. But it nevar came. The only words that lis lips would cousent to utter, were words which he had forbidden himaself; words which it might wound her to remomber brapeafter, and so he was silent. He knew it was true ; sint. huid lumblied learself. He could hnve died for luer that sho fiad borne to do it for his sake ;
but call her back, soothe her, thank her-this he could not ko.

It was not for himself. It was for her dear sake.
Ife could not linger at the gate, though the thought that Inar presence pravaled the place made lime loth to lenve it. He must go nway. He would cku so instantly.

But before he went he Iaid his lips wpon the spot where luer poor little hand had rested, and, foolish nad wureasorable though lie felt it to be, kisserl the hard wand tenclerly.
liut toward the gentle sweet young gill, whom he lind wounded so deeply, he showed no softemidg. All during the next day he kept himself husy, nnd mude work fou himsplf if there was none at hard, and he come lome at night loolking as weary mol tired as lie felt.

It was Lindu's last evening, and Doctor Gerald was there, of coutse. Etclith aud Firank were each conscious that the other was manetuering to enable chese two to lave a last conversation. When they had together succeered in banisling Anthony, on some plea to $\mathrm{l}_{1} \mathrm{~s}$ ronm, they wrut out and snt on the porch together, hand in hand Neither knew how it lapprenex that they were there together, but Frank felt, in a dull sort of way, that Edith was sorry for him, and that her pity was grotle and unobtrusive and pleasant to have, never dreaming of the poignant pain she earried in liei own heurt, quiet and husherl. as women's troubles are.

Miss Welsley was leaving carly in the morning, and so two of the gentlemen were to say good-bye to laer to-night. Dnctor Gerald bade farewell, in a quick formal way. that made it plain that a more elaborate one had been said already.

Miss Welsley was standing by the window with hel eyes tumed away, but she listened intently to hear whether it would be Anthony's voice ou Frank's that would speak the next words of farewell. Edith was ready to go up stairs, and stood with her candle in her land, waiting to accompany her friend. The moment had come when it must be decided which of the brothers was to escort Miss Welsley to the station, and which to say farewell now.
"I Am going to say good-by now, Miss Linda. Yon won't feel in a mood for being bothered with farewells at four $\mathbf{A}, \mathrm{M}$. to-mortow, so I woa't inflict myself upon you then. Anthony las arrogated to himself the honor of taking you to the station, so I have only to say good-njght, and goodby."

A little movement like a shiver had passed through Miss Welsley's frame, as Frank began to speak, and sha recognized his voice. but she turned to him now quite tranquilly, and saicl with great composure :
"Oh dear no-it wouldn't be at all worth while for you to get up," and mechanically gave him her hand, which he just touched and then let fall.

Edith had turned away, that they might be nnobserved, but this cold good-by was all that was said.

## CHAPTER IX.

WHEN Miss Welsley was actunlly gone, things settled very much into their old grooves in Edith's little Fousehold, and yet, in spite of outward similarity, there was a vast difference. To two of the family, things would never seem quite the same, As for Anthony, his serene sulf-possession lud never been in the least affected by the tact of laving $n$ charming ginl in the house, and exeejut to feel kindly ais. posed toward her, and to like laer playing and singing, it made Jut little difference to him whether ahe went or ra. mained Ho was constantly drowing, alont this time, u faet which Fdith and Frank observed with sadisfaction, but forebore to comment upon. The took grent interest in the mails, also, and showed in his quiet way that something of infone
tnince to himself was in progress. He nexre spoke of it, however, and they were content to await his pleasure.

One vening, as Edith was walking into the town ulone, she met Dr. Gerald. Asho canglit sight of her he slackened his horse's pace, and coming nearor, dismonnted and held out his hand.
"You look budly," he said, with a quick and searching glance into her fuce, which was indeed very pale. "[ hoper there is nothing wrong."
"Nothing, I assure you," she nnswered, cheerfully. "I did not know I looked pale. Perlaps I an piniug for Linda."

She mentioned her friexd with a smileand in a light voice, but she was scrutimizing his face warily all the time.
"I'm afraid you don't take exercise enough," said Gerald, ignoring Miss Welsley and keeping to the idea of Miss Rovall entirely. "'This is the first time l'we seen you out for a week. Where are you going now ?"
"Oh, 1 was just walking about aimlessly." she said.
At her words his face fell. and slae could not help seeing it and asking why it was.
"I thought you might be going to see my mother," he said. "Fou have forgotten that request of mine and Four promise concerning it."
"No, I have forgotten neither," she said: " ] only thought you had."
" Thouglit $I$ had forgotten it ! I don't understand,"
"I thourht you had ceased to desire it. Ton never spoke of it again, and so I thought perhaps it was not worth while to go."
"I desire it as much as erer," he said. "Whether it is worth while or not, you nust decide."

He made way for her to pass then, and, withont saying auything further, raised his hat, mounted his horse and rode away.

And Edith, with a buoyancy and energy in her motions which had been conspicuously absent from them before, walked straight to Mrs. Cierald's house and knocked at the door. She was admitted by an old negro woman, who conducted her into Mrs. Gerald"s presence without the least preliminary.

When Edith enteved the quiet, comfortable, invalid's apartment and saw the old lady, with her sweet, placid face. seated in a great chair turned toward the window, looking so tranquil and content, in spite of luer appearance of great feebleness, Diev heart warmed toward lier, and she took her into her warm, young affection at ouce.
"I am Miss Royall," shesaid, gently. "I know your son, Mrs. Gerald, and he thought you might like to see me, and so I came."
"I knew you were Miss Royall before you spoke, my dear", the old lady answered, as she soltly kept in hers the hand that Edith extended. "I have wanted to know fou for a long time. My son saill you promised him to come, but he thought you lurl forgotren."
"I had not, indeed," said Filith, feeling surdenty fuilty and askanted; "I only doulsted if you would care to have me."
"George always knows whom I wonld care to huve," silus sain, "and he toll ne long aro that, if wa knew euch other, We should become friends."
"Ife is so good," said Edith, hardly knowing that she had put into words the deep feoling of her henrt.
" Yas, lut is goonl." suid the inother, gently; " he has been for years his mother's luest and rharest friend, as sho has hean his. But it gave me great plagusare to some how lue ling
 into his life. It has been like a uew worlil opmoted to finn,

" I uru very glud." suid Eiditis. quiatly, witls the under.
current thought of Miss Welshey alwayg in har hoart. "He made the ntay of my friend. Mish Welsyley, so much krighter by his visits, mud he enjoyad knowing her very much indeed, I ura sure."
*Miss Wrelsley 1 " snid Mrs. firctald. "Oh, yes, I reumem. ber. That is the young lady who has been ataying with you. My son mentioned her: I think lie majd she had a very goond voico. He is so devoted to musie Don't you like his playing?"

The conversation then drifted into othejr channels, and Miss Welsley was not again referred to. Endith speculated much as to what could be the menning of this evident massion on Dortor Gicmalds part to speak of his frierdahip with Linda. Could it be because it really did not affect hita nearly-or was it, as she thought more probuble-that he avoided the subject becuuse of its very nearness amd sacredness to him?

Her mind was filled witl cloubts and confectures, as she walked homeward, but, amid all, there was one reality that stood out cleurand certatin. Doctor (rerald-to her at leastwas like no other man that, she had ever known, and no matter how his lot in life might be disassociated from hers, she wonld always feel that it was gond to hawe known himand good to lave felt the deep appreciation of him which, every day aud every lout, grew stronger.

Miss Royall felt strangely fatigued and wearied, when she reached home, and thongh it. was Jily weather, she came into the lonse complaining of feeling cold. At sup-per-time this lud not passed off, and she drank her teu very hot and sent for a shas and could not get rid of the chilliness, which, to every one else, seened an inexplicable. She retired exrly, but slept very ill, anu wake in the morning with a feverish feeling that was something new to het. When she attempted to rise, she found herself weak and giddy, and, much against her will, was obliged to succumb and have her breakfast brought to the bed. Hannah had informed her brothers, and they both come in at once, looking so anxious and apprehensive, that EAith forced herelf to he cheerfil and bright, and to aflect a carelessmess as to her condition which she dirl not exuctly feel.

As the day wore on, she grew more feverish, and about night-fall, when Frank was sitting ln the roon with her, she woke fron a short sleep and begran to speak incolvermily und inarticulately, wandering in her mind, and uttering ler words so strangely, that her brother was anw honesty alarmed, and hurrying down staits, he tisputched Authony in haste for medical artendance. Of ronrso, as was musy untural. Doctor frerald was the lirst physidian thought of, both on acount of the accituintanceship, nnd alsu as he had lucome, through the fleath of an ohl plyysician, under whem The had studied, the lenhing doutor of the plare.

Anthony, sharing his lrother"s ulapun, knowing mothing exrept that lidith's fover land broutght and delirium in anm af jts stages, went in freat linste for Disetor liarald. whom he fortunately found ut lowne.

He lual nes soonw wharle komwn his errond. than the voung plysician was eagor, ansions and alert. They Net afi o walk logether, (farmhl ordering hís lume to lwe som afrep him, and, in his; hasterand unxiety, evern distameing dnthouy. whose grant lanighat numit" him an rapul walker. whol oweaston Fropuired.

When they reachledt the houst, Frank cante down to mow them, saying that the sympenus of dellrium had sumb what pmasuit off, and that his shater hayl spoken to him nestrally


 Him Hy siluirs, aml Jerd the wny.

slow and lialf uncertain step that how monted the stair-case which led to that young girl's quiet chamber, and when lie reached the threshold. an lessitation, very new to him, manle him puuse.
The roond was very still, and as orderly as firetchon's chamber. It was fresh and neat and pretty, filled with litte odds and ende such as giris delight in, but which Docwor Gerald perhaps was very unaccustomed to. The slim figure under the bed-ciothos was very still, but oven whero he stood he could hear the daicik and feverish breathing. This familiar and sigmificant sound changed bis mood instantly. Fe advanced to the leedside, alert and wary, at unce, and leaning over touched the girl's foreluad and wrist and listened to her hreathing. When he turned around and looked at Frank again, there had come into his face a look of the deepest gravity, added to one of energetic determination.
"She has a high fever." he suid, "and must have tho promptest medical attention. Every caution must he taken not to excite her when she wakes, and my presence must be treated ns naturally and simply as possible. Anthony or some one must go into the town and carry a prescription which I will write and bring the ruedicines out at once. It is too early to say whether this is anything serions or not, but at all events, it is a case for the promptest action."
He turned to the faithful Mannalh then, and told her to bring a lamp and set it in a shaded corner. When this was done, he took out his note-book and teuring ont a leaf was writing rapidly, witl his profile turned toward the bed, when he became conscious of a movement in the figure that lay upon it, and at the same time, Edith exclaimed in a tone of low, incredulous astonishment :
"Is that Doctor Gerald?"
"Yes," he answered, quietly, "it's I, Miss Royall. Iou have a fever, and 1 'll have to give you some medicine. Take that down to Mr. Autliony, " he said, addressing Hannah, in a calm, deliberate tone. He had continued to write all the while he spoke to Edith, and not until he had neatly folded and delivered the paper to Hanmah, did he glance toward the bed.
Then he came forward as simply as possible, pausing to adjust the newspaper on the back of a tall chair, with which he had improvised a screen.
"Does that shield your eyes?" he asked quiety. "I was obliged to have a light in order to write the preseription. Let me have your wrist a moment, please. I was afraid to count the pulse for fear of waking you."
Appronched in this way there was nothing for a sensible woman to do but accept the situation quietly, and this Edith divi. She was conscious, noreover, of feeling wreteliedly sick and confused, and Doctor Gerald, as his patients often snid of him, " was such a strength." He hud been horn a physician, and a sick room was his kingdotn. He never fuiled to inspire confidence, and Edith, if she hut not al. ready formed opinions as to his trustworthiness and phower. would have been forced to accord them now. He was so gelf-reliant uad grave, sus resolute und calm. Thure was no such thing as doubting his skill and judgment, and Edith relt herself strangely ut prawe.
"I am not very siek, um i? "she sasked, ans he fuil brer hand lightly down, aftor lubhling it withagrave, intent look, for a moment.
"Very sick? Oh, an! !" bu suid simply ; " you muy Ine well in a couple of days: lout yous hast lave atontion, or this tever will incremse, tuly you thmst attend strictly to my dinections."

Frank, all thin time. lumb beon duictly ntamding ly, a silent

 prant latel down.
" It was I that gent for Gerald," he said ; "fot that I was alarmed, Int becunse I did not know what to do lin case the fever increnged, and I thouglit he might as woll come up ant tell me."
"Ols, of course," said deralu, in an off-hand way, unfolding hijs handkerchiuf and dipping it iuto some water which he had poured into the basin. "It whas all the better that I should be here to take the stitch in time. Hew. Franls, take this and wipe Miss lioynll's fucc and hands over. It will be a relief to her, perhaps. I slanll go below nud wait till Anthony comes with the medicino, and then come up and administer it, and then Miss Royall will go to sleep, I hope. and have a good night's rest. That's what she needs."

He spoke in an easy, confident tone, but he knew very well that it was what there was small chance of her gettigg. A look of profound anxiety settled on his face as he left the room-a sternness that was rarely seen-there, and while he waited for Anthony he paced the dark piazza with long and basty strides that indicated a mind ill at ease.

When, at lust, the swift messenger returned, hiss fuir face whiter than its wont from concern and anxiety, Doctor Gerald slowed himself once more cool, deliherate and at ease. He said little in reply to Anthony's enger inquiries, except that there was not the least present danger.

When he went up with the medicines he found the patient asleep, but now and then there fell from her hips confused and incoherent murmurings which made him go and lean over her very anxiously, not betraying, however. a tithe of the concorn he felt.

He sat down near the window and waited for her to wake. When she did so she was somewhat confused still, but she took the medicine from him without difficulty, obeying him as a child would have done.

Before he went away she had fallen into a somewhat more matural sleep, and he left with hopes and fears strangely struggling in his boson.

The next morning he was back again, after a very early breakfast. It had been an anxious night for him, and he looked a little tired, but he was as strong and assured as ever as he went into her room. Before he left it, however, the case lad so far developed as to make it evident to himself that Miss Rnyull had typhoid fever. He did not communicate this fact to lier brothers, however, until one more day's observation had settled the matter. Then he told them, speaking of the case very gently and hopefully, and lu asked if there was no female friend or relutive who could be summonerl to assist in nursing Miss Royall, who might have a long und tedious attack.

The brothers looked at ench ather, and then Authony suid:
"No, there is no noe wo could call upon for such aservice as that. We have an aunt, but she could not be expected to leave her fumily. I cannot see why Frank and I could ant nurse her under your directions and with Hanahis lielp. Surely ao one could nut: Edith and care for herlike us who love her most. We cau do what there is to be done."
" You can do a great deal, of erourse," said Dontor (ierahk. "but it is uot like having a woman's daltuess and car. llowever, at prosent that arangenent will do very we!l, anul us to the fatiore, we shall sine."

He went away thon, sevemigg sutistime with the armagemont ; but it was in consequence of this interview with the two young men thm he resalved upon the course which led him, nit reaching loum, to go at und to his office, und with gront prompthess und decision write a short but entaty worded herter, which he folderl und seabed and addrussed to Mias Wivlaley mt Newport.
(Ti) be mominisued.)



## Social Life at Smith College.

5DOPLIE who are well awnere of the existence, success, and grand achievements of Vassar and Vellegloy, do seem wowderfully ignoratit about the "only und origimal," the suitable Woman"s College, "that, in its high standard of scholarthip and its retuirements for entering, stands fully und elenrly on n pav with llarvard, Inle, Durtmouth, ancl our othor first-cluss male colleges."
"Where are you now"?" I am often nsked; mand whed I respond prondly, "at stuifh College," there is a pacant look, on pause, and then another question. "Oh, ves; where is it?" One bright lndy suid in a putwonizing way: "I'd Jike to see your Anith's school for feryales " which is only Pupuled by the phrase, "Smath's Fevale Collegre"

The Smiths who latve distingished themselves are muny, Int not one of them all lans done a nobler deed than Sophin Smith. of Hatfeld, Mass., wholeft her large fortume to found " "Woman"s Collegr". She hand not had a fair chance in life, her wealth came late, and she determined to give leev all that other wommen migh enjoy what was to her denied.

The Smith College girl is indecd tatughall that her brother is tunght; it may be that she learms a trifle more, as the newness of the privilege gives undue intensity.
"Yes, I naderstand now dbout Miss Smith and her college ; but where do you say it is?"

I do beg pardon. I was thinking how "Soplin" (very wicked, hut the girls do shout her nume with a real cumpmeeting slide on tho Tast vowel) Ind verified the far Lilia's antbitious wish in Tennyson's " Medley : '

I would buita,
Fur aff from mein- a college like a man's: And I wabld teach them nll that man are taughll : For th: Jocule, frne withe Princeas ugrin.

We rode
Mays a lung leagne lanck to the Narth. A hast, Fromin bille tiat lookerd acroes a hata of hope, We dropt with eventige on at ristie town
(in Western Massachusetts)
"Set in a gleaming river"s crescumt carve."

And this "land of liope" for women is called Northamptorn, town of twelve thousand inhalitants, rememhered ly those of the last generation for its loys" school, where Bancroft taught and Motleystudject, and ilee " Ronnd Hill Water Cure" nowadays.

Our college is usually sandwiched between the Insane Asylumand the Institution for Deaf Mutes ly prassing trayclers, who invariably print out the bosprital for lunatics ns the new tcademy, or sombething of thut sort, for girls.

I pity the traveler wha "drops with evening" into this attructive town ; for thera is no lookel worthy of the name. The wise amd wary " drummer " alway* avoids Northumpton at night-fall. The lomiciadul tenclencies of the Princess are entirely dispelled with us, and mun, far from lusing consideren a monster or an chemy, is almitted fromy, und fueulty honors ure shared equally loy nuen and women-oleven of each in the number of instructors.

The sucial life af the eallyge is uniote, wilh no exact parallel in any othor edtumsionat instistifost for wonsen, sinve it is the only ouse existing in which womsen are treated as ras. tionally as men aurl allowed the sлma frepdomi. It is nuither a nurkery nor a muthery; tho at whlonew urw nut massed together in one great lueb-hive or caravansery. 'Ihe majority live in homes on the college groumde, relsti bouse boing provided with its onva kitelwn, dining-roons, purlers, a ceotje of well-

cothage, who given ler entire time to the health and happiness of the inmates. "Firse come, first served," in the rule in these holises, as the accommodations ard limited and the rooms are in great demand. In this way, members of all clasmes mingle in the same houses, thus doing away with any trodeney to clifuishness or exaggerated cluss-feeling ; and it is ensy to see the muny advantages of this division of the eollege populntion. fif a favorable consequence of this systean, the most ponderous volume in the college library is not an exhaustive trmatise on the "Rules." to lre digested as the first entrance condition by unluppy fresliwomen. There is but one writien rule-" Lights are to be extinguished at ten!" and immediaze expulsion does not follow an offender in this virection. A gentlo tup at the door, and a pleasant butsuggnstive "goarl night" is enotiglt. The gith are placed upon their honor: they are there to work-to fit themselves for life-worle: the "funtritten" law is felt by ull, and there has scapcely bect one case of discipline.
'The townspeople pay frequent tributes of astonishment and respect to the quiet dignity of the stadents, whose behavior cannot be ariticised.

At some institutions a vast amonnt of energy is waster? upon hells, lat we only note their grateful absence. The only ringing lueard during the day is for chapel services and mesals. I forget the most chearing of all-the door-bell. That may soand when and for whom it will, each student receiving her friends of both sexes as freely and independently as in her own home. In the same way she is mistress of all her actions, being expected to appent at recitations with reasonable regulnrity, but walking, rowing, riding, driving, attending musicml or dramatic entertainments, or nccepting invitations from friends in town as she wilt.
"A hold experiment," you say, but it has proved a suecess. Smith College clemonstrates that a large proportion of the proctore und lyux-eyुed dragons are an expensjve luxury. Treat a girl of eighteen or twenty as if she were a sensible. honorable womnn. she will prove herself one. She flonrishes under such respectful treatment. her sense of honor develops, self-respect increnses, and her independence takes firm root.

The samo broad principle is observed in religimus matters. There is no college churel, but enel pupil is expected. thongh not required, to attend some church in town. The whigious influence at Smith is none the less potent becnuse of this liberality, and every day gives practical proof of a strong religious seatiment at work among the students.

Three "societies" flourish with us--the "Alpłas." mainly literary ; the "Olln Porlrida," and "Tertium Quid," presenting their friends with " variety" entertainments. The burlesque representation of tho "Edipus Tyrannus, "soon after its rondering at Harfurd, was excellent. The costumes were correct and oxceedingly gorgeous, following as closely as possible those which were used at Cambridge. The acting was cspecially fino in the pussages hetwren Salpus and Jocasta, and though the text was mutilated with impious freedom, und interspersed with college jokes and local lits, we think the generul public would have enjowed it mone than the stately and fateful ariginal. Our freek professor. whon land just retumed firnm Cumbridge, Iromonncod it inimitable.

A protty comect wis worked up by the thas of "er in the spring of "81, callad a "Clestinl party." 'Tlet guests foume the hall lhming with light ame myrind sthss, its sautted roof festoonerl wich hillowy elouds of blar and white qauze. Monlier shifuton, is varicgated druss and praked lat, whe
 terod her famous prophecy of that earth's destruction ly the eomet of "81. As she coucloded, a glittering orain, repre
 First the sua, a golden-lairand bloadn, ralhat in yellow sils
draperies, gold fau and jewelry. She was soon seated upon her thrame-blue, spangled with gold. Close on her steps followed the moon, planets and stars. The milky way walked hand in hand with the Iuckless maid who spilled the contents of her pail. Behind them floated a cloud in a fleecy costume of tulle and swan's-down, and with her another figure in shining garments. the traditional silver lining: and, back of these, storm clouds, fierce ant sulleu in draperies of black and gray.

The signs of the zodiac were not omitted: the queenly Jno and her attendant Iris were there; a shooting star was proporly eccentric, and the " little star." which "twinkled" itself into immortality on the horizon of the American nursery, had an important place. A dark figure, with head hidden in a black, hollow disk, represented a "total eclipse." A large tin dipper was conspicuous in the hands of the Great Bear, \&e., \&c. After this "grand entrance" a series of intricate dances began. Towering high was the north pole, and revolving around her the faithful northern star. The moon glided through the dance attended by her silver-clad, silverwiuged attendants, the little moon-folk, also the dark and mysterious "man in the moon." At the sound of the final waltz the solar system took the floor. The sun moved in the centre of the several planets, with their satellites swaying around them; the eartll, dressed in brown, and covered with figures cut in the outlines of the hemispheres, moved in her own orbit. The shining figures were waltzing gracefully in astronomical figures, each the center of a larger system lying beyond, when darkness fell on the scene, a whirring, whizzing sound was heard, a lurid light flamed up, and the foretold comet, sweeping in with long, yellow hair floating, darted wildly among the planets, rushed violently gogainst the earth, and all was dark! I recite this at length, because it is more carefully prepared and elaborate than usual, but thare is something droll or ingenious whenever you may chance to see their frolics.

I remember an admirable rendering of the "Surprice Party," from Josiah Allen's life, where I laughed-a good motherly Samantha with her feet in the tub, who "would not be surprised!"-till the teass ran down my face.
The girls usually dance for half an hour after dinner, and ave regular practice on the gymnasium. The sophomores ways give a welcoming party to the incoming class, and no uzing is known.
Please don't infer that the maids of Smith College devote most of their time to dancing, parties, or private theatricals. They are earnest and hard-working students, unt "digs," but in the game they play during four of the best years of their lives spades are, most emphatically, trumps.

> "Behold them with their spades,
> These agrienjural maids,
> They dig-wsth-a-wild sir.
> With-agrind-fit-to-kil! gir,
> Theee-never-be-puazed yourg matis!"

Fet o little let-up is necessary, and it is well to know that the college girl is as fond of wholesome nonsense as her less leamed sisters. In their dramatic perfommaces they find food for fun in the incongruous costumes of their herops, who appear very masculine to the waist, but are always skirted.

> "The gym sult and sneque young mart
> The drapery cape young man,
> The Derlyy and Lleter
> (But, darte you le galled, aitr,
> It belongs to a giri), young mett.
> -6 The cermped and frizeed yonng math,
> And whter-waved young tuat,
> And Montugue.opuirled.
> And bunged ant curbin,
> Mart-ats-hulr-hs-the-mblithe yomig man
 The sugyeathe sty le y ORBy man. Purely renlmine,
Pancto manculite,
Wholly abridged young nan."
I was much amosert last fall at motices on all the doors of one of the cotiages, which rivaled the $I$ Ierald"s advertisement of " wants." An impocuniosity prevailed; there was a sudden ecomomic attack; hothing was donc for love, but anything for money.

Many are the origimal songg which. full of personal hits, eannot be quoted. But I'll give the close of one :

> *So let us keep grthaling,
> Lest we should he finding
> The bread of wistom stafe !
> * Not hecding all the wass
> Of'mllyble mase.
> Let"a up und be doing,
> Forever pureulng
> The conrec of a cutured lass.
> * Revering e'er the blue
> As our especial jure:
> And also the atockirg.
> In spite of man's mocking,
> Arfl all his qreat ado."

Such is the social life at Smith College-busy, earnest, yet merry, healthy, womanly : approaching home-life us nearly as possible. There is no room for those maudin, morbid excrescences of sentimentality and feeling which are the inevitable outgrowth of a regime which cages its victims in unnatural seclusion, and represses innocent instincte to the point of suffocation.

The pictures in this article speak for themselves. There is no time to describe the uew art-gallery or the fine college of music recently added. Soon we hope to huve a fine library building, aud a new dormitory to accommodate the increase of members. There is not a more beautiful town in New England than Northampton, and as I stand in the center of the college grounds, in summer's sunset or winter's bright sunshine, in autumn's mellow moonlight or spring's fresh coloring, I thank my good fortune for being connected with so grand an enterprise, and think there is no bether place to live in and work for than Smith College.

Kate Sanbori.

## A Noted Picture Qallery.

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506NE of the argumenta most freumently advanesil in favor of the accumulation of great wealth by individuals, is that the line arts could not le properly pasronized und cultivated were it otherwise. Mr. Wh. H. Vauterbilt is too shrewd $n$ man to neglect to use an nrgument so calculated to reconcile the world at large to the ex. istence of his colossal fortune. Hesides, he evidently lores works of art for their own sakes, and is himself an routempt. ible judge of their unerits, if, as is sabl, he limself solected most of the pictures of his superli collection. Sirngely enough, the nowspapers have subl very little nlout this gal. lery, and have not awnederl ft half the praise that it deserves. It is probably the tinest eollection of pietures in this country -for afthough that of Mra, A. T. Stewart muy ferhapsemb tain a few gems murpassing in beauty ant valun nuy siagle pleture owned by Mr. Vamberbilt, lor, ot the oblere hand, cau
 very few phor ones. The averuge intrinsie worthant thenuty
of his pietures is vory high. Mr. Vanderbitt hus been extrenmely kind in giving away a large namber of carchaf invitation to his gallery, bow temporarily closed for enlargement and alterations.

Armed with one of these magic bits of pasteboard, I lately wended wy why to 1 W . 51st St., in the company of one or two chosen friends. I suid one or two, hut some visitors liave gone in to the number of eleven, and that with one ticket! Methinks the grave fontman must have smiled as he recorded on the ticket the number of those using it. I dun't think, however, that the recording footman puts down outr sins of entrance against nuy future reckoning with us, hut merely for the convenient reckoning of us. AVanderbilt fooman might reasonably expect that lis place would be a sinecure. but on Thursdays, when he sometimes udmits (and it is to be hoped lets out alsol eleven hundred people, surely he has as lumd atime as any mere door-keeper at a theater or concert hall :
Having passed by a tiny but exquisite reception room, we were usluered througl, black folding doors to the muin gallery. The largest picture here-and a very fine one, though not the finest-is " Lee Bourget," by De Neuville. Here we have the borrors of war brought before us with a faithfuluess that makes one shudder. The scene is taken from a fight in a town during the Franco. Prussian war, and although we are not told who the Prussiun officers are (and businesslike they look, cool in the midst of all the slaughter), the names of the wounded French officers are given below, and ro one of them is added the pathetie words "mort de ses bissures."
The pnllor of the dying otlicer, as he is bome ont of the chureli where he has been struck down, the wounded men. the gutted lonoses whence fire rises, the soldiers galloping through the streets, are all given witlu exceeding realism. It isas if one hal seen the battle. Near this painful picture hangs the gem of the collection, a most wonderful painting, which almost dazzlerd me when I cane up to it. It fairly ghines like the sun with its own light. It is called "The Christening," and is by Josef Villegas. In the interior of a Spanish cathedral is represented the christening group in the center, the lovely face and figure of the young mother. shrouded in white lace, with, a burning taper in her hand, the squalling infant, the elderly father, the nurse, the pale priest, etc., are all inimitably given. To the left stamds a group of richly dressed ladies and officers. One young girl's dress, of black lace covered with lugles, sparkles like real jet, while it is hard to believe that the bangles on her wrist are not mude of real silver. Much more wonderful, however, than the figures and costumes, remarkable as they are, is the light thrown on the pieture by the lighted cundles-the incense, which seems to flont between us and it, and the extraordinary perspective in whinh we see the crucifix, surrounded by lights asd half veiled by incense, standing in an alcove over the altar. To give such an effect of distance as is here given-with dark colors, instead of light, tmaspament. ones-is no common feat. Gerome's "Sword-dunce" is ton well known to need description. It is one of the finest works of art in this collection, although it is not so great a puint ing us "The (iladiator's," of the same artist, in Mrs. Stew. art's gallery.
"The Two Fumilies." by Mnakacsy, shows ns a most charming interior ; It brakfast-tuble shene, the two families being represented by a young mother with her three children, und a pug dog with her puppios. The coloring is linrumuious, the drawing excellent, and the grouping fine, the whole subjject being $n$ very pleasiug illustration of dumestic: uffection in high life.
"A ('arnival lotete," by Madrazo, is a perfect foust of gor. geous coloring. while the drawing und masviug of the cerowd of
bright figures in the ball-rom fils the spectator with ad nuifation. "The Masqueraders," by the sameartint, is an ex collant, though not an especially agreeable pieture.

There are several fine Messonier's in that collection. Of these, "The Iuformation" is a mughificunt apecimen of this artist's early manner and best style. The euse shown in thr. attitudes of the offeers as they stand about the bivouac fire is aspectally noticenble, and the finish is perfect, an it always is with this master of chetail.

I was disuppointed in the Corots. They are neither of them purticutarly good sppecimens, and do not compare with the oble recently exhibited at the loan collection of the Union I deague Clab, or with another which helongs, if I am not mistaken, to the Buston Art Museum.

Thene is $\Omega$ very fine Schreycr, "Aralis Retreating," and at small one, also by Schreger, of "A Arabs Resting." Realiy I should think his horses would feel like laving a little repose once in in while. They are usually representerl in such a state of extraordinary animation, a state that must be very hard to keep up.

Bouguerean's " Going to the Bath" is an old friend, and I was right glad to gaze once more at the sweet face of the young girl, and at the denr little cherub whom she is carrying to his bath. I was sorry to see that this fine picture hack become somewhat cracked. An Italian Boy is also the work of Bouguereau, and, therefore, necessarily good-better than good.

There are two pictures by Couture, the best of which is The Volunteers," as scene from the French Revolution. Though having the rough, unfinished and thin look, which is apt to characterize Couture, this is a work of mach power, and an interesting study.

Rosa Bouheur is not very well represented, either by ". A Flock of Sheep" or "Ready for the Hunt"-especially if one compares these to her celebrated "Horse Fair," which is one of the chief ornaments of the A. T. Stevart collection.

Of the two Fortunys, the "Fantasia al "angiers" is a remarkably bold and successful attempt to portray the luman figure leaping in mid-air, all the Arab dancers having their feet off the ground, as hey wildy spring about, firing their guns. The figure on the left is foreshortened, as none but a master of drawing could portray him.

But space and time fall mo to give more flate a passing glance at the rest of the collection.

A number of fine Millets, two excellent specimens of Ama Tadema, Millais' well-knowit "Bride of Lammermoor," "The Kiug's Favorite," by Zamacois, a charaing Leloir, " A Brittany Woman," by Jules Breton, a Laustannau, "The Dance." by Willems, a fine Merle, two of H. Leys" quaint and stiff pre-Raphnelite paintings, a Troyon, "Committee on Moral Books," by Vibert, a Detaille, u strong picture by Facet, Facmmerer's " Incroyables" (so much engraved), "The Road to Ruin," a powerful paintiug by Enaus, with two others by the sume artist, "'The Arab Chief," by lounat, " A Musical Paty." by Roybet-but if I don't stop I shall be mentioning the whole catalogut, us especially deserving of notice. A passing look ut the walls, hung with tapestry of red and gold ; the thoor inlain with fine mosaic, and nearly covered with imunens, Turkish curpets: at the chairs aud sofas Jusuriousty covered with crimson plash and tapestry : at the charming watercolor gallery, which we can see abow. our heods but canaot enter; at the beutiful woml-work. black und reddish bown ; ar the musicians" gallerys, med the dimly-seen conservatory; at the rechly bound broks of ongravings, etc., which are generously left for us to look at, and we must he grote. The hlack folding domes alixli : the ouler door, with its punels of thitek, curinusts wromghe, "phatine! glass, shuts to, and-we have left fary land buhimi us, atd are once more in the busy haments of nem.

## The Story of Hereward Leofficsson, Last of

 the English.GY HENRY F. REGDALL

8EW careers there are, in the early history of Englant. about which a grenter halo of romance is cast than around that of Heraward the Wake. The magic of his name kept nlive the spirit of resistance to William of Normandy long after every English chief of note lud been either killed or won over to the conqueror's banner. An outlaw almost from his boyhood, Hereward remained an outlaw until middle life.
Bingraphy abounds in instances where some childish or boyish trait strikes the keynote of future distinction. "Thus we read of an Alford "playing preachex" to his brothers and sisters in the nursery ; of a Mozart composing a sonata at eight years of nge ; of a Davy nearly blowing up his father's house with amateur scientific experiments: and of a Giotto making rough sketches of the sheep he tended, upon bits of slate.
Or what story of Nelson would be complete without his famous reply to his grandmother's question as to whether he had not been afraid upon a certain occasion-" What is fear?" Or of Washington, minus the noble incident of his renouncing the career of a sailor when on the eve of his first voyage, because of his mother's tears?
So with Hereward. In early youth impatient of restraint and tyranny, a freeman he lived and died. With all his failings-he was free from many that were common to the age in which he lived-we cannot but udmire his character; he stands out in bold relief in English history, a worthy successor of the noble but unfortunate Harold, whose mantle may be said to have descended upon his shoulders.

## I.-The Molf's Head.

The English are the product of the union of n number of distinct peoples, long since blended, but originally as distiact as are any two nations of to day. First, there were the ancient Britons; then came the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes: then the Danes; and lastly, the Normans, descendants of the Norsemen. All of these additions to the original stock were the result of many successive invasions and conquests of the island, the invaders finally settling in the new country.

But of all these conquests that of the Nommas was at once the most ferocious and determined, and the most enduring. They came prepared to stay, but their remaining involved the crushing of the natives-not by a singte battle, though Duke William believed that one great defent would effectually subdue a land that, like Englund. Jad no for-tresses-but by piecemeal, by the submission of one powerfullord after another, until there remaned only a few stout hearts that held out against William, and refused to go to Westminster and prat their hands in his. To this few Hereward belonged ; and though, at last, he did beconse " Duke William's man," it was only after a mosst determined and bitter struggle; and, as we shall see, right treachmonsly was lis coming in rewarderl.

Of Hereward's pedigree little is known leyond the fuet that he was the son of Earl Leofric, and that Lady fiodiva, whose heroic ride fhrmogh Coventry's street is us muchis a matter of history as is the hattle of Hastings. Enrl Leofrie, Lord of IBurme and Earl of Mercia, the great centrul diviaion of England, was the limal of one of the two great housesthe Leofrics aud the fimbins-that for mo many yours prior to the Comguest vexed.the. Etplish court by their rivalrime.

Hereward was the second son of thin illustrioun pair. At
nn early age the blood of his Norse nncestors luegan to show itself in many spivitad and perhaps lawless acts, and wery soon the more reckless of the lads of Bourne gatliered mund him, who was bravest and reeked the lenst of them all; so that by the time he was eightoen, her had figoodly frollowing of stout youths, who wore ready for any mischict, especially that where hard knocks were to be given and taken, and who were especially attracted to a young nobleman as daring and as unruly as themselves. It is true that in after years many of their namos hecamo atermo to the invader of their native land, but as yot they were only a standing manace to all decent folk at fairs, wakes and viluage sports.

But at length Ifereward got himself into an ugly scraprnothing less than robbing the steward of Peterborough Abbey, whom he atopped on the highway, and relieved of his purse that he and his thirsty followers might drink. In punishment. of this grave crime-for in those days to rob Mother Church was to rol) Giod himself-Ilereward was ontlawed by the monk-king Edward the Confessor; a sentence he welcomed more gladly than otherwise, because it gave him a chance to prove to the world what heroic stuff he was mate of.

So he dishanded his stout following, went northward, nad sojourned with at chieftain named Gilbert of Ghent. This happened about the time that Birnam Wood came to Dunsinane, which those of my readers who are familiar with their Shakespeare will remember to have been the superstitions signal for the downfall of the wicked Macheth.

In the laalls of this chieftain Hereward lvecame a great favorite, and while there achieved his first great feat of arms.

Gilbert of Ghent kept in one corner of his courtyard a menagerie of wild decr, wild bulls, and a great white beara fairy bear, some said-for the purpose of testing the mettle of the young men who were candinates for the hoan of knighthood under his cure. Hereward decided that no other animal tut this ferocious bear was worthy of his prowess, and often he asked lis host's permission to try his strength in combat against that of the monster of the North, hut to no avail. At length chance brought the opportunity that Gilbert's kindness and consideration for Hereward's safety had denied him.

Returning from the limit one dny, on reaching the anstle gates, Hereward was made aware that something unustal was going on within-slouts, screarns, amd a rushing to and fro of man and beast.

The canse was soon apparent-the terrible white hene had broken loose, and was prowling up and down the courtrard, while a little girl, named Alforwha, was lenocking in rain at the door of the women's bower, whither linights aul hadies had retreated, und were now too terror-stricken to perait them to open the wicket, narl let the timid fugitive enter.

Herewned leaped from his horse, aml with a shout thas made the fairy hear turn round, drew his sword and leuped toward him. Thes monster stoppred, lookeil luack at the child, und then made for the youth with a growl of defiance Hereward knew there was lut one spont at whel io simthe brain of his foe, and he strack truc and strong, hurging the short weapon up to the hilt. Tlue huge atrass swayed and bent nud fell slemb ut his feen.
This deed of valor would have gation for lawfricss som a pair of golden spurs and the lomone of knighthogl, had he chosen to avail himself of the right: bat it mos gained hina the envy and hatred of the wher gone men in fitheres housithold.

- "ither we mast luawe," enid thay, "ar he minss," If




was wounded, and the third Hed, though they had hopod tocatch him unawares. But the "Whke" or the "Whteher," ses he alrendy came to be enlled, no man even enught mapfille.

Sio, after tlis, Hereward went sontluward again into CormWhll, had pussed thonce into Irehnd, where lie distinguished hinself by doughty deeds, and hecanaen great eaptain. so that his name was spoleen with ndmiration by many th winter fire, aud in consequence bold spirite flocked to his banmer as in the old days at Bourno; but with this diference-in the former atays they weve lut brave youths, while now his followers were bold vikinges of tried valos.

But at last a Jonging for the familiar Lincolnshire fens and for ${ }^{2}$ glimpse of his lady mother's beautitul fuce possessed Hereward, so with two stout ships and fifty as stout followers ho left King Rinald of Waterford, bound for the eastern coast of England.

The royage did not prosper. 'I'hey were caught in a gale in Pentland Frith, and one of the "long serpents," the Garpike, was wrecked. So in the other, the Oter, they sailed southwrar mgain, hoping for better fortane. But their troubles were not yet over. One gale followed another in the storma* North Sen, until at last, worn out with cold and fatigue, they were fain to rum the Oifer ashore on the coast of Flanders

Here their reception came noar being that which Duke William of Normandy, at a later day, pretended le had averted fromi Harold fodwinsson when he was shipwrecked in the territory of Gus of Pouthien, namely, held as prisoners for a heavy ransom. 13ut other fortune was in store for Hercwiud and $h_{1}$ is brave vikings. They were fortunate enough to fall in with a youth named Arnoul, grandson of the great Baldwin of Flanders, and heir to his grandfather's brond, fat lands,

Hereward offered to serve the count with his stout following, and so was escorted with ull honor to the Castle of St, Bertin, and afterward gave good account of himself in the war at Guisnes.

> II.-NE゙Ws FROM ENGIAND.

Thus, in fighting by land and sea, passerl some eight or ten years with Hereward. He had married, and was living at St. Oner when news came of the pending invasion of his native Eagland by two separate expeditions-that of the Duke of Normandy, and that of Tostig, King Harold's brother, aided by Harold Lardrada, King of Norway-the one bound for the south, the other for the north-eustern coast.

It must be remembered that the ban of outlawry was upon Hereward all these years, and that if he had gone to Bourne from Ireland, as was his intention, it would have been at his personal risk, lectause overy man's hand was supposed to be against the "wolf"s head," as the outlaw was termed, and there were not wanting enemies of the house of Leofric who would not have hesitated to betray Leofrice's son.

Of course, this forced inaction in time of peril to his mative land was particularly galling to one whose life must needs have been one full of atirring incident. In due course came tidings of Hastings and Heathfield Down, where England's valor went down with the evening sull hefore the finest chivalry in Europe-of the fight round the standard at Buttle, when all the Godwinssons were slaiu, and King Harold, with an arrow through his ayeball. fell behind a rampart of bodiess slatin by his own hand.

Two yeare more went ly in the midet of rumors conflieting and strange. Duke William, considering his compuest sure for the present, had returned to Normandy, having his brother Odo us him regent. And then began a reigh of opp-

Bresulon and tyranny that wortied the life out of the conquered people. News of these black rloings amme to St. Oner with in party of ladien seeking refuge from Norman outrage, among whom was Gyda, another of King Harold and wife ol Larl hodwin. Persuaded by her that he of all men could yet sive lingland, and desirous to see for himaself how the country fined under its new rulers, Ilareward determined to go thither for a spuce ; und so in a few days a long ship wailed out of the harbor and turmed her sharp beak northward.

A week later, Hereward arriwed in the vicinity of his loy. hool's home-in sight of the broad acres and goodly manoms that of right were his. On every hand were the gigns that tyranny was aboud. The hardy yeomen gathered the crops, as their clescendants did seven hundred years lator in a never Eingland, with their arms by their sides. Men who had gloried in their freedom, descendunts of the liberty-lowing Danes and Saxons, were forced to creep in and out of their whomesteads like hanted rabbits for far of their new masters, who, for the shightest offense, would think nothing of lopping off a junn's head and sticking it abowe his gate.

It was with a hursting henrt that Herewaral saw and heard all these things. But when he found that Frenchmen were in possession of Bourne, that his father's house liad been bestowed upon a fat cook in the service of one of the invaders, that the Lady Godiva had been offered indignities ut their hanrls, his younger brother, Godwin, belreaded, nod that his long hair was even then streaming in the breeze over the gable of the hall, he vowed to clear Bourne of Frenchmen that very night.

Loud and lato did the Nomman hold revel in the great hall, while at every burst of merriment the serfs in their huts under the walls started and clutched their weapons. Scaling the rude palisade by means of a ladder which relaxed vigilance had left ready to their hand, Hereward and a trusty follower, Martin Lightfont, appronched the uncouscious revelers. Leaving Martin outside with the stern injuuction: "If any man passes me, see that he pass not thee !" Hereward sprang into the hall with his terrible warery, "A Wake! A Wake!" A wild and fearful scene ensued. The banqueters, caught unawares, fought with anything that came to land; but, terrified by the often-heard and as often-dreaded battle cry, they fell like sheep. Escape was impossible. Martin obeved his master's command implicitly. When the morning rose there were fifteen Norman heada upon the gable, and Hereward's vow was fulfilled.

Soon he lud a following of lifty stout yeomen; the wararrow was split and sent to all four points of the compass, and Hereward uddressed himself in earnest against Frenchmen and strangers. Years before, in the days of St. Omer, Duke Willian had sent to Hereward asking his assistance in the coming invasion. Half in derision, Hereward replied that on the day that the Duke was master of all England he wonld put his hauds in his and become his man. Now, however, it seamed as if that day would never come to pass. But ere the work was begun H Hying visit must be paid to Nommandy, mud then back to England. And yet there was one thing he would do ere he crosed the sea.

Many luad lren the deeds since the killing of the bear that had merited the reward of knighrlood: yot as often had Hereward declined the honor at the hands of any of the great captains manog whom he hat served. Now, however, it seemed fitting that he should be, so to speak, consecmated to the work lue had undertaken by being male a knight with fusting mad prayer, in the English fashion, and at the hand of one of Englant's mative [prelates, the good Abhot Brand, of Wly, Merewarl's uncle.

And so the Wake hashed into England and out aguin. leaving behind him joy in the hearta of his countrymen and
distuay in the herrts of their conquerors: both repeated the ery, the one hopetully, the other fearfully", "The Wake is comer dyraia 1"

True to his word, having dispatched his business in Flanders, Hereward returned to England, and so abicling was the terror among the French at his terrible vengeance nt Bourne, that not a man of them had dared to set foot within twenty miles of the town since. So Hereward and hit wife, Torfrida, and their little daugliter, took up their abode, unmolested, in the lime of his boyhood.

And then flocked to his banner from every part of the land men grod and trae, of all ranks, hound by the ono bondhatred of the Norman, and in desire to rescue England from his power. The names of some of these are presorved to this day in Domesday Book, and we may well say " Honor to the last heroes of the old English race." The next fout months were spent ly Herewnrl in getting his rough materials into something like fighting order, and the siege and fall of York wus achieved without his assistance.

Then Duke William returned, and set about quieting his new kingdon. Crushing successively three sepurnte risings at Chester, Stafford, and Fork, he destroyed the life of the land. "Farms were burned over their owners" heads, and the growing crops in the ground." For ten yenrs after the whole of Forkshire lay a desolate waste. In fuct, as Mr. Kingsley has finely said, "like the Romans, he made a solitude and called it pence."

But Hereward he clid not approach, and all throush that winter of $1070-71$ he lay at Bourne, unmolested it is true, but in what was very like a trap. For on every hand had arisen, as by magic, those tall castles which were like giants keeping watch and ward over the land ; and without artillery or warlike engines Hereward and his men dared not attack the least of them.

At last a niessage came from Ely--the fanous cathedral isle in the fens-begging Hereward to come hither. There already were brave men holding ont ggainst Duke Willian. So to Ely they went-the last of the early English aristocracy.

## 111.-THE CAMP OF REFUGE.

At Ely, in course of time, was held a conference of mighty men in the great hall, between Sweyn, King of Denmark, his brother Asbiorn, the young earls Edwin and Morcar, and Hereward himself, besides a host of others, free Danes, and those who were determined to be free Englishmen or perish in the attempt. But the "thing" or parliament came to naught; the Danes, bought off, it was affimed, by William's gold, went home, and Hereward and his foes foresaw that by Englishmen alone must England lee saved.

The Danes gone, Duke William marched on Ely, thinking to take it easily. But he knew little of the place, or of its great capacities for defense. Surrounded on all sides by the broad arms of the Rivers Cam and Ouse and their tributaries, the "sacred isle" was further rendered well-nigh impregoahle on all sides by a surrounding broad lualf-mite of reedgrown fen and morass, where no living thing save its feathered denizens could find firm ground on which to rest.

In the leart of such a landscape as this rose the canny of refuge; the walls, towers, and battlemented roofs of the Cathedral of Ely soaring proudly townd the sky, while nestling close, like chickens under a hen, were the onthaildings, cottages, und barrows of the dependents on the mounstrary ; the whole sirrounded by walls and curthworks.

Duke William cume sud saw, und sot about making preparations for the uskuult. Up to within that dreacl hulf-mile from the walla the progreas of his army would be easy enoggh: but low to cross that black, slimy swanaj noy mata knew. So they met to work with numuln driving piles, but
the piles sunk out of sight and were lost. Then they cut down trees and threw there in, but the mud swallowed overything. Finally they began to muke $a$ sort of flouting bridge of rough beama and inflated ox-hides, called; in the Inngruage of the tince 4 " sow," pushing it before them as $^{\text {s }}$ they worked; and so, in time, they cance within bow-shot of the abbey.

At last cn a certain day, all was ready, and the charge was sounderl. Hereward, brouglit up in the fens, had watched these preparations with intrimest, and had matured all hig plans; and when he saw the mighty host, some twenty thotsand strong, moving dowri toward the frail bridge, he exchamed exultingly to those aronnd him that of all the brave warriors who should set font on it fow would live to return.

Onward swopt the mighty column, those behind impelling those in the van resistlessly forward, so eager were all to share in the rich sponils of Ely. The lunge " sow" swayed and creaked and shook, and on either hand mailechad soldiers were forced into the black, reedy mud, where their henyy nimos soon dragged them down to be heard and seen no more.

Meanwhile the head of tho column had reached the end of the bridge, and a hail of stones, billets of wood, and arrows, was showered on their lieads by the defenders. By intention the " sow" land been constructed some forty or fifty feat too short, to preserve it from attuck by the besieged, and 10 bridge this gap a kind of drawbridge had been provided ly which the walls might be reached. When the time came if use it, hovever, it foll about a dozen feet short of its object, and loud shouts of derision from Hereward and his men greeted this awkward eheck.

But the surging mass of humanity behind would admit of no lalting. Ignorant of the reason, they still pressed on. As a result the foremost were precipitated into the gap. Down they went, belted knights and men-at-arms-the pride and valor of the chivalry of Europe-a struggling. confused mass of mer. and weapons, over and above whom the survivors fought and fell in their turn. Only one knight succeeded in reaching the spot where stood Hereward. Hardly had he done so when the untire bridge, black for hulf a mile with swarming soldiery, swayed and rocked for the last time, and then, capsizing, deposited its lummn lond in the bottomless waters.

After this disuster, which the duke witnessed in groaning and bitterness from the neighboring herights of willingham, he struck camp und teparted, montming the hass of the flower of his army.

But Ely must be talean, and so the next summer saw William again in frout of the sucreth iske. Ite Inilt a bridge larger and stronger than before, wnd besides ennstructed seveml fomting wooden forts that. armed with the rude artillery of the time, shonld shoot immense stones and lars of iron and wood agrainst the defenders.

So in the alan light of anmmer ufternoon, when the long reeds bent and waved in the wind like atreat billowy soa, showing hore and there silvery reschese of water, there was a honrse murmur, a tmonjing of many imbleshod feet on the spongy turf, the haranonious diseord of the chashof weapons,
 to the causeway, luke Willimm in thoir uidst.

The defenders were ulmut to call a tarrible ageat to thene nit.
 with humanity, and when devary stretsh of whery nexe lmare its freight of stormers iss hatata, anff of white sumoke anel a tongrag of thane shot up ill front of the aulvancing fomber, right in the track of the wind.

Hereward's hers lund limet the towis! In a munater uf
places the dry, inflammakle srass blazed forth, and now must the Normans lock to their own sufety if they would even reach dry lancl again.
"The reeds are on fire $]^{\prime \prime}$ was the terror-stricken ery. Hud In vain was the commanding volce of the age's greutest cuptain heard, trying th steraly his men. It was save hirnself who can. Tho fire eame on in great leaps, swiftly envelop. ing man and horse in its biting grasp. The causeway itself was soon ablaze. A scene of terrible confusion ensued that was intensified by the unceasing luil of arrows and other missiles which the defenders poured on the discomfited tusiegers. The track ol the llame was marked by hundreds and thousunds of slain areliers, men-at-nrms, and shingers. To escape its scorching loreath mon losped into the bog and ended their puisery. So endeal the second fight at Aldreth.

But this sort of warfare could not last, Hereward knew full well the man he was defying. Though it cost seven disastrous defents, and seven times as many men as at Aldreth. William was not the mun to relinquish his lesign of reducing this one uneoliguered spot in his new kingelom. So Herpward told luis mind to his companions, lut they all, knight and monk, vowed that not while right arm could wield swowd, of left Jand elasp shield, slould Willinm of Normanty cross into Ely's isle.

Thus outwardig. In reality many of the monks would have been only too ready to make their potco with William ere they lost abbey and lands by confiscation. While they were in this hamor there came a message from the duke, threatening that, unless the abluey of Fly surrendered by a certain day, he would surely burn it over their heads.

This threat was lilke the bark of atog to a fock of sheep, and so while Hereward, the life nnd mainstay of the place, was absent on a foraging expedition, the Freach marehed over Haddingham Hill, and found the only gate of the abbey left conveniently oper. It was while on his homeward way that Hereward was first upprised of this piece of treachery by meeting his wife, Torfrida, and the little girl, riding rapidly toward him. A few words sufficed to explain all: how she lad seen the river swarming with ships, and great lundies of armed men in the distrnce: how she lad sped home, put boy's clothes on herself and chili, thrust a few jewels in her bosom, sadded a lorse, and ridden for dear life toward her alosent hero-husband.

And now all his visions of a rescued England, of his brond lands restored to their rightful owner dispolled, himself and his wife and chilal und their few stont followers lomeless, where should they turn?

Hemmed in on almost very hand ly William's soldiery there was only one course left-they wonld take to the greenwood and live the lives of free Linglishmen, ns their descendants, Robin Hond and his men, did itw genemations later.

So the Wrake gathered around his banser a right merry host, and they runged up and down und through the *Braneswald, as all the contrul purt of Englund covered by giant forests was callod, sowing to "forn avery town Frenchmen held, and to kill every Frenchmant they mot."
Though it secumed nis if Willimm whs lord of all Englumd, be whs not their lorsl as yedt.

Aml a right royal life they lea in the summer tisue. when the gremuwoml was drossed in living hennty, and the primevil wowls scemed fit awolling-pates for kings, Ibut in the gray winter months, wher, instenal of lafy bowers they had heaps of rotting luaves, in place of nodding towers drippisg


Ere three yoners wert phst, looth Moreward and Torfridu,



the game worth the price they paid for it? IInreward now of ton foumd this thought presenting itself to him, and, thrust it, from him as he would, it recurred again and again. But never a mtarmur escaped 'Torfrida's lips, though she had risked all und forsaken all to follow her lord and husband.

Gradually, but none the less surely, cold, hunger, privation and hardship chid their work. Hereward and Torfrida drifted apart ; bitter words neal angry thoughts usurped the pluce where once affection land reigmed supreme.

And then came another message from William-who always bemed to atrike when the iron was at white lroat-to Eluake the branch when the fruit was rinest. It was to the effect that if Hereward would come in to the king at Winchester, renounce his wife and mary nother of William's chonsing (which Mother Church woukl ronder easy) all should be forgotten, and Hereward would be honored as the king's liegeman.

Thus it came about that the only foul stain on Hereward's escutcheon was put there by his own free and deliberate action. The forsaken und greatly wronged Torfrida went to Crowland Abbey, where was the Lady Godiva, and as a holy nun became dead to the world.

So the Wake went is to King William, and knelt feefore him and put his hands between the monarch's lanods in the Norman foshion, and swore a great onth to lee his man, gaying: "I have kept my word which I sent to Rouen seven yeara ngo. 'lhou art king of all England, nud I am the last man to say so l"

With kingly grace the Norman replied: "And since thou hast said it, I am King indeed!"

Divorcad from his devoted and long-suffering wife, married 10 another of the king's choosing, doing homage to the Norman, it was truly said that Fereward was a changed man. And yery soon he began to reap the wages of his sin.

Like that " little great man," Napoleon 1., who, to gratify ambition, put away the woman he loved, all went wrong with Hereward hercafter.

Deprived of the wise and loving counsel which had, to a great extent, fostered and developed all that was great and noble in his claracter, that had, in fact, transformed the noisy, boasting wiking into a chivalrous, knightly warriorhe found himself beset with troubles and annoyances of the kind that needed a clear head to solve them, not a sword ro slash through them.

Bitter indeed was the jealousy with which the Freuchonen at court saw the king's reconciliation with Herewnral and the consenuent honors heuned upon him. All their endearors seemed to be intent on conspiring against him to lower him in the king's estimation. At last they succeeded, and for fighting with a Breton knight within the precincts of the palace, Ihereward was ordered to loe imprisoned in Bedfor Castle, where, six lundred yeurs Jater Puritan John Bunyax ratted fway lis best days.

He, the Wake, who all his days houl been as free w heaven's whal, was to ride northward with fetters of his limbs. Bitter were his wiggs, and no less biter his en lightenment as to a Frenchman's fith.

Btat Herewart was alnust past hought or feelimg now Ton late lo snw the hluclinesg of his sin, and the consequen cos, he thlil himsplf, wert not undeserved. Onts, lue prayed lot bimend his life in fairfighe, and mat in a wormy dungeon as land so mony raliant Fonglish hearts.

An orter caune transferring the prisomer to Thekindeum and while on the mad a hand af his ald followers spran upon the escom, sud in a few moments the what wis fre ryain.
 though his luart was luedy umal his urtu cond not mow wie sworl with the uld wigor; but because his stroagth was led
but because he rested under a cloud of conscions wrong－do－ ing，and his okl elastic，care－free bearing was $n$ thing of the past．In due time he was restored to the king＂s favor，umb was also contirmed in his ownerahip of the fiwily estates． But the hntred of the Norman barons，many of whon were his neighbors，only shmbered，and only needed opportunity to make itself again felt．

One summer day，suon after dinner，while tho Wake was sleeping，a sudden commotion arose without the gate，and waking with a start，Horeward sprang up．The sentry who guarded the gate lay stretched auross its threshold dead，and behind him rose a clamp of Normann lances．

No time was there to don helmet or armor ；only smatching up a shield and sword he sprang ont to moet his fate，the old cry＂A Wake！A Wnke 1 ＂ringing as in former happy days．Winter，his serving－man，was by his side，and，back to back，they withstood the shock of the foes who outnum－ bered them ten to one．

A conflict so anequal could have but one terminatimn．In a very short time Hereward，bareheaded and without armor， was bleeding from many wounds．Winter at last fallis on his face，and the Wake stands alone！Swinging his henvy sword from right to left he wrought terrible execution．To encounter its blade was to meet instant death．Eleven corpses form a semicircle around him，and there is a lull for an instant．No one wishes to be the twolfth．Butalinight rushes in，only to fall cloven to the slooulder plates of his ammor．

It is Hereward＇s last blow．His sword breaks off at the hilt，and his assailants rush in with a shout．Flinging it from him he tears the shield from his arm，and with a last despairing effort brains two more．Staggering and faint from loss of blood he sinks on his knees．With a mighty shont of＂Torfrida！＂his old battle－cry，he tings his massive shield fall in their faces and falls on his face，clead！

On the third night a long galley draped in black was rowed from Crowland Abbey to Bourne，and a tall num bore back with her the mortal remains of Hereward，Last of the Euglish ！

## Vis－aーVis．

There she sits，her needles plying．
0 ，so quick，and never lingers！
One would think，to see them flying．
That she knit with winged fingers．

As upon her I am gazing，
All my fancy＇tis recalling．
Seeing her soft eyes upraising， Stealing glances，then down－falling．

## Blushes rushing－bosom heaving－

 Smiles across leer fair face titting ：Does she know that she is weaving My fond heart there in her knitting ：

## At my window still I＇m sitting，

 Waiting till it suits her pleasure． ＂Twixt the pauses of the knitting．
## To bestow the smiles I treasure．

Geohae Bindezye．

## The Water Witch．



## From the Originat M／木nuarript．

资蠋HERE is a tradition of Correggio，which mome Italian poct las wrought into a play，that contains the fol－ lowing singular fancy for ita plot．Proniless he had harried from his home to the mansion of a rich man with a picture which had been ordered，urging him for immediate compensation．The rich man pompously paid the umonnt all in coppers，but Correggio，exulting in the good fortuna of getting all his pay，accepted the indignity withont partic－ alar notice，and hastened away with the relief so anxiously sought for．

When near his destination，overpowered with fatigue and thirst from the weight of his treasure and the terrible heat of the day，he came to a beautiful pond of water，with a natural fountain springing from the side of the brook．The cool，clear，bright waters invited him to purtake of the re－ freshing treasure．He cagerly drank from it，and while he drank，mysterious music came over his car as from a fairy spirit in the water．For a moment he was fluttered and thought it a warning or a prophecy；but with a light heart he passed on to lis home，and the song of the fountain was soon forgotten in his rapture at the bright face and the warm welcome his charming little wife gave lim on his re－ turn．Yet，scarcely had he caught her sweet smile，when the poison of the iey draught duted through him，and in an in－ stant he remembered the mystic song of the waters，and as he flung the sack of money before his adored wife，he expired． The following is the substance of the song of which the Italian poet has given the idea：

A water uympla liske in the elifis Joblowe side． And a pilgrim lies faint by the wild，whirltog the．
Where＇midat rasubaw nod cloud，th＇lone waterfail apringm．
And its curtain of foum oicer che hatrated cave tlings．
Hark ！Hue buy Of the Fry！
Come lifther，come hither，phor pilgrim to mu：
From sorrow ant sighing thy busom 1 ＇il free：
And thou shate a fairy＇s bleat paramone be：
Plunge，world－weary pitgrim！ntumge deep In the whve：
Once mine，thou wite smite as it etorme o＇er the chne：
For never false friond or sud heart－ache may come
Through ela＇rusti of white watery that curinta dir fromet．
And away
Shatl the spray
Wasli mortality＂a clay from the care－canker＂d won！
Lung dreams of delight o＇er thy sensest shall rolt．
New life wit thon quaff froms the fary＂s edarmed howl．

But sink on the heodise giddy margitn agate：
From her wave－curtained caverst the water nyingh trips，
And fatal the groblet she holels tal his lips．

## Quick the thrlll <br> Of theathe chitl

Has runt throbgh blay marrosw and enrdled hia bioma ：
Hie fatut sliciek to er－hued by envers and woad，
And witaly he phanges trenceats the durk thome．

A buble lite borse his duas Iffo－breatlo away ！

Aud ditnly him hones throught the cleur waters gleath．
Fut at night
The fulse mprite
In pande moonalitue oft ghtion from her damps diropplay hall． The ghost of the wave－hurled fligrtign to call：
Then they dathe，and they shrlek o＇er the widi waterfall ！

[^0]

## Satisfled．

気骨筑MOLEON I Aobrichom is a Frenel artist who is famous for the great skill with which he depicts childreu．
He fairly revels in their unstulled grace，healthy， rounded limbs，and innocent mirth．Among his pictures that have won hiun renowt are＂Bubbles ：＂a healthy look－ ing child，half nude，is playing with 1 hat sonply water in it basin．Another picture，＂The Spectre Roguc，＂shows a boy pulling the string of a juthein－the－box，while a dittle girl stands terrified by．One of his most popular and effectivet pictures is＂＇roquemithine＇s Plinder，＂which we gave in a fonuer number of our Magazine．

Satisfied＂is not the least hapry uf blis urtist＇s pro－ ductions．This healthy looking little rellow has found ＂enough as good us a foust，＂und rething from his banquet， beeks repose in alamber．He is evidently not ont who can

[^1]but requires the substantial reality to satisfy his cravings． His appearance indicates that this is not his first hearty meal，and that he indulges somewhat lavishly in the pleasures of the fable seems certain．

At all events，his hearty man has not disturbed his slam－ buss，nor given him unpleasant dreams，and as he lays his head against the wall，he is the picture of happy repose，fis well as of robust health．He is not exactly the infant that one would select to carty in one＇s arms to Central Park and back agnin．Nevertheless，he is a very nttractive＂wwll－ spring of pleasure，＂the pride of his parents，the admiration of his friends，the nstonishment of the rasinal ohserver，and the horror af a weak－armod nurse．

The artist has succeeded admirably in conreyigg the idea to canvas of a child completely satisfled with its meai．In this，as in all of his pletures，the pose is highly felicitous， and tha well－developed limbes admimbly partrayed．

Our pleture ha from an eteling by Charles C＇ourtry，the celolornted Freuch artist，whu has recelved severnl meelals for the excellence of his productions．

## A Perfect Fright.



20 ${ }^{2} \mathrm{Cl}$HAVE been told, over and over again, that when 1 was in week old my parents, the doctor and my nurse all pronounced me "a perfect fright."
My mother had selected a name for me-Ros-i-plúle! It was with misgivings she pronounced it when the nurso, Mis. Pill, began to call mo various ondearing epithets such as Birdie," " Duckey," ete.
"Shocking !" exclaimed my futher. " Conll such a hideous little sercech-oret as that Rosiphele. Of courso she would never get the whole of it. It would be 'Rosy' or ' Rosa, and think, my dear, what a crucl satire that would be."

Narse Pill, who has been my fathiul friend all the yeares since this memorable scene, often has told mo of the many and loug talks my parents had before they could decide or agree upon my name. My father rushed into my mother's presence one moraing and almost shouted,

- My dear, do you happen to have the faintest glimmering of who Ros'i-ph le was?"
"No," replied my mother, meekly.
"I thought as auch. Then let me enlighten yon. Ros -$i$-phele was a princess of Armenia and a woman of surpassing beauty. Ha-ha! think of that, sur-pass-ing boanty!"
"She might ha' been a fright of a baby," suggested Mrs. Pill, who was a privileged person, and generally had a voice in family affairs.
" They do say that ugly babies makes handsome grown folk."
"Nonsense!" exclaimed my futher. "Mrs. Pill, you are Mrs. Dallam's abettor, I fear, and are determined to give my proor little daughter a nume deriding her wonderful ugliness. Now, my dear Cecil" (to my mother), "I propose that we call the little fright Deborah. It's a well-sounding name, and in the Hebrew means a bec. So if she grows in years lut not in bealaty we will make her wise by hard study, and thus provide her a very excellent substitute for a pretty face. What say you? Shall it be Deborah?"

Furse Pill's tradition is, that there was an amicable compromise, and I was christened Deborah Rosiphele Powell Dallam, the Powell for my maternal graulwama, the Rosiphele for the Armeuian princess, and Deboralı for the " busy bee." I lived in spite of prophesies that my name would be the death of me; and 1 grew to be a strong, healthy, happy girl.

My father invariably called me Deborah or "Deb;" aut my mother as invariably, and hy way of reprisal, Rosiphele or "Rosa ; " while Mrs. Pill, who was not to be outdone in the matter, thought it adjusted and settled by calling me Deborah-Rosiphele, running the two numes into one.

Of course this variety of titles given a fright of a girl was langhable and made the poor victim of them very ridiculous. But I was born to be ridiculous. It is my role in life:

When I was twolve years old my dear mother died, and in less than a year thereafter my father was killed by a ricions horse. So that ut thirtem I was anorphan with a sister and at brother. Now this sister is a heanty. Her name is claurlia. Sho is two years my junior, and was the acknowlerged fuet und delight of my parests. I have never thought of dis. puting her right to be first in evergthing, even in peopla's affections. The servants nicknamed hev " Beruty" and me "Miss Fright." This very ummistakable discrimination in phain terms was not a provocution of resentasent on my part. I acceped it und do yet, us perfectly matural and just.
My brother loland is huppily non-claswifiable as regards featmres and form, and in mianfly "Ro," of "that litile
scamap," for he is a most ancemaing tomment. After our dear fiather and norther left us wo werm vary miserable, thoughi, lwing the elclest, more puinf12lly ulpurecsiated our irropurable loss. Ny frob haurt waed to acho wurl ropine, and fir my child's solitudes I imdn!geci in wild prict ${ }^{n}$ mad longinges, and wicked enver of other girles whog hast not, met with lows anch as onter, until I frow old for my yoars, and u little sud emel *peculativa: Our fulhar"m widowiodsister, Mrs. Madga Lovel, cume to live with us.

She is very rieh, viry lundsomes, still quite young and is "uil only very medu refative. Sha and Nurse Pill and our governess, Misw Orehaml. Juve always been very kind to wa, and are very much beloved ly us, My father left us a beautiful home and to Clizudia and Rolnnd ten thousand dollara euch. To mo he bequouthed slomble that sum. A few woeks ago occuried iny aightecuth birthlay, when my father's will was reat to me, find this one clause will ever live, word for word, in my memory: "To my eldest and dearly beloved duagliter I whoruh I hequenth the sum of twenty throusand dollurs, believing her very hain fuce und "uiot manner will he hats to hrorever marrying." These words seem crucl, but I am so acoustomed to reminders of my honely face that they struche no pain to my heart-only a little vague musing and longing. It is now one month since my dightecnth birthday, and in this short lapse of four weeks I have thought very much more about wy being a fright than I ever did in my whole life hefore.
"Aunt Madge" I said one morning when we were alone, - Am I so very hotnely that no one will ever love me, save Claudia, Ro, yourself, Miss Orchard aud Pilly"

I was sorry, in m minute, that I luad aslcea the question, for poor Auntie's fuce grew rosy und confused. But she is so truthful that I felt her reply would stand as a prophecy. However, I might as well have consulted any other authority as an oracle, for like all orucular responges, liers was ambiguous.
"Deboral," she said very kindly, "the very best answet 1 can give you is to repeat what Mr. St. George suid of you the other dny. He was reading, you rememher, when you came into the library, apologized for the interruption, aud hauded us each the fist roses from your garden. After yon went ont, Mr. St. (ienrge said: " Emerson las written, I have seen manners that make a similar inmpession with ger. sonnl beauty; und I think the remurk fits Miss Deborah ferfectly. Her munners are eharming, indeed irresistible,
"Oh 1 Aunt Madge!" I grusped in un ecstacy utterly new und unsporakably joyous. "Is uat that the loveliest thing far Mr. St. (reorge to suy \% Ohy I deat, isn't lue kind? I den ant wonder that you love him." Las I was tingling all over with a new joy-that of self-gratulation. Liow deligluful it minst be to be beantilul, uud to lave prople tell you so, and [my Fote homage with their eyes, ns Mr, St. lieorge dom Annt Madge, and chrol (laudin. I wonder loow it firle ta be benutiful, I an sure I know the nustion of being fright. lbut my vanity is arouseal. Matnems can make a Gimilar impression with ju+rsonal brunty, edn they \% Than I may hope. Hopre? Hope for what? I"ll wlisiger it-a lover!

My father thongelat, I surmise. that I would the memoge


 and for font of being affeeted 1 buve ow aloulst I shatd roltiFate a brasqumbens that will be fatal. Mr. St. tiearge in w
 yours oliler than mio is. Fint ho is su hamdsome and graedful und gravious that lie meterns monh youngwr thas forty-aight. 'They uro io be marriad fin a month, sud fo-marriss Mr. St (fonrgeón som Arthur is coming to Pelham 1 hope be ispry
plain. I should not dare if hee was deformed and had life nose awry, and crooked eyes and legs. It wonld the anch a comfort to look nt him! I could contemplate his hideousness and congratulate myself that there was onc person in the world more to lee combled with than myself. I um very sure if he is haudsome we shall uot be friends.

Well, the arrival is over. 1 was on the upper verandah yesterday morning watering my plants, when I was made cognizant of Arthur St. George's presence on the poreh below. To my utter consternation and great nlarm, 1 disscovered Ro to be his companion. I knew misehief would be executed, and setting at defirace all delicacy ahout eavesdropping, I listened.
"Oh, Mr. Arthur," said Ro, " do you like girls 9 "
"Pronigiously. Why $\%$ " asked a depp huss voice.
"Because we've got three hera at our house," continued the irrepressible and invariably ungrammatical Ro. "There's Aunt Madge, yon know, she's a kind of a girl, a widow or something; and she's jolly and pretty und is going io marry -0, glory I I forgot. I say, she- 0 , dear! She's going to be your mother, win't she ?" und the young scamp nearly fell over with laugliter.
Arthur St. George joined in the mirthful peals, and the two made a frightful unise.
"Well, who are the other two girls?" he asked, after several spasmodic efforts at speech.
"First, there's Claudia, just fonv years older than me, and I'm twelve. Sll's a beauty. You ought to see the boys at Sunday-school stare at her. Irol, Kent says she's strawberries and cream, Sho's got a temper, tho'. See that seratch on my face? She put it there, because I told her that Jack Townley suid cats when they died turned into girls. After she scratched me I suid, "but I know you uin't a cat." Ha-ha! Then she lisissed me and we made up all peachy."
"That is two girls," said the hass voice. "Who is the third?"
"It's Deb. Her nume is mily Dehorah Rosiphele Powell Dallam. She's eighteen, and our father left her twice as much money as he did Clandia mud me, because-suy, you won't let on I told you, now will yout" "
"I am ufraid you are betraying family secrets," said Arthur St. George, "and I think it will be just ans well if you don't tell me any more about it."

I held my breath in dismay, for I knew lio too well to Lrope to escape.

Then I heard, "O, it's no secret. Every oum kinows it. And you're dying to have me tell you, "ven when you talk good like that. It's because she"s an fright and is nevergoing to get married. Nobody will have her."

Although so familiar with these facts, Ro's rough way of betraying then to a strunge gentleuna was a little stinging. I became conscious of a vaguely defined wish that In wonld lose his speech for a brief spume and give me 4 rospite.
"A fright 1 What's thut \%" usked the buss voice. " Dit she fall in the fire or anything?"
"No, she didn't fall into smything. It's natural. She"s a scare-crow. But she's nice and gool, not silly-good, hut ap to larks, und kind of like a loy, you know."

Heuvens and cartls! What should I do? Wasn's it borrible eanugh to be fore-heralked to a stmuger as a fright and a scarecrow, without the duhious, ibsed damaging praise of "up to lurks, une kiul of like a loy, you kmow?"
Then the manly (?) buss woice rolled out, " Iks, you're " scamp I What would Deborah Rosiphele Powell Dallam do to you if she knew yous told such things of hery"

While he was anking this queston, every word of which rearhed my enth, I flew down atairs and rushed llke a whirlwind into their presence. "Mr. Arthur St. Cheorge"," 1 gatued,
" Debomblh fowiphele: Powell Dallam, the fright and scarecrow, will now demonstrate to you what she will do to Rn, and what she thinks of you for listening to a little boy ridieule his misters," And in my passion 1 hoxpd Ro's ents, and then bowing to the six feet of man before me? continued, "Thut's his purishment, and yours-well, after a goorl look at you, I relent. Why you are an fright too, aren't youl? You're more hideons than I ans. I am glad, and I hope you enjoy it." 'Then I boweel with a ripple of icy luugh, and walsed away in the most, lignifien style. Up, luere in ${ }^{n y}$ y room I rejoice thut he is plain. Pluin? He jo hidenus! Tall, awkward, dark, with a huge nose, a mouth hidden by a black moustache, and doubtless a mercy that it is, oyes-rather a redecming fanture, at least, not bad. But he is hideous, und he dues not care ; and $I$ am hideons. and I do cure. My hideousness consists in straw-colored, wild locks, pale green eyes, a Roman nose, a wide, thin mouth, a long chin, generous pars, u long, Iank body and ligh shoulders. I have small feot, but then I cannot exhibit them on all oucasions, and thus divert aftention from my face and shoulders. That wonlll bee, at least, hoydemsh. However, very homely people lave one unspeakably comfortable privilege, that of grateful exemption from laborious toilets, such as arm-aching efforts at elaborated coiffures, and agonizing doubts about complexion and shades of ties, and all the other pretty women's delicious and time-destroying vanities. So 1 will jump intr my black sills, fling uround my neck whatever ribbon is on top the pile in my burean drawer, and go down stairs.

A werk has gone by since I recorded the mortitication I suffered from Ro's untoward confidence to Mr. Arthur St. feorge and my own righteons anger thereat. Of course, ufter having called him a fright 1 felt some embarrassment in meeting him again. But I sumruoned all my courage and went down stairs and went into the library with well-assamed on-the-heights nir. Aunt Madge introduced us. I bowed without a smile.
"Most happy, Miss Dallam, to make your acquaintance." suid the pleasant bass voice, whose ironical slide betrayed to me that I was being secrotly laughed at. but as le owed me something I didn't care.
" Fou wo very tall people should he friends from similitude in height," said the elder st. George, looking at us from over his everlasting book. "And, you might add, on the well-established principle that misery loves company," I said, with a tippant air. "Are you not miserable, Mr. St. (ieorge, junior?" I asked, turning to him and meeting his durk ryes with a powerfulattempt to thash scornful deliance from ny pale green orbs.
"V Vry." he answernd nguin, with the ironital slide in his voice: "and by the same sign I presume yon are."
"- Wretchod, absolutely wretehed." I suid. arknowledging to myself that le was altogether justifiable in the atmo so covertly shot.


"Mr. St. George." I quoted from dear old Mimire.
Aunt Madge ami St. (ieorge, semior, where stariner at us iu utter amazement.

What are yon wo talking ubout 9 " asked the tormer. "To which I replied, "Personal beanty. Auntie. Mr. Arther St. (leorge and I are perfect frights, youl know, Hnd we were offering eath other seeret comblobnere."
"What a trriblu" girl you are!" Aunt Madgenaid, witla \# genuise miglt of regref. "Come here, Clandia, and be intso Aheal to Arthur."

Shue cembe withot any show of comuetry, this prett! sistes
of mine. How lovely she looked, not doll-haby-like, but, arch and saucy nud proud, with wonderful tints nnd gruce. ful contours, and eyes like violets blue, und lips like red wine an marble. Dear me! I must stop amal read uvar that sentence. It is quite Ouria-ish nod daes not gonnd at nillike 1ne. I. saw Arthur St. George start as his eyes fell upon hew, und lee lookod at her long and witls pansive face, ut one studies a lovely pieture. That nifhe when Clatadin and I were disrobing for bed, I said, abruptly, "Aythar St, George is not lundsaune, is he. Sis?"
"Isn't lıe?" replied Claudia, in an ulusent way, "I'm sure I never noticed!"

She would have " noticed," though, if he had loeen handsome.
"Pretty women always smuh me, Mris Dallath," hat suirl to nee the next morning.
"Then you rely tupon me fro qeaent treatment," I atrswered.
*As you prefer, of course. Now there's your pretty bister, who las never looked at me since the first quick place she bestowed upon me; which, I dare say, disuovered such hideonsness of face that sha avoids the agony of nother inspertion,"
"Does looking upon a hontely fuc゙e pain the gazer ?" I asked. "If so, liow much suffering you nud I must have oveasioned."
"And would endure if we hud to pazen upon enchother forever, ${ }^{7}$ lie snid,
"Oh, don't suggest such a possibility! It would he uribearable. We ought to be as far apart as the two poles."
"E do not think so. We nre such a contrast, althouglı frights, that the style of each tones down and neutralizes the other, " he said, with a laugh.
*Well, that is just what I object to. I prefer to shine undinmed, unrivaled in all the glory of my resplendent hideousness."

He laughed, one of his merry, contagious peals. "What a girl you are! Is this one of the "larks" Ro says you are "up to "?"
"No indeed, it is no Iark. I wish it was, and, once over, I would find myself metamorphosed into a beary. But do not let us waste any more of this beantiful morning in bewailing our inevitably uninteresting fate as frights. Come and let me show you the attractions of the Pellam grounds and woods."
"It is all very lovely," he said, after whe had made the rounds and admired the views.
"It is well it is, for the neighborhood is not goorl," 1 replied. "There are no very pleasant people."
"Then you ure driven in upon your own resourcen?"
"Such as they are."
"No doubt they are numerous: books, beaux, croputut, drives, nnd, as lio tells me, "larks," "
"Oh. you are wirlely astray," I answerad. "clatidia monopolizes the beaux nad cropuet, and I ganerully spond day after day in my shop."
"Shop!"
" Yem."
What is it: ?"
"Iho yon reully care to know? Come, then, und I will show you."

Than I led him to the building my father erected for a billiard-room, the upper apartment of which I have long atilized as a work-room. It contains an old book-case, a long iable, a few chuigh, a work lrench, somat ething a stove, und a inedley of fragrant wood, Hhavings, puints, varfinluas, ausl various carjenters"und curvers' tools, et cetera. Artlur St. fifarge lonked about in astonishmont, taking in all the conglonernt. - lonterogencousheas of the apmernent's contesifs.
"It this mapecinily yours?"
" Yes."
"Who is the workman ?"
"1." And pushing my parallel raler und pantograph to one side, I showed hirm my lagt laluor, flact of carved furnithre for a child's play-house, fushioned und apholstered by rriy own fingress. "I love tos do it," I expriuined. "It is is plensant ponstione, and I forget all about baing ditferent from girla who lave admirera and will marry."

And I tenclarly wipod some flecks of dust from my burin and burnishors.
"Ancl what clo you clo with your work $\%$ " lie ngked, ufter a slight मause.
"I sell it in tho city. I lave mude hundreds of dollary." He did not say anything to this; but I felt sure he was longing to know what I did with the money. The spirit of mischiof was ritrapant in me that fuorning.

* I know you awe conjecturing whut I do with the proceeds of my sales. 1 save them. I an awfully avaricions, and Jave a farr of ending my days in some sort of an asylum or charitable institute."

I sturtled myself by the indolent gravity with which I uttered this slunder upon mygelf. He dia not spenk. "I know you nre shocked," I said. "Tell me, are you?"
"Oniy a little astonished," he answered. But there was a new duality in his voice, in sort of puined surprise-verging on coldmoss-that, although I had designedly provoked it, stung me to the heart. It was unreasonable, I confess, but I had expecterl him to know that I was talking nonsense. I started hp to go.
"I see you art adrift with me," I said, with an angry gesture, for I was angry with mysclf.
" Fou are not accustomed to matter-ol-fact, practical, homely, frank women, add I embarrass you. Come, we will go to the house."

He stopped me by a quick movement.
"Miss Deboraln, let me say a word or two. Do yon know that in spite of your frankness, which as a rule is a quality calculated to set one at his ease with a person, there is a strange, half-cold indifference in your manner, in your voice, too, which makes me chafe inwardly, for some reason I I believe that reason is that you are continually, covertly and severely ridiculing yourself. Your frankness is exaggerated, It is a mask,"

I felt my face grow hot and my eyelids nelie. Something in his words or voice towched my proud heart.
"A mask ?" I suid. "My frankness a mask I never thought of thut. Perhaps vou are right. I will think about it." Then we started to gr". Halfeway down the stairs, I stopped suddenly. A fit of repentence was on me.
"I huve not hoarted up near all of my money," suid ; "that was a fabrication. And I am not in fear of nsylums and charitable institutions. Snul I own that I have ben frank to rudeness in my many remurks about myself, my personal appearance, aud-nnd yours. Forgivo me!"

Than for a mominit lue looked alasalutuly hamisome. I suppose it was his eyas. 'Tlury glorified his face, luaking into mino with sucli a wonderful exprossion. I slunost felt as if 1 was beautiful and his eyes wnte choing mo lomage,
"Fou are a strange, charming woumm," le sahd, "and I wish iny poor honuely fnce was lesss sa, so that you rnight find pleamure in looking on it."
"I would not like you hall su well." I atid, whin a hurriowd gasp, rushlug down the stars us if to got uway from lins. Claudin amb Ros wore ut the dhor, ulout to come up in sharelf ol 18.
 drems party al in nexightuor*s.

"may I foll you that your tante in colots is ust correct? You weur too many pule tints. Will yon wear to the party a costume I will design? It represents no whecial elarmeter, but will become you, I know.
"What is it $\gamma^{\circ "}$
" A dress of purple, some soft Howing fubric, with a dnsh of rellow-I camot preseribe the detailm and adormments, being tou iguormat. Make your toilet all deep purple and dead gold, pansties and lutterfiess. Can you?"
"I will see if it can be dowe," I said; " but what putmach an iden into your hend? What lloes it signify what I weary Nothing can inturove my uppearance, I an stre."
"There, you are reviling yourself again. I camnot bear to have you do thut. Do not do so, to me ever. Will you wear the parple anal gold ?"
"Yes-at any trouble and cost."
"Thanks."
For the first time in my life I sudied a toilot und became engrossed in colors, and drapery, and adressmaker. I thought the result most sutisfactary, whon 1 hud decked my lank body in the trailing purple robes, which Hashed here and there with gold nad purple punsies, and richly-hued insects. I had been extruvagrant. My toilet was rich enough for a duchess, and lovely enough for a beauty. Amethysts, and Aunt Madge's wonderfal dimmonds, formed my ormaments. My mirror told me at sweet story-that 1 was improved and passable, in a becoming toilet. With the delightful seasation of being for the nonce, not quite a fright, I descended to the parlors where the family was to assernble before starting. As usual, Ro proved my evil fate. "Glory-fi-cation! Why, Deb! aren't you stunning! aren't you afrail you'll scare the bugs and butterflies ?"
"Hush! Ro. You should not suy such things to your sister," said Arthur St. George, sharply.
"Oli!" oxclaimed the young scamp, with a meaning glance. "That's the game, is it? You take Deb's part, do you? I don't wondser, for you are in the snme boat. I heard Annt Madge say this norning that you two were a splendid match, and would make a number one team. I-_"
"You bad boy !" I cried, "A ant Madge never uses such language. Go away, Go to bed !"
"Not much! I'm going to the party," replied my dear brother. But he went out of the room rather meakly. I was glad to escape his calamitous tonguc. Then I became aware of a pair of darle, deep, handsome eyes scrutinizing me unmercifully.
"How clo I look " " $]$ asked in a trewor of excitemant and sanguine pleasure.
*Amost handsome. Better thanth linndsome. Iou see I was right. Purpla deepens the sen-color af your well-shmped eyes, and brings out the gold in yonar hair. Then you have a royal manner, and at sort of ragal poise of head and shoulders, and purple and rich stuffe herome these. You slonld wear it often."
1 was crimson with plensure. "You are an neh flatterer," I said, in a voice strange to mysedf. it viliruted so with joyous eniotion.
"Why, there are tears in your eyos, Deloraliq"
I dashed theni away.
" Who would have imugined that a toilet could be the occasion of so much emotion?" I usked, endenvoring to laghand dispel the little tendency to the dranatic.
"But you will wear purple often, to please me, will you not " " he plenderd.
"No," I answered, " it is un unfashiomable color and would be rodel and consplicunus; moreover, I have always been excmpt from effort to lowk phisuble, und it is too late now to hegin any such devier. The story af my lideousness

beeome berutiful ns Vents, every one would pronounce it a transparent illusion. I nm famous as in fright : as nondf: seript, I would sirnk into obsenrity:"

Foutre incorrigible beyond nll patience, and I am a Inatient man," he answered. Then the rest treoped in, nand we started.

By нome enprice Clendia was very gracious to Artiur St. freorge at ile party, and there happened to be a very cladhing, stylish, friend of his down from the city, to whom fue slowed much attention. So he drifted awny from me almost ontifely until nearly going-home time, when I treated him with cold platitudes and an iey manner. What I had I decked myscelf in "cle"epp purple und dead gold" only to be ignored? I was mote than indiguant, I was diangeronsly Wruthful. But $I$ cooled down before mornirg, and tried to become philosophical. I read Wordsworth's Ode. "Intimations of Immortality from recollections of early ehild. hood." It always tones down the refractory contumaciousness in me, and appeals to my weak spiritunlity. I cheerfully prescribe Fordsworth to young persons of perverse and passionate natures. He is like oil on troubled waters. Perhaps it, was travesty, but I picked up u erushed parple and gold blossom from the curpet, and said wearily,
*The jansy ut my feet
Doth the sume tale repent :
Whither is fed the vishonary gleans?
Where lo it now, the glory and the dreans" "

- To me the meaneet hower that blown cant give
Thoughts that do uften lle too deep for thire."

Nevertheless, I found the tears, and greeted daylight with red rims to my sea-green eyes.

I sat at my winclow, and the songs of the birds ralled up some gladness in my heart.

> - What thuugh the radiance which was once so hriyht.
> l3e now forever taken from my sight,
> Though nothiog can bring back the hour Of splendor in the grates of glory in the thower:
> We will grieve not. rulher tind Strengtly in what remuins behind. In the primal sympathy Which having been, must ever be : In the southing thoughts that kpring Ouz of human enffering! In the faith that louks through death, In years that bring the philosophic misud."
"The philosophic mind." I tried to work my faculties into it. I lad been demented to imagine for a moment that I could be attractive to any man of taste and feeling, and youthful love of the benutiful. I berated my foulish sorl, for having been cheated into forgetfulness of my inevitable fate.

13ut, my manners !-my Emersouten manners ! St. (a)orge, sunior, had praised them, and he was a man of taste and experience. And I wondered if the son would second the father's eriticism. With Wordsworth in my pocket, and "the philosophic mind" rupidly retiring into mysterions shadow, I wont down to brealifast. By the time the meal was over I was in a pitable fit of clespondency; and I con account for my subsequeut madness of conduct only upon the theory, that despondenty, such as I was suffering, is a species of insanity. "Mr. St. George." I stid (oblivious to Wordswurth and "the philosophic unind"), " Enterson is crodited with laving suid, 'I have seen inanners thut make a similar impression with promonal lataty." Dil you evar sete such manners ? "

Then I wished I was dead; for atliting liglit in the umas dark ofes told me that those worls. applied to me, had berou repeated to hirn by his fathor.

Whlout wathag for his answer, I hurried away, not r"sp
ing what constraction lue put upon my ill-unamerod departure.

All day I avoided ovarybody, and wan not, rendereat lems miserable by seging through my half-elosed mhuttors, ('Inudia and Arthur st, Aeorge flirting desperately on their way to the billiard-romm. Thuy stayed thore for houns, nod every click of the balls whs hurrow in my sore lurart. For three duys after that I secluded myself in my " sthop," even tuking my menls there from Nurse Pill's motherly luards, und slipping to my ronn at nighi nfter every ong land wetired. I Whs tyying to eultivate "the philosophie mind," and I thought I was succeeding, when, the fourth morning upon entering my work-room, I found Arthur St. George reclining leisurely in my own easy chair.
*Gond-morning, Miss Deborah. Forgive my bold intrasion into your sanetum, will you not $?^{"}$
*Whother I forgive your intrusion depends on why you have intruded," I replied, disregurding his snlutation and sletermining to snnb him nost effectually.
"I came hecause I want to see you. I have something to consulf you sbout. And as you las ve retired from the world and its pomps and vanities, my only course was to force ny nnwelcome self into vour presence. Are you nngry?"
"Oh, not at all. Angry? Did you ever see me ungry? I consider it unladylike to get angry. Thew "philosophic mind, "Mr. St. George, never descends to anger."

He stared at me, and there was an anxious look in his dark eyes. I knew he was entertaining a first faint suspicion of my sanity.
" Ro and I have been for a walk," he continued, in a low voice, "and Rosuggested something to me, abont which I wish to consult you."
"Well?" I said, standing, as if in intimation that time was precious.
"What is the matter with yon?" he cried out, jumping up and coming close to me.
"Nothing whatever : why?" and I retreated several step)s.
"As I told you, Ro made a suggestion to mo-that I luecome his brother."

I felt a sinking sensation and the roar of Niugara in my fars. But I recovercal instantly. Of conrse he was in love with Clandia, and I should need Wordsworth and the "philasophic mind " more than ever.
" Ro is a child, and fou slould pay no uttention to himu," I managed to utter.
"But it agrees with my inclinations to regurd his suggestion, Miss Deborah. Will youl listen to me?"
"I am patichce on a monument, Mr. St. George. Pray do not periphrase. You are in love with Claudia and have conne to consult me, though about what I eannot conjecture, for it seems to me she is the person your wisl to see."
"You are mistaken. I have no wish nor objest in seceing Clandin."
"Ola!" I grasped, and the truth flushed into my "philosophit mind" that lee was endenvoring to muke love to me. It was a most Iudicrous situation, amost strange love-manling. fff eowose $I$ wonld refusc hitu. I set my mental resolve down Hjon that.
" You have been angry with me for tharee miserable days," Naid this terrible ogro. "They huvo been vory miserable days to me, and have revealed to me a most important fact. You sem to resent uny friondly conversation. Suroly, DoJratul, you canmot lee striously ungry at moy How havo I wfended? Come, tell me* won't sou, dear Dreboreh?"

I uever was cullod "dear Delnomh" luetore, in thre whinho comme of my life, and the caress in the voice now promounts. ing thu: нwert ejpithet quite overcame mr. 13ut I rallied. I wam neationl to display zo moftress of usinul.
[Tpon how minall i thrand wanatimew hagge a whola life
time of joy or morrow, Jast at the juneture a trifie worked n mighty elange. I palten my wall-mized sill handierchief from my jucket pocket and out hew my trensured Words. worth, rigit at Arthur Bi. (ieorge'e feot. He picked it up, nnd, as from lubit, it fell ofen at my favorite ode, loo began reuding it in his exguisitely modulated voice. I atood, hearl bowed nnd hands clasped, listening, drinking in tho music of the tones, tho familiar sentiment of the poem, until he had read a prge or more. Than my thoughts rambled. This man loved me ! With my̌ ontrugeons perversity l laughed inwardly at the thought. Wus it, could it he jossible that I had breen mude love to nom that more wrs to come? That I. the fright and scare-crow, had a lover who udored me and who would presently ask me to lip his wife, und that I would bluah and be kissed-just like the loveljest woman in the land? It scomed like nitream. And I'm suro that my exaggerated ides of the uksurdity of the situation detraeted much from its ancreduess and destroyurl its sontiment.

My thoughts came buch to the porni, und I was eonquered. The rhythmic words murmured their beauty and sweetness along my ovor-taxed nerves, nnd their potence was complete. The storm that for days lad raged within me died away in a breath, and I bocame my better self, penitent and joyous. I Was in a most admimble mood to be made love to. I was oxpeciant, imputient.

When my lover had reud the last line he put my Wordsworth in lis toat pocket and said, "I stm glad you like Wordswortl. We will often, in the years to come, read from this volume."

My fickle emotions inmerliately flew to a new position (which is a luppily provided albility or afility of human emotions).

St. George was actually acceptiug it as a foregone conclusion that he and I were to trot or jog. Darby and Joan fashion, hand in hand down this vale of tears, without saying to me "will you or nill youy", It was not to be endured.
"I prefer almost any poet to Wordsworth," said I, "und You are welcome to read that thammed edition in your porket -forever."
"Olı! Deborah. What ank Io do to sublue you? I love you so doarly, my girl. Surely you know that. Are you trying to drive me away? Is your strunge eondract a mem means of rejecting ny love?"
"Rejecting your love !" I axclaimed. "How ran one re. ject what has nover been offared one ""

How he laughed then. And 1 found myself langhing. tow: when 120 suddenly dashed in the room. "What are yon two frights doing?" ho askod. Such a stare and grin and euriosity us were klopicted on that boy's facel I folt sure he knew very well what we lad leeen doing.
"I hus" asked Deboruh to let me le sour wister. Ro," sait Arthur, mischievously.
"Aud what did nhe suyg" asked Re.
"Slee is groing to Buy "sas." replied Arthur.
Ro looked perpluxed. " 1 thoughlet a fellow niways proprosm to his sweethenrt horself, and seems to mue it takes a long time for Dolb to say you may have Claudin."
"I do not wuos Cloudia."
Ro whistleal. Then he vellerd in mproarious merrimunt. "Do you want lhalb? (iloryfication, but nin't that a lark! Suy, you're just joking. yon two, now, nin't you " "
"Not a bit." Amhinr Answered.
The dear ehorub hookmal lis suprema and inedfable diagent, Hhoved his lamds derep dow't into his volumimona and well. phekorl puckets, nufl wergnod to grow inchos in a fow meronde - All right," he oracularly manoumend at last. "' lt's just as well, I suppows not to spoil two fubloilies wirle yetur Brame erow thees. Whit it uever was infended that [helo ahould marry, Therts's moma: mistakr. I nlways wauterl lur wh ald
maid, to do things for me. But I won't make n row. You'ru a first-rate old man, Arthur, and, as the hoad of the finity, here's my blessing," Hud he hin w a kisa from his fingur. tipa and then walked away, profoumbly dighified and with a eonHiet in his young brain.

An hour later I overheurl himask Cluudia, "Sim, what do you think Artlur wants Delb for?"

- Bectuse h, loves har, I reckion."

Silence for a good sixty seconds. Them 18o, "Inu thought he was penches on you, didn't you, Sis? It nin't so dreadful to be a fright, after all, for hewitching as you are, you'll never do better than marry. and Dela has han the piek of all the men."
"You are a little reprolmate", suid Claudia, hotly.
" And you're a cat, and Delis a fright and so is Arthur. So 1 reckon things are ubout scuare," retorted IRo.

A week later I was in town shopping, tossing purple velvet over the counter und dronning a dream in a dry goorls store. I heard a voice, "Do you know Del, Dallam is going to be married $7^{\prime \prime}$
"Tlat fright ${ }^{7}$ "
. Yes."
.- To whom, for heaven's sake ?"
"To Mr. Arthur St. Gencge, for love's own sake."
-. Two frights together, theth. That's a wise dispensation. How much is this a yard? Two dollars?"

After we were married, Jenkins, in mercy, described the bride ns "stately and distingreé." But I know ny intimate enemies exclaimed, "She's an perfect [right."

## "Death."

Miscall me not I men have miscalled me much, Have given harsh names and harsher thoughts to me, Reviled and evilly entrented me, Built me strange temples as an unknown God. Then called me idol, devil, unclean thing, And to rude insult howed my Codhead down. Miscall me not ! for men have marred my form, And in the earth-born grossness of their thoughts
Have coldly modeled me of their own clay, Then fear to look on that themselves have made.
Miscall me not ! ye know not what I am,
But ye shall see me face to face, and know
I take all sorrows from the sorrowful,
And teach the joyful what it is to joy.
I gather in my land-locked hurbor's chasp
The shattered vessells of a vexed world.
And even the tiniest ripple upon life
Is, to that calm sublimu, as tropic storm.
When other leech eraft fails the brouking brain.
I, only, own the anodyne to sitll
Its eddies into visionless repose.
The face distorted with life's latest pang
I smooth, in passing, with an ungel's wing,
And from benenth the quiot eyelids steal
The hidden glory of the eyes, to give
A new and nobler beauty to the rest.
Belie me not ; the plagurs that walk the tarth,
The wastiog pain, the mudslen agony,
Famime and war nad peatildore, and all

The terroms that have darkened rumad my mane. These are the works of lifte, theg are not minu: Fly when I tatrye vanish when 1 come. Instantly imelting into perfect peanea. As all 1 lis word, whose manter apirit 1 ain. 'The iroubled water slept on Galilae. Tonder 1 am, not eruel; when 1 take The mape most hurd to luman eyces, anrl pluck Tlu Inay-blossom yet unblown.
"Tis but to graft it on a kindlier stem, And leaping o'er the perilous years of growth, Unswept of sorrow and atiseathed of wrong.
Clothe it all once with rich maturity.
"Tis I that give a snul to memory ;
For round the follies of the bad Ithrow
The mantle of a kind forgetfulness:
But. canonized in dear Love's calendar.
I sametiry the gaod forevermore.
Misus ll me not ! my generous fullness lends
Home to the homeless, to the friendless friends, To the starved babe the mother's tender breast, Wealth to the poor, and to the restless-rest !

## A Chichen Sermon. <br> (See page 5in4.)

5ryUSTAVE SilS, the painter of "A Chicken Sermon," wus a nutive of Rumbeck, on the river Weser, and was born in 182?. He studied at the Dusseldorf Academy, and became famous for his humorous productions, painting especially well the feathered tribe, which he represented in a variety of ways, generally throwing into his productions a spirit of hamor that made them very popular. His death, which took place recently, was much deplored, as his place in his chosen department of art is not easily filled.

In the picture "A Chicken Sermon," we see a feathered preacher, surrounded by a small congregation, to whom he is earnestly discoursing. He has selected for his pulpit a large tlower-pot which lms been turned upside down, and from this height he looks upon his congregation. While to some of his hearers his sermon proves interesting and instructive, it is evidently a uarcotic to two of the congregatiou, who can scarcely keep their eyes open. which is undoubtedly very wrong in them, hit as they do not look like hardened sinners, but, on the contrary, seem quite dis. posed to walk in a correct path, their disposition to slumber on this occusion must be set down to some physical disabiliry and not to nny hurdness of heart, or disinclination to receive. connsel and admonition. They ure trying very hard to keep awake, and may possibly succeed ; lut they seem so far gone now that the success of their efforts is doubtful. When such things happen in congregations that are not featherd, we cense to wonder at the sommolence of our young friends in the picture. It is plensant to note, however, that onte, at least, of the congregation, has a reulizing seuse of his shortcomings. The arrow of conviction has pemetrated his hemat, and visions of his intenst seltishness rise up hefore him, and ho sers hinaself tuking more than his share of the humble meals, und this robbing his hrothers nul sisters, especially his sisters, who submit to the wrong somer than bathe" for their righta. If this "old Alam "-1his seltishness the

one esprecially unlovely trait in his eharater, mul one of which he is oblivious, is gnt out of him, it will tar a merey and a great source of comfort to the family, and the sermons will not he prearled in wint. He lawers hia hamal with groat Lumbility ant seeras quite sverpowered ly a sworme of his


tairiug npproval, tis if murh hmperased ly the superiot wis clemm of the protaches, while two dre ibelined of argument.
 umbratund that the jeews must mever talk hack at the pulpit Thate is intinite fanar in thi prometions and it is to te



## The Paupers of Pompeii.

HKNTRCHOD FHON LIFIN.
Into the world we cone like finloss.
Tambehed from the depert and etocken nod whos, f'o fortane falr, or fatat.
One, te the world 'B whes, homey, aul corn, Anctlies, Hise latirian nattwe hurab Tor fia vincerar anly uxd jepper.

7homas Ahoorl.

敩骨VFARY one who lans wisited tho wonderind re-oponed, the eightexen cenluries volenno-huried city of Pompeii, may remamber having beon salated all the way from the railway station to the actual gate of I'ompeii with the following sung: "Sono un povero, poveretto, Scmzu scarpe, senza Ietto; Son un povero, povorett, Senza scarpe, senzat leett."

T'he Italian Government prohibits begging except when the person is physically incompetent to labor. l"et the enforcennent of this law is lax in the southern purt of good King Humbert's dominions. The people there lave not getten over the hahit of feeling that great numbers of human beings are by coustitution and circumstances, helpless ; in thenselves, utterly helpless ; and as that happy organization of human affairs which would provicle for all, and put each in his own place, has not been accomplished, noteven in our new Republic, in the abscnce of a larger and more efficient help for the helpless, in those old countries where they are more numerous than here, the hand of pity is their habitanal succor ; at once relieving and fostering their condition.

Nobody stopped at the smull restamant-hotel "Diomede." longer than to take a solid Iuncheon-thinner after reconnoitering tho resurrected city, unless to stop over Sunday when belated on Saturday niglat. On the contrary, "we" stayed there six weeks ; for " Hotel Diomede " has a wide and longs open-air balcony, or zather a level house-roof, opening out from the chambers, and displayingscenc and scenery, natural, historical, and living, which to the student or poet, are richer, more memory filling than the luxurious commonplaces of the best of the several good hotels of Napless. Uncovered Pompeil opens right out of the house northward; while on the opposite, where our balcony is, there lies, east, south, and west, a view, of which every inch is classic, This scenery and associations far reaching back, so rich, se Roman-the Apennines, Neapolitan Bay, Sorrento Villa, and Nature's volcano which lames and tares over then all, we shall not now consider, but direst one gaze at life in the foreground, where several curious specimens arr seemingly ever existing, of an humble grate of human life.

Before the arrival of the first train there is time for an early riser to look around, and sce the lively ant hopenful world in front of " Dionsede ;" the genial and somewhat congenial community of business acquaintances, including an upper stratum more fuvored or mothor less afticterd nt birth than the subjects of this sketch ; the (iuides to Fosuvius, the porters, and tho nimble concourse ingeneral, that awit the hoped-for ingression of Pompreian visitors, to preform for them all sorts of servioces, amal promsumele to all sorts of small expenses.

The beggars of Pompuif uppuar on tha seene witla a putactuality worthy of a hetter vocation. T'laey some every kay ull winter, unless it rains; umi on tompestuous days, if it holds tup, out they gtart. They ponsinger thonus.lves quasi legitimate ly long oreapation of this loonanza spot; Hee reprlar habituis, and do not quite fellownlopor resperet an interloping addition to their corps, who las less cluinn by fou fowhe ness and uffietions of mature, and who hus any of the vignbond or lawlest chuructor. '["fo. Pompminn panpers ura far
fionit being the "misermblo wietches," the runventional iclea of the beggar's inhorent characser. Yat any ome of them, fifty times a day, fills that portrait admirably, in the artistic, picturasque serise of the word. They ace rot "misaralion," in the gense of raspiuge, grawing unlnapppiness:
 than ure some of the respected mem to whom they dof thr* lant and houd out the supplicating hamd.

The Pormpetan puuper*s in gemeral, are ks jolly as other persons. Thuy live in their own homes, for which they puy rent like other citizens ; and at lheir "counting-hoase," which is the arena between the railroad and *Fotel Dio mede" they ginmply lie on the grass, in the sumshinm, und wait for a penny to fall from I enven.

But they aro not all equally voluble and laughing, wheas rifi their guard, unobserved ; and it is fuir to suppose that they are not all equally jolly. It canmot be cheerful to lo: blind, and ans he is inclined to u demeanor resigned and gitent, it is probuble that the saddest man is the ond that singe.

The regular corps of supplicants are the blind man, the maimed mann, the bhind woman, tho enfeebled woman, the boy with a mis-sliapen haril, another boy, and the boy with a disfigured neck, who is an attache of the blind woman : mot so very numerous, but their promptness, persistence, and volnbility make them nppear like a whole regiment of misfortune's ill-starved progeny. Here is a vivid contrast, because here is also the rendezvous of festive and holiday tourists, in search of recreative pleasuro through money spending. Occasionally a new one appears. A lame boy in rags, hobbles along, supporting luimself with a cane.

- What different lats our stara accurd!
This bube to be hailed amd wooed as a ford,
And that to be ahumned like a leper!
" Une is n pholy, Rhivering wrech,
The whole of whose birth-right woubl nut fetch
Ther hid of a mees of pottave.
" Another comes tenderly ushered in.
To a mansuan at1 brichitly burnished:
No tenant he for the city"s slurns.
He comes to the world ass a gentloman comes
To a lodying ready furufshed."


## Hrud.

Boy No. 2 is an irreghlar: regaried as a vagubond and volunter attuche of the boy with the unfortunate hund; and not possessing the necessury qualifications of beggary. In addition to all these, there are two, more privileged; one of them is properly a higher caste than the bottom round of the human ladder. They appear nniy within Hotel Dionaedr: nad there, apon oceasion of a throng. they even serve a turu at helping Aberique, the table whiter, much to the amasie. mont of the diners.

## PIILEA,

The blind man, is No. 1 on the list, because he is the mosi prompt, mose frombinent, and most inevitably heurnl. wher her or not his voice touches the pity-pooket. Ho sings his always one song in a mixtare of pure Italian und the Nempolitan dinfect, and with the sceompmoment of his gut. tat. Translated, it siguifies : "I man amor, poor fellow, without shooes, and without evenh a bed. 1 would sidl ay stomkings, if 1 loul auy, for asingle plate of macuroni. Tous. sir. on the contmry, always lnce plenty of it and if you were goingr to rewommend a good alinuer for a friend, you would certainly say macuroni. If sou were guing to sund a soldier inta buttle, full af mourage, sou would seart him out full of meat and mucsroni. When we dawte the farantella we always huve our mucuroni, and slemaning hos. Conmrudes, I ass deliglited. Weaslabll have masaroni. Pip,


The time of the song is get to the pare of the thaveler, which is apt to be brisk. The time may vary within ane phrase of the melody, accelerating so ns to offer as much of the plea rs possible bofore the tourist is beyond hemring. Often the pleader accomplishes the delivery of only the prelimimary litues, and seldom or mever las an opportinnity to present the wholenrgument. Oceasionally he pronounces with great intensity the first syllable of the words, povero, poveretto. None of the Ponipeians know more name for the blind man than "lhilippe," although lao is the vetemn of the beggarls group, is over sixty years old, and has begged at the gate of Pompeii, some say fourtecn, but the majority say, thirty years ; evidently beyond the present memories. Before that he begged at Torre Anmanzinta, one of the towns between lompeii and Naples, which lic on that great sweeping curve that outlines the beantiful Neapolitan Bay. A niege mends his clothes und lives with him in Torre Annunziata; but just now, according to my note-book, she has packed up her luggrge, and betaken lierself away in higla indignation, lenving the old man alone.

## Alpiranse Sisetha,

The lowly object who was born with immovable knees and twisted anlales, is one of the most jolly and cordial of men. Down he is upon the ground, and never in his life stood up one moment. Every morning he rides to his place of business, just like any other industrious and prosperous person. He rides erect, and presents a fine appearance like any other man; as fine as anyborly else would on the same animal; in fact one altogether forgets to notice the animal. He doffs his hat with a "good morning" to an acquaintance on the way, with the hearty cordiality of a hail-fellow, and with the graceful frankness of an Italian. Arriverl, he slides off his low donkey, and ties it to a little stake, to graze and nibble through the long day. Then he crawls rapidly to an office, which, unlike that of other men, has the peculiarity of being literally the All-Out-Doors; his particular desk being a seat on the ground. IIs bare feet, whilo he walks on all fours, are doubled inwardy back, and when he finally seats himself, they obtrude in supplicating view from hig expanded lap.

The straight path from the railway station to Pompeii is fully the length of a city's wide square or block. While the rest of his ilk start on the run at the arrival of the railroad train, this feet-lame beggar sits at his ease and catches the guests as they pass along. He lus three distinct faces: one is a mock misery-it is gaunt auxiety whether the peas of Heaven will be cast into his pocket or not ; another is the wide smile, most hearty of men, without the least imbecil. ity; the third face, the bright, ordinary look of any persun of mind, of which possession no one can doubt who sees him pull off his perpetual hat, and show a head worthy of better feet. It is really a superior physiognomy of head and facs, and I have seen him, sitting on the fence, poised as well as any other man, and let a whole troop of the fresh comers puss . without extending his hand. Intelligence is grod in every vocation. Alphonse is not a persistent or troublesome beggar. Fe only presents himself, which is a suffcient plea.

Born to beg? Bereft of useftl feet, he is unconscious of degradation in usking alms from tho locomotive born. He frequently trades off his donley and gets another : He says, "because they get old." A Lusisiun gentleuatn gave the one he now rides. This maimed mendicunt and n furtulaboring brother are tho remsant of a family of fourtenn children. One sister, maimed like lim, long survived, whilo eleven died young. Sho was not a beggar ; sho sowed for a living. This twin, a girl well shapen, died, und tha distorted baby is likely to becone an old man. Yet lav doos
wot seem olct. "I'wenty-soven yeurs agoblue then twenty-ejight-he married ingirl of seventeen " thichach no father, or mother, or myluady, so she trole mio to love und to care for her ; mid I much needed some ono to malke and mend my shirts und other vostments :" und while pointing to lisis breast he inadvortontly touched n groat pateln apon lis linen cont, which testified to lior good qualities. " I pay six and a huli lire a month for rent. My wife weavest. Night and morning 1 cut grass for my donkey. Yos; wo come when it rains, too, if it holds uy $n$ few minutes," us though it was indeed a Intrdship, yet business must be attended to. "I have three children dead and out liviag, a namasake for my mothor. Litule Caterina will next I'riday come here with me." he suid, with a bright, broad suile. Now Alphanse forgets himself, and tells the truth abont his expenses. "J pay fonir and a half lire." Trhis rent is nimety cents a montle.

Every proprietor in this great counting-room, with an arch as high as the sky for at ceiling, has that which is euch individual's custle, for which they pay about seventy-five cents a month, more or less. It is one rooin-perhaps it should be called an urchitectural hole-yet it is a home.

All tho lancle drivers, the guides to Vesuvius, the straggling boys, beggars generally, and somo loafers of a higher grade, drew near when I first went out to interview the beggare, so I withdrow.

Then followed a day of tempestuous weather, and not a pauper sppeured. It was the first day of such absence. They knew the visiting eurrents. The cold gray skies of November wore over us, und December whs close at hand. The weather next day was threatening, and there were but two : one was tho bergar that came on horseback, and the othee was the blind woman. Comparatively few of the miscellany are on hand; they begin to gather, but immediately I keep silent, and they pass on. Slie seeins to have a slow tongue, and Alplionse helps her story. Blind

## Loutsa

has no other relutive but a sister and the little nephew who leads her. A piteous pair; the boy's throat is disfigured with seams and warts. They live at Torre Annunziata; the sister's husband is a farm laborer. The poor may help the poor, and they cling together. Blind since she was thirteen years of age, the years of blind life now sum up eleven more, Luisella Rossa is little rosy Louise, a name euphonious and sentimental enough for a better fortune; Luisella, the diminutive form, being her common appellation, at least when the speaker feels kindly. While I was getting well into her history, assisted by Alphonse, the two immediately ran away, breaking our conversation. A carriage full of tourists was abont to start from the door of Hotel Diomede. I waited patiently, conscious that if I interview penple in business hours, business must be attended to. The next was the sick woman,

## Minhe,

bearing the name of the Blossed Virgin; she has identilied herself with the path to Pompeii only a few years, compared with the pauper veterans. Her compunions could tell me no other namu, though they exerted their memories severely. She luas a food dangliter, and a robber hustand; from him she is now separate ; is forty-five years old: her urms are permanently disabled, by the father of the fool, who has spent much of his life in prisons, und who was always a wife benter. While she is out bogging litr only offspring. twenty-three years old, is shut up at lontur. This home, " little lole" the Pompeians call it, is at Bosco, whure sha pays rent, forty coms a month. When not legegiog here, she begs in Forre Annumaintu. Her numu is Maria Cullerines ин flually conates to Alphomse's memary.

## ANTONY

named eertainly after Marc Antony, the boloved of Cleopatia; Antony, the boy with the twisted hund, langhed so, when I attenpied to interview him, that ho could not talk to finform me about his ral nad professional misfortunas. Ite has a wide mouth full of brillimit teeth, whik-h, as the exprossion of a hoy's buoyant heart, is on tho contimual stretely with luaghter, except when it is made up into form for business. He accompanies the exhibition of his distorterl right hand with an piteons "can't work,"-" poor,"-" can't work." The hown-drawn mouth of misery, the piteous whine, are but for the instant. The moment the tourist's back is turned, or when they meet a familiar face from which they expect nothing, - the thought of business away, Antonio. Alphonse, and any others of their temperament and condition, ure in as lungling humor as any foreigner on the Plaza with a cigretto in his moulh.
When the hoy's combination fit of spasmodic laughter and diffidence had subsided, Alphonse and he fumbled cogether a story, from whieh I gleaned that the cradle upset, fand he was burned, when a baby of five months, now of fifteen years He lives with his mother, who spins. Hiss asoldier brother a married sister, and a dead father who had some time previously left the boy's mother. All the Pompeian paupers, except the two blind, live at "Bosco Tre Case," the Grove with three houses, a very considerable town between Pompeii and the volcano. Anton, lives within three feet of the pathway toward the crater of Vesuvius,

## Cicile,

a vagabond about nine years old, often to be seen with "Anton," has now gone to learn a trade; has a father and step-mother, but if he can be said to live anywhere, lives with "Anton," and is one of several boys who from time to time keep the Twisted Hand company at his vocntion. All Anton's companion boy-beggars are vagabonds, not blind nor burned, and not as much entitled to a pity-penny as they are to work

The two remaining on our list of the lowly have none of the bearing of beggar, except the ceremony of passing the lut. They seek alms only from the patrons of the table; but as almost everybody lunches in the "Hotel Diomede," they may well be included among the paupers of Pompeii. Of these, the man who is both guitarist and songster may be styled

## Alpionge II.

He is allowed to perform because, so said, he danded "Diomede's" now adult offspring before they were old enough to walk alone. If he displayed ability in that way he ought still to be nursing children, as he has no musical talent, either instrumental or vocal. For the diners' entertainment his efforts are worse than the absence of a seremade. He has probably always followed the vocation of a solicitor. He has a wife and two children, and lives at Torre Annunziata. He nominally accompunies with his guitar, but does not disturb the solo-obbliguto of

## TIE FLUTIST.

Whether or not Giovunni Burati has been always by turns an ambulatory musician, he is a charming player, and is also a truly brilliant performer on the harp. But if he played the harp, where would be Alphonse II. ? It would preclude the favorite ex-nurse from business opportunities with his croaking voice and out-of-tune guitar. So diovanni clutches the partnership pay, as a hungry man would a crust, or a dog a bone. His thite performances are really good. He has played in the theater, is unmarried, lived formerly with a brother, and was an operative in the powiler fuctory. Now he lives alone. pays a dollar or less a month for one room at scafati, the next town beyond Pompeii, on the road to Suler-
no. Seafati is an interesting stady, like every Neapolitan country town. The liutist seldow begs. The discordant fritarist and homise songster dons the asking for pay for the voluntary gerenade. The Ilute-player las figured here not more than sewen ycars. Ha appears to be fifty-five years old, but they say that throught lack of nutrition ho seems older than he is Glovanni is qualified for a better life-in the points, at least, of artistic intelligence or capacity. But-
"Let obucrvalton with extenfjue view
Survey mathkind from Clifa to Peril:
Thle mournfal I ruth is everywherc confeged,
Slow rises worth hy poverty depreswed."
sium'l John,
If some beneficent whuent wonld take him away, have him perform in concert, in city or town, and so get pupils, dressed in clothes of un artist instead of his threadbare suit-would he step up and stay up? Anancient theory, the transmigration of souls, stole into the imagination. I wondered if the old man who plays the sweetest of strains, a beggar at the Gate of Pompeii, was ever one of its rich and elegant proprietors ; riding in his Romun chariot ; eating in one of these frescoed villas, at his own dining table ; surrounded by pa tricians, and waited on by servants; draining the festive glass, with Diomede, or Sallust, or Cicero; and in the great amphitheater of Pompeii occupying a chair near the lions, the tiger and the gladiator? Or was he one of an ancient or chestra, which in the two elegant theaters of Pompeii played for the entertainment of wealthy Pompeians, witb their Roman guests, senators, orators and philosophers? Did he the love one of the Vestals, the only women who, in the theater, occupied the aristocratic and most favorable seats; and is that lurking love the unconscious reason why in this present lowly life, half fed, half frozen, he has fastened to nobody to be loved-too famished to be fond? And if in his not half-fed heart survive the ashes of the old immortal-in still another life, when John Burati has died and lived again, will he have refound his Vestal, and be again honored, and more happy than honored?

Is the immortal spark, the love which is the kernel of all individual existence, covered with ashes through some whole lives; slumbering, to flame anew with the next birth?
"Ah, if the soul immortal be,
Is not its love immortal tao :"
Anna Ballard.

## Almost a Tragedy.

BT EMTLX L.ENSOE.
 NE could hardly imagine a prettier sight than Mrs. Rhoderick Grafton in a dainty white moraing dress and a Duchess lace cap adorned with a coquettish bow of apricot satin.

Thero she sat behind the urn, placidly filling a frail little cup with frugrant coffee, and stealing once in a while a halfmischievous glance at her irate liege.
"If there is auy thiug in this world that I hate," observed Mr. Rhoderick (Irafton with an ugly frown ou his bandsome face, "it's a married woman who tirts !"
" I ugreo with you, Rorie," his wife replied, as she dropped another lump of sugar into his cup. "Hadn't I better make it four this morning, dear? lou really ought to take something to sweeten your temper."
" Bonnie," he cried, savagely. "You"re enough to drive A man to the devil!"
"If possible. Hhoderick. I wish you would not quite forges what is due me us a ludy."

Mr. Arafion bit his Up in a perfect transport of resetion.

- Why didn't you tell me you meant to act like this hefore 1 unuried you ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ he suid, pushing back his chair.
$\because$ Because then you never would have dancit, and I should have missed all these delightful little scemes !"

Mr. Rhoderick jumped up and stalked to the window, where he stood for some time with his back to Mrs. Rhorlerick, gnuwing the ends of his mustache and lonking frantic.
"You had better come and finish your breakfast, dear," his wife said with studied sweetness. " Your coffee is getting cold,"

He faced about with a sudilen impretnosity am a look that. showed there was pain coromingled with his unger,
"Bonnie," he cried, hoursely, " for Goil's snke-_"
She was at his side in an instant, her arms about his neck and her pretty head pillowed on his breast.

As she lifted her lips for a pardoning kiss, two lhot tears fell upon her face.
"Rorie," she whispered, softly, very mucl frightened by this denovement, "I did not mean to vex you so!"

He folded his arms tightly about her and hid his head on her shoulder.
" I can't help it, Bonaie," he said, brokenly. "I know I'm a jealous brute. You ought never to have married me. I love you too much. It fairly maddens me to see you Hirting with other men-and.you my wife, too!"
" But I don't flirt, Rorie," she insisted, combing her slender fingers throngh his beard.
"Call it what you will," he answered, with a slight frown. " You know what I mean. I never was so miserable in all my life as I was last night, Bonnie. What made you act so?"
"So!" she echoed. "How? Now, Rorle, do be reasonable for once I I only danced twice with Archie O'Hara, and both dances were quadrilles."
"It, wasn"t the dancing: it was the way you looked and smiled on him. You are so pretty. Bonnie! Any man would jump at the chance of flirting with you. They do jump at it, and I-I wish you would never look or smile on any one but me!"

Mrs. Rhoderick laughed in a bewitching way.
"You dear old jealous goose !" sbe cried, kissing hito at every adjective. "I didn't mean it ; indeed, I never thought of such a thing!"
"I know I am a fool," he admitted with amiuble candor. "And I know it is as natural for you to flirt as it is for you to breathe; but, Bonnie-please don't do it any more than you can help!"
"I won"t," she said, laughingly: "Now, Rorie, do come and get your breakfast."

So he allowed her to woo him back to the table. Strong man though he was, she could make him do pretty much as she pleased, for ber power to render him utterly miserable was immense. But there was a point beyond which Bonnic kuew that she dared not go ; and, to do her justice, she never really meant to wound her hushand, for she loyed him with her whole heart and soul.

She and Rorie had quite a tender purting scene that morming. It would have been more so if they had known they would not meet again that evening as usual.

It was four o'clock in the afternonn when lRhoderick's office boy came out from town with the following note:

## " My Darling Littile Wife:-

" I have just received a telegram from Boston calling for my immediate presence there. Will you pleaso pack my valise, and give it to Charlie? Put in my gray suit, four shirts, etc., etc. * * * * It almost breaks my heart to go a way without bidding you good-bye, but I haven't a moment to spare. You may look for me home on Snturday. 1 am very sorry that you won't be able ta go to Mrs. Wylle's
on Wednesday. But never mind, darling ! I'tise if Imat find something in Hostnn to pay for the lost pleasure. Choorl. bye. sweet wife! Vonas alwaya and devotedly.

## " Howis."

So Rhoderick went to Boston, and left hils pretty wifent home. But, contrary to his expectations, the business that cathed him theve was all settled up by Tuesalay nighta, und on Weduesday morniug he started for New York.
"What a surprise this will be for Bonnie !" he said as he took a cab and drove out home. "Seven o'clock, rather late, hut I guess we cun make the reception after all."

When be reached the house, lee ran up the steps und opened the door with his night liey. Ifis intention wass to give his wife a complete surprise, and with this thought in his mind he stofe softly ulong the hall to the stairense.

But the parlor door was open, and, ust Ihoderick passed it lue suw standing in the middle of the room, busily engaged with a book of uutographs, a hardsome man in full evening dress, in short, Archie O'Harn.

Rhodericle paused with his font on the lower step of the stairway just as his wife opened the sitting room door and called:
"Archie! Archik! Come up lere-I want you !"
Instinctively Rlioderick shasink hack behind the portiere of the library, and Archie OHara ran lighty up-stairs with. out suspecting liss proximity.
"Why, Bonnie," he heard Archie say, as the sitting-rom door opened and closed again.

Then he was left alove with the jealous passion which seemed to blind every faculty he had.

The faint sound of lacheter and merry words amanated from the sitting-room where Bonnie, his wife, had summoned Archie O'Ifara.

He remembered that miserable purty at Mrs. Vincents. How Bonnie had Hirted with O'Hara in her thoughtless way, and the words they liad had at hreakfant about it.
"Now Bonnie land let him come tn see her while he wns away. She-"

Ikhoderick's palse beat madly and he clenched his teeth. Should he go up there now and order OHura out of the house? The most uwful suspicions thashed through his mind; for fifteen minutes he suffered all the agony of suspense and doubt.

Then the sitting-room door apmened and he heard the soft rustle of sillen drapery followed ly a mun's step.

Shrinking still further buck belime the portiere, Rhod. erick almost hekl his breath as they pussed him.
"Are you sure that wrup is heary enough, darling?" Archie O'Maru suid, teuderly. " It is quite a long drive to Mrs. Wylde's."

He did not hear the unswer. Ho stuggered against the cascment of the door, and, with convulsive lingers pulted Inck the portiere just in time to st" Bomnie"s long sweeping white silk aud Chantilly luce vanish through the doorway.
" It was his carriage that stood at the door," he gasped "She has gone with him tw Mrs. W'glde's !"
The awful sickening misory of thut moment he uever for. got until his rlying day-

White as demth, and quite as mold, loe sank down upon the floor, and buriod his face in his hats.

Another man would have followed his wife, but Rhoderich only raised himself after an hour of unspeakable anguiah. atul went up-staim to fils mome.

Unlocking a drawer in his il ressing caste he took nut a litte revolver, suml looked ht it deliberutaly.
"This is the onty way out of it," lavemutemed. "If I were to kill her first it would only le just: but __i would not silost Bonnia!"

The pistal was loaderl.

- I may nas well have it wer at omer," her shid, hampaly. "Phls is worse than nmy tormont that may come licrenfter. ${ }^{*}$

With that lee lifiert the pistes and poirmed it at his luead.
The hammer whe raisod, but just as ho was nloout to jull the trigger his eyen foll on "fuh-length pieture of luonnie ir her bridn.l dress.

At the sight of that pretty, riante fuce which he thought that he beheld Iof the last time, fonvilwive tremor shook his arm, fund the bull which whs nitned at hiss brain went crashing overghs head, barely gruzing the scalp and shatering a mirmor on the olluev siche of the fomm,

This unforeseen fuilure of his purpose seamed to duge hima for a momont, and his urni fell nervaless at his side. A wild shrielk arrested hima just us lu\& was about to place tha* mozzle of the revolver firmly aghinst lis temple for another attempt.

He sfarted, the pistol foll from his hatad and he stomd like a statue of stone, for there was Bonnie in the doorway!

She was dressed in a pretty lutue peignoir, and her hair was rippling abont her in churming disonder.
"Rorie!" she cried, with wildly dilating eyes. "What are you doing?"
"Bonnie! " he gasped, incredulously. "Bonwie?"
She thew to lis side in quick alarm.
"Rorie!" she crimd, Hinging her arms about his neck and lifting hor pale, termor-stricken fuce to hiss. "Rorie I my darling! Something dreadful Las happened. What is it? Tell me-quick! Have you lost wll your money? O Rorie! Rorie! You didn't mean to shoot sourself?"
"Yes, I did!" he answered, thinsting her away from him with sudden fury. "Iou have come back, have you, mudam: You found ont that I have returned and so you dismissed Mr. O'Hara! I fear I have spoiled your pleasure for to-sight."
"Rorie," she faltered, gazing at him in astonishment and great alarm, "what is the matter with yon?"
${ }^{*}$ I suppose you cannot inagine. Well, Mrs. Grufton, I lud the pleasure of seelng you go out with O'Hara a little over an hour sygo."
"I. Rorie! Fou are crazy! He and Muriel Inve gone to Mrs. Wylde's reception,"
"Muriel!" he echoed.
"Cousin Muriel !-Muriel Withey. She came yesterday, Horie. What on earth made you think-"*
"I did not see her face, but I saw your white silk dress and your lace mantle."
"I louned them to her," Bonnie cried eagerly. "Mer trunk hasn't come-I don't know why-und sho wanted so much to go with Arclite. I call him that now, Rorie, hesause-you mustn't let on, if I tell you-he und Murlel are engrged."

This immediate transition from utter misery to the height of bliss was more than Rhoulerick could undersiand ut first, but as the truth slowly penetrated his inner conncionsness, he folded his wife close to his hent and held lus there as thongh he never in this worla meant to let her wo again.

When, in broken aentenees, he managral to tall lier how his jealous suspicion luad clothed itself in the gurb of truth, and how nearly he laul come to taking his own lift-how the merest accident had saved him, Bonnie clung on him with passionate fervor and solubed out lier liorror upon his lireast.
"Horit," she whispured, "I'll nover-nuFer do any thing to muke you jeulous umafn! And otz, Rorie! ir by any nceident I should, prounise me fuithfully that you will mevor-urner-NEVEI thimk of -of killing yonrself; bucanse it would kill me, too! I coulrl not live without you."

So he gathored ler into lis armse closer than ever, and promised solemaly.

Since that duy their lifu fus beon mort trunywil, for they ,have both learened a lesson which neither can forgat.

## The Rosicrucian.

Trie world has grown gray, singe the pont. 'Tloe vinud of the present hange low, The light of the future-rone know it, The past t lost glory roth show.
We drag througli our pallid existencePoor pury, weals fons of to-day:
The light that shines on from the distance Hut deepens the shade on our way.
or Asles of roses, we mutter, With smiles deeply drowned in our tears;
Bitter the words that wh utter, Bitter our days and our years.
O life! filled with music, and pleusant, When earth. now grown weary, was young,
We catch through the sobs of the present
A snatch of the song that was sung.
Aye, often a poet hath caught it.
To sing il in tones shrilling sweet;
And with his wild fancies inwrought it, To die in a measure too flept.
Trwas for thee, $O$ my vision of splendor I To come from the realms of the past, With hands fitl of gifts, and to reader Our days not all joyless at last.
The balm, and the perfumes and spices, The incense from altars long cold, That anew in an amber-cloud rises And changes our gray mist to gold :
The groat tropic flowers that faded Or ere we drew our first breath,
Whose subtle, strange scents have invaded And lightened the gardens of death.
Red gold, restless jewels. rare treasures, And mystical symbols of gain,
The signs of antique, foregone pleasures Of life ere its passion did wane;
All gifts full of grace and of glory, Are borne in thy bountiful hands,
To dower our time, faint and hoary, Ind white with the centuries' sands.

In thine eyes hides the knowledge unspoken Of Egypt's lost mysteries old ;
On thy brow rests the changeless, unbroken, Dread ealm of the Sphynx vast and cold ;
But the lowe of the Greek, and the langhter, The fire and the klreams of the South,
The delight of the thys that came after, Sinilo out in the curves of thy mouth.

Fron the sen of the Greek where the Tenus Turned foan-white to rose with her smile,
From the bosky green wonds where Silenus Latighed out at the oread's wilu:
From the Nile, where the lotus lies sleeping. A moonbeam struck through to its heart,
From the sunds where the dumb Sphynx is peeping In silemen her terrible art :

Fronl the stome statues, solewn and frowning, Whose lips broke in unsic when dawn
With flame their grave forehends came crowning
To waken a soul with the numpu-
Aye, back from the duwn of ernation,
Whan tionl stayded His hand in delight,
Thou bringest thy strange revelation
Fron day to illumine our night.

All love thee, but none can express thee Or pierce to the cort of thy henrt;
The poet in dreams may half guess thee And faintly divine what thou art ;
But the song that would sing thee is broken, The lips quiver once and are still ;
And thy mystery, ever unspoken,
Is left for the future to fill.
On thy breast is the Red Cross eternal,
That never a mortal may see :
Its meaning, supreme and superaul, Is known to no being lut thee.
Thy secret, O strange Rosicrucian!
Thou guardest with honor and well
None know that thou holdest solution
Of earth and of heaven and hell.
AnNe Simeldon.

## "The Head of Perseus."

(Ser praster Relief.)
HE most interesting remains of Greek art are Reliefs. Originally bas-reliefs were merely an outline, that partook of the nature of the silhouette, no attention being paid to details, Gradually, as the Greeks acquired more skill in the plastic art, greater roundness was given to the figures, and more care was taken to give the details within the outlines.

Both with the Greeks and the Assyrians this art was developed at a very early period, and preceded that of statuary, being in especial use for the adornment of temples. Among the earliest works of this nature are several bas-reliefs that were found in the ruins of a Doric temple at Assos, a town of Phrygia Minor, and which are now in the museum at the Lourre. Almost as ancient as these ure some bas-reliefs that were found in 1882 among the ruins of the oldest temple on the Acropolis of Selimus in Sicily. One of these ancient productions represents Perseus cutting off the head of Medusa, while Pallas stands by and watches the operation. Medusa is on her knees, and holds in her hands the figure of a small horse, presumably Pegasus. The face of Medusa is wreathed with smiles, which is somewhat singular under the circumstances, and no less smiling are Perseus and Pallas. Perseus slaying Medusa was a favorite subject with the sculptors of old, and they never wearied of reproducing the scene. In more modern times, Cellini modeled a figure of Perseus, to be placed under one of the arches of the Loggia de' Lanzi, at Florence, which, wheu it was uncovered, excited the greatest admiration. Perseus stands with a drawn sword, looking down upon the lifeless body of Medusa, while in his other hand he holds the head of the Gorgon.

This favorite hero of the Greeks was the son of Jupiter and Danae, and was placed in a chest when a child, by his maternal grandfather, and with his mother was thrown into the sea; the reason assigned for this cruel aet being that an oracle had predicted that the boy would slay his grandfather and take possession of the throne. Perseus and his mother were rescued by a fisheruan, and conveyed to the islund of Seriphos, the king of which was Polydectes. This monarch received the waifs ut his palace, where Perseus grew to manly strength and beauty, and was much admired for his bravery and fine personal appearance.

Polyrlectes on one occasion gave a feast, each guest boing experted to present the king with a fine liorse. Perseus, unable to comply with the request, agreed to give Polydectes the head of Medusa, one of the Gorgon sisters, and the only one that was mortal. Thuse fearful creatures, who furnod
to stone all who looked at them, hat wings of gold, hunds of brass, grent tusks, and bodies covered with scales.

Before Perseus set forth on his mission, Athera presented him with a brass uhield, which would reflect the image of Medusa, and emable him to why the monstur without incurring the risk of looking at her. Pluto guve him a helmet which would make him invisible: Ilemeas a puir of winged shoes, and Vulcan, uknife with which to shay the monster. Thus ammed, Perseus sat forth on his journey, and on reaching the sea-shore, where the sisters resided, he found them asleep, and cutting off Medusa's head, fled with his booty.

As he was journeying back to the court of Polydectes, he met, on the coust of Ethiopia, the beautiful Andromeda, chained to a rook, who was expiating her offense against the Nereids, by comparing her beauty to theirs. Mored by her beauty, Perseus offered to release her if she would marry him, a proposition to which she assented, although she whs betrothed to another. After releasing Andromeda, by slaying the sea-monster whu was keeping watch over her, he unchained the maiden, and married her. While the wedding feast was in progress, the discarted lover and a band of folIovers rushed into the apartment, and a terrible fight ensted. Perseus produced the head of Medusa, at the sight of which his opponents were turned into stone, leaving him master of the field.

When he arrived at Seriphos, he found that his mother had been insulted by the ling, and fired with indignation. he resolved to punish him for the offence. Appearing in the court where Polydectes sat, surrounded by his courtiers, he exhibited the head of Medusa, at the sight of which the assembly, including the king, were transformed into stome. Perseus then gave the kingdom to the fisherman who had rescued him from the waves.

Accompanied by his wife and his mother, he set out for his native country. On going in search of his grundfather. he found hin at the court of the king of Larissa, assisting that monarch in celebrating the funeral games in honor of his father. While playing quoits, Perseus accidentally killed bis grandfather, who bat, on hearing of the approuch of his grandson, fled to the court of his friend, thus meeting the fate he had sought to avoid, and which lad been predicted by the oracke.

Deeply grieved by this sud acciclent. Perseus refussol to reign at Argos, and exchanged his kingdom for that of Tirynthus. After his death he received divine honors, and was changed into a constellation. lerseus, the constellation, is directly north of the Pleindes, between Andromedn and Auriga. It contains, ineluding the head of Medusa, fifty. nine stars, or, ns some say, sixty-seven.

In our charming bas-relief of the head of this renowned Gireek hero, every detail is most correctly carried out. Perseus is seen wearing the helnet alormed with the congueror's wreath, and surmounted by the winged horsw Pegasus, which sprang from the bood spilled when the head of Medusi wis severed from har body. Around his neck are the scales that covered the thorgon, und be whrs the hoad of Meduss, with its snaky luir and wings of gold. The face is that of a handsomet triek youth, and its delicate chiseling amb rare beanty are esprecinlly observable. In this bunutiful bas-relief we huve an "squisite reproduction of antigue art, one that is wonterful in view of the material lere uscol. Marble has laten made to spenk, but never before Las the plastio art foumd un exponent in paper. It is a splendid triumph of man's inverntive genius and powers of execution, und will commend itself io all lowem of the beantiful urd the originul. For delierry ansl reflement, this charming bas-relief mantut be surpussed : and it tells the story of Persitus, is if the fen und not the chisel had mlated it.

# The Rose in Song and Story. <br> by it. mabia ciegiege 

COli, who has not thensil of thu Vale of Chabmere With its rosea, the briethtem that eatele ever gaves, It femples and givatocs and foumaham as clear As the Inve-lighted byes that hang over theif wow.

corI, gations have their roses, luut the most mumerous and beuntiful species had their first home in the sunny cliume of the Orieat. The whole poetry of Fastern lands is fragrant with this flower. Fanciful stories are related of its origin, und it was made the symbol of heauty and the language of love. This symbolry, with which Oriental romnnce is so replete, has come down to our day with the same significance it hus held from time immenorial.

The paradise of roses is Persia nud Caslnmere. They bloom in overy spot and crevice in the richest profusion. Travelers who have visited those far-oft lands portray in glowing colors the groves and fairy gardens that are like bowers of befuty with bloom and fragrance and song. They cover the cottage of the peasant witl beauty, and ornament the palaces of kings. When Sir William Ormsby visited a noble of Teheran, he relates that the floor of the great hall and all the candlesticks and ornaments were decorated with roses. The principal walks leading to the palnce were scattered with rose-leaves, and the reservoirs of water were so thickly covered with fresh roses that not in riple was visible.

In Moore's " Lalla Rookh." which is a complete picture of Oriental life, there is an allusion to a Persian custom which will remind one of Sir William Ormsby's description.
The lake, too, like a garden breathes,
With the rich buds that oor it lie,
As If th shower of fairy wrenths
Hall fallen upon it from the sky.
And merry laughter echoing
From many an infont group at play
Amoner the tents that Itne the way,
Flinging, utuwed by sluve or mother,
Hatudfuls of roses at ench other."

This refers to a festival called the "Feast of Roses," which lasted the whole season of the roses bloom. The Princess Nour Mahal, the most lovely lady in the harem of Shah Jehan, instead of rose leaves, filled a canal with rose water and rowed about on it with her royal consort in a fairy boat of silver. The heat of the sun disengaged the essential oil from the water and their majesties observing the fact, it caused an examination which resulted in the invention of otto of roses.
The roses of l'ersia are musk roses, which fable tells us burst into flower at the first notes of the nightingale. The rose is ulways associated with the bulbul or nightingale by Ensteru poets. One of them says:

## * - Thoongle rich the apot

With every tlower that earth has got,
What is it to the nightitgate
If iluere his dartligg rose is not: "
Solomon sings the praises of the rose of Sharon, and there were beuntiful gardens of roses at Jerusulem long before the wise old king said: "Let us cover ourselves with rosebuds before they he withered." All over Palestine the rose grew profusely, and the earliost mame of the country, Suristan, literally signiffes "the land of roses," The high priest of the Helrews wore a crown of possts when he ofered up cortain surfifies under the Mosuic dispensation. It was frobh. ably in remembrance of this fact that the synod of Nismes.
in the third century, enjoined every Jew to wenr a rose on his breast as a distinguishing mark of inferiority.

Tho fragrance of the rose steals through the mythology of the Greeks and loads it with sweetest perfume. Homer borrowed its brilliant colors to paint the rising of the sun, and according to hita Aurora, goddess of the morning, had fingers of roses which londed the fresh air of the new day with ambrosial fragrance. Harpocrates, the goal of silence, was represented under the form of at young man with one linger placed on his lips and holding a white rose in the other hand. We are told that Love gave him this rose to secure his silence in regard to his mother's amours. The Athenians and Spurtans sculptured a rose over the doors of their pestive halls to interdict the guests from repeating anything that was spoken. Byron lias rendered it sacred to the silence of the tomb. In the "Bride of Abydos" he says, that o'er the tomb of Zuleika
*A anngle rose it thedding
Its lovely lueter. meek and pule :
It looke as phated lyy dewpali-
So white, so faint, fhe alightear gale
Might whirl the leaven on high."
Before the breath of love animuted the world all the roses were white and every heart was insensible. Herrick says, that

> "As Cupid danced among

The gods, he down the nectar flung. Which on the white rowe being shed. Made it forever after red."

Another poet makes the rose to say :
. "Twas from Love I burtorved, too, My sweet perfume, my purphe hue."

There is, however, another story that the color originated from the blood which flowed from the thorn wounded foot of Aphrodite when she hastened through the wood to the aid of Adonis. Sacred tradition has it that the rose drew its vermeil hue from the beautiful red lips of Eve wheu she stooped to kiss its white petals in the morning hoxirs of Eden.

With the Romans the rose was the Hower of joy. They garnished their dishes with it, wore garlands of it at their feasts, strewed their hanqueting apartments with its leaves. and their ladies used rose water as a perfume. The Emperor Heliogabalus flled a fish pond with rose water so that his empress and her ladies might bathe in it ;-we are not told whether the fishes approved of the proceeding. Some of the old grandees of Cicero's time reclined at table on couches covered with roses, and that writer, when comparing the lappiness which virtae gives to the pleasures of laxury, says that "Regulns in chains was happier than Thoriu drinking on a conch of roses and living in such a manner that one could scarcely inagine any rare and exquisite pless. ure of which he did not partake." In the ancient latin writers we frequently find that an entire abandonment to pleusure and excessive luxury is signified loy such expros. sions as " living in the midst of roses," " sleeping on mees," and "brenthing the dew of rosus."
Cleopatra was prodigal in her use of roses. She wore them on her losom and garlands of them wreathed around her mid. night tresses. "The queen always smelled of ruses." ohsepves an old historim. When she was at Cilicis entertaiaing the triumvir Antony in the series of festivals whichs have bem the wonder of the world ever simee, thase flowers latil a prominent place tmong her extravagances. One day she Imid sixty taleuts (s)(it),000) for a guamity of moses, with which ale caused tive ther of the bumqueting hall to be cov-
ered to the depth of eighteen incles. These flowers were kept in plnce by a very fine net, so that the guestis could walk over this novel carpet without disturbing it. But Nero surpassed even the magnificent Cleopatra in the extravagrant profusion of roses at his feasts. At one time he causud roses to be thrown upon his guests till they were almost sutrocated by the quantity, the great hall being filled within four feet of the lofty coiling. At afte that he guve at IBaine, where inns were established on the banks of the grulf, and the hanghtiest Roman Indies played the part of hostesses, the expense for roses alone was four millions of sosterces, or nluout 100,000 .

The profuse use of roses was, during the middle ages, always a sign of princely wealth. They were considered so precious in France that a royal license was necessary to grow them. Later on we find it mentioned among the riglits of mamors that their owners were empowered to levy a tax or tribute on their tenants of so many bushels of roses, which were used not only for making rose water, but for covering the table with instend of napkins. Knights frequently wore thew on their shields or helmets, thus giving expression to the sentiment that gentleness should ulways be the companion of courage, und that beauty was the only prize worthy of valor.

But the rose has also been the signal for bloodshed and the badge of contending factions. It served as the rallying sign of the party of Burgundy against that of Armagnac in the year 1400 . And the reader of history will remember the terrible civil war of the red and white roses which desolated England from 1455 to 1486 , a period of more than thirty years. Shakespeare, in his "King Henry YI., "* attributes the assumption of the rose as a badge in this war to a quarrel in the Temple gardens between Plantagetnet, Duke of York, and Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, the partisan of Lancaster. After a long and hot discussion, Pluntagenet calls upon the nobles to follow him in words as follows :

> "Let him who is a true-born genteman, And stands upon the bounr of his birth, If he supposes I have pleaded truth. From off this briar plack a while rose with me."

## Beaufort replies :

"Let isim who is ne coward nor no flatterer. But dare mainuain the party of the truth, Pluck a red rose from off this thorm with rae."

Whether this tradition is true or not, the standards of the houses of York and Lancaster were charged with the hearing of the wild rose. This flower was also stamped on the current coin of those days.
. Thou ouce was doomed,
Where civit hiscord braved the field, To grace the lxamer and the mbield."

There are an infinite variety of stories about the rose. Oriana, from the tower where she was imprisoned, threw a wet rose to her lover to express her love und grief. When Milton was blind he was visited by the Duke of Buckinghau, who observed of his wife that she was a roso. As it chanced, the lady had a temper of her own, and so the poet answered: "Your lordship sayeth well, she is a rose, indeed, and I have often felt her thorns." The people of Chili have a pretty custom of offering a rose to every stranger who is received into the homse. So the ladies of Lorraine, when Marie Antoinette passed through Nuncy on her way to bo anarried to Louis XVI., prepared her a hed strewed with romes. Suppho, "the chaste, sweat-smiling Sappho," ns Alcaens, her contemporury, called her, sung of the rose as

Thint the mwetert fowner
That ever rlrant the amber mhower."
The rose wns the fower with which puintere chome to represent Love and Hymen. Quaint old Beatmont, in one of his plays, spoaks of it thus:

> Muthlikem arame fos betat.
> Nrawour. Wity, gentife madutn y
> F"oridir. It tw the very cmblem or a muld :

> IIow mestestly whe blowe, and jpalnte the mon
> Hefis lrej chirsta blugles
> Wheri the harth wind comos matar loar.
> IRtulv and imphilent, then Ifke clinstity
Aud lenvea him the Dase briara."

Snys Slankesperate:

 Are ningele veiling cloude or roнes blows."3

## The Kittle Bride. <br> (See Page Engraving.)

.ULAES LEFEBVRE, the painter of the charming pirture, "The Little Bride," was born at Tournan, in France, in 1836. In 1861, he gained the grand prize of Kome, the subject of his picture being the death of Priam. Among his best productions are " $\mathrm{Cl}_{1}$ loe," " Truth," " Mig. non," and a likeness of the Prince Imperial. At the Latham sule in this city in 1878, his picture, the "Grasshopper," sold for ${ }^{2} 2,950$. Jules Lefebvre is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.
" The Little Bride" is one of the must pleasing of his productions. The little bride herself is radiant with heauty and happiness, and enters upon the untried path lofore her without a donbt and without a fear. She sees no regrets in the distance, no hopes darkened. no joys, the light of which has not brightened as her married years roll on. She leaves the glad home of her childhood, to enter, as she thinks, an Eden where the roses never fade, the stars never set, nor storms arise to darken the shining way. She does pot suppose, for a moment, that he, to whom she is about to trust herself and her happiness, will be anything to lier lout kind, loving. and considerate. Of course, he will never let her experience the bitterness of indifference or neglect, the bondage of tyranny, or the fret and exasperation of selfishness. He will never give her any cause to regret the happy home she has left, or to turn from the dreary present with longing heart for the "dnys that nre no mure."
"Marriage is a lottery," she says, "and 1 have drawn a prize." We liope thut she has, for it would be a snd thme to see that sweet face clouded by grief, and to know then the beautiful buds of promise had died, instend of lursting into the full-blown flower, filling the paths of home with beauty and fragrance. Trusting, hoping, and lowing, she goes to her bridul, weuring her orange blossoms proudly; and, bidding farewell to her ohl home, "enters other realins of love."
The artist has depicted the young luride stauding in all her pride in her bridal tollet, her cossume indienting that she is Itulitu. Her lovely face, full of tomerness and servolity, is lighted up by the soft glow of her dark cyes : and there is a sweet, gentle grace alout her that imparts added heraty to her appearance. The megance und simpleity of the come position is very striking, the pronduction being one that dow greut credit to the distinguished urtist.


A Buried City.

監ssyria was one of the first great Fropires established. It was wealtly and powerful, and possessed a high degree of civilization. As great, however, as was its exaltation, equally great was its downfall. Debased by luxury, and given up to idolatry, the Assyrians heeded not the solemn warning of the prophets, who foretold the destruction of their cities and the overthrow of the empire. As predicted, "the besom of destruction" swept over her; conquered and re-conquered, the splendid city of Ninevel was destroyed by Nabopolossar. But for the monuments and bas-reliefs excavated by Layard, Botta and others, Assyria would be a mame to uc and notling more.
Ninevel, the capital of Assyria, was situated on the Tigris. It was twenty miles in leugth, and twelve in breadth, and was surrounded by walls a hundred feet high, and so broad that three clrariots could drive abrenst upon them. It was fortified by fifteen hundred towers, two hundred feet in and the population amounted to sis hundred thousand.
This fine city was founded by Niwrod, a great hunter, and on immediate descendant of Noah. Leaving Shinar for Assyria, he established his dominion there and founded soveral cilies. Six hundred years 1B. c. so effectually was the mag. nificent city of Ninevel destroyed, that until a comparatively recent period not a trace of it could be found.
Layard brought to light the city that had been buried for centuries, and from the bas-reliefs and articles unearthed much information can be gained of this very uncient people. We learn how their houses were built, the style of furniture used, und many other interesting particulars.

The excavations of Layard revealed the fact that the Assyrians employed sun-tried bricks for their buiddings, amb used as panels for the rooms slabs of white alabaster. These were placed upright aguinst the wall, and held in place by iron or wooden clamps. On these slabs were carverd in bas-relief the conquests of the kings, scenes of warfare, or those of hunting. Emblazoned iuscriptions procluimed the glory of the kiags. Sometimes the walls were decorated to produce the effect of tupestry. Small wedges of burnt clay were pressed upon the slales, ath richly colored, giving 4 brilliant effect, the buck outline which the Assyrims ul. ways used further enhumeing the brilliancy.

The ceilings ware divided intos spuares, elaborately paintod sith flowers, or with the figures of animals. Sometimes

Yol. N1X, Julx. 1 diss. -
they were inlaid with jvory and richly gilded. The floor were covered with alabaster slals, on which were inscribed the achievements of the kings, and their gencalogy.

The portals to the palace were guarded by colossal bults or lions of white alnbnster, and the entrances to the different rooms were similarly guarded, Several of these winged beasts were excavated, some of which are in the British Museum. Windows were not in use among the Assyrians, the rooms being lighted by means of sky-lights.

The robes of the kings on the bas-reliefs found are elalsorately embroidered with flowers, scrolls, and hunting and battle scenes, a trimuing of fringe being also seen. The garments worn consisted of a flowing robe which reached the aukles, and was confined at the waist by a girdle, while over this was a second robe much shorter. In some cases, as will be seen in the illustration, the upper part of the arm and the neck were bare, and necklaces, bracelets, and earriugs formed the adornment of men. The bas-reliefs show that the sandals worn were black with red heels, the bands that confined them to the feet being black also. The king wore a mitre, while many of his sulbjects were adorned witla fillets, plain and ornamented. The hair and beard grew long and were either plaited or curled.

The umbrella was the symbol of royalty, and was held over the king's head even in battle. In shape it was not nulike the modern umbrella, and had a fringe of tassels. On some of the bas-reliefs the umbrelin has a long curtain on one side, which proved an effectual sereen from the sun. No other person is represented as having an urubrella borne over him, lience it is comeluded that the umbrella was reserved exclusively for the king.

The nethoil of warfare among the Assyrians and the implements used can be ascertained from these bas-reliefs. The early arms in use were the spear, sword, dagger, and bow. The shiolds were large and concenled the whole figure, and the arnor was formed of metal scales, some of which were picked up among the ruins. The war chariot was elegantly ornamented, and the trappings qud harness of the horses rich and beautifut, while nround the necks of the animuls were suspended tassels nud bends.
The oldest building exeavated in Assyris is the Sorth-wnat pulace at Nimroul (ancient Assyrin), which was built by Siardanapalus, nbout 000 13. C. The illustration shows a satown in this palace, from which an idea can be gained of the Assyrian method of adornment.

How We Live in New York.<br>\section*{HY NENSV, IERNE}

## TVVO FINE HOLISES, AND TEREIE INMATEE,

8M Enerlish paper saicl the other day that there was more wealth in New lorlc than in London and Paris together. The assertion twas somowhat startling, and hardly credible. It is lrat, fow years sinco it was asserted, by those who had excellent opportunities for knowing, that you could count upon youl fingers the rich peoplo of the metropolis of the Western liemispliere-that is, thuse who bought very costly articles-who lived luxuriously, and spent money freely. Tweuty-five yeats, however, have made great changes; there are now a thousand tich men in New Fork where there was one in those days, and each one is a hundred times richer than the rich man of that time. Then a lundred thousand dollars was a forture, and a uitlion of dollars great wealth; now a hundred thousand dollars scarce suffices to buy a modest house on a fashionable avenue, and a million dollars is only what a rich man gives to his daughter for a wedding poption. In those days there were few women that were not absolutely dependent tipon husband or father; for the moderate dot which some grained by inheritance or as a wedding portion was nppropriated by the husband, assisted to enlarge his business, or was put to lis personal uses; and the wife was as depenclent as if she had brouglat no contribution to the income. The hardships and injustice which many women suffered under this wicked and iniquitots custom, which legalizntion rendered respectable, developed a tardy public opinion on the subject, and placed women in possession of what was their own, if they chose to clain or retain control of it; and though women are still at a disadvantage by reason of the duties and responsibilities, which motherhood entails, and which can never be fully shared by men, yet the legal acknowledgment of their individual right to property and to what is necessary to sustain life has removed from them some of the most cruel of their liabilities and greatly equalized their chances for a degree of freedom in the pursuit of lappiness.

It has also created a elass of rich and comparatively independent women-women whose fortune is set apart for their own use-who are not responsible for the housekeeping expenses, but whose private income is sufficient to relieve their husbands from all obligation on their account, except sueh as they choose to incur. The income of such women may be anywhere from one thousand to ten thousand dollars per year or more, and yet with this diference in their means they will perhaps move in the snme circles, and be compelled to maintain very much the same appearance. But if a woman has any stated and regular income, she can usually manage to make her ends meet; the real hardship is in the case of a woman married to a rich man, who fias no income of her own, and is obliged to deyend on his sense of justice or generosity toward his wife. Now, men nre sometimes genarous, but they are very seldom just, toward women-at least from the woman's point of view. Naturally they find it impossible to put themselres in her phace, and start-perhaps from the fanlt of women then iolvesby treating them too much like clildren and dependersts. Whatever the reason, the case of many women, wives of rich men, is a hard one and not to be enfied. Said out such not loag since: "I should gladly accept as an income the wages my hugband rives his cook, if I. could have it for这y own neerls without any guestion."

Another woman was surprised one day (her birthuny) by her inusbund lyringing tho deed of tho house in which they lived and prescuting it to her. F"erhaps he was a little dis.
appointed that silae did not seern so overjoyed as lue thonght. whe aught. to be nt thisgencrons gift. "Are you not glad to huve it?" he asked. "Yes, dear"" was licer reply; "fuat whose is this luouse now-yours or mine?" "Why, yours, of course." "13ut whal I want to know is this: is it really mine, to sell or to give nway, if 1 choose, hacause otherwise I clo not want it ?" " It is yours," gaid the husband, gallantly, "to do just what you please with; " but there was a reserved tone in his voice which speaks volurnes to a woman who has lived with a man, and who knows just how much what he says means.

Thank you, dear," returned the wife; "but I guess l don't want it. Yous see, a lonse is an expensive thing to keep; it requires maintainimg just us mucly as a man or a womnn, and if it wos my own I should want to keep it in order. 1 shonld feel responsible for tho gas bills, and tho plumber's bills, and tho painting bills, and the furnishing bills-not to spenk of the taxes and insurance. If it was my very own I should want to make some changes and add things now and again, and all that requires income. Now, I have no income, and find it hard enougli work to get a dress when I need it, or a puir of shoes or gloves : and what would it be when I had $n$ house to maintain and kecp in order? I know you will say that you will do all that just as you do it now, hut you dun't do it now at all to suit me, and if the house was mine it would conce harder to you than ever, because you would feel that you were doing it all for me."

This husband was a good sort of man, but he had never looked at things from his wife"s point of view; in fact, she had never land the courage to present it lefore, for had an opportunity offered itself of doing so with the same force, or in such a way as to appeal to his masculine mind. But The was man enough to see the truth und reasonableness of her statement, and lie was struck with an iden. "Lottie," said he, "you are right; I never thought of it before, but you are right. The taxes, insurnnce, water-rent and repais on this house average from three to four hundred dollars per year. Suppose I add one hundred to that for wear and tear of furniture, how much additional would you want for dress and packet-money?" "Five huralred dollars," siplied the wife. "Then you shall have the house and an allowance of one thousand dollats per year, five hundred of which is "income' for the 'maintenance' of the house, and five Lundred dollars for yourself." Ile lad no reason to he dissatisfied then with the way in which she received his offer, nor, it may be added, has lie, according to his own en ergetic aud decisive character, laul any reason to regret it.

But all this is explanatory of the varyng conditions under which women live, und has nothing to do with the two houses and their occupants that $I$ have in my mind, and which I desiro to photograph for my readers. The two aro very much alike exteriorly-exira wide-being twenty-five feet of brown stone, wedged in between twenty and twenty five other fcet of brown shome, and only somewhat distin. guished by the earval woon work of tho leavy doors and the rich mosnic of the proneled glass in one noll the stained effects of the other. Fither of thuse houses would bring upward of one hundred thousand dallars in the market, and they are owned and ocewpied by mon who own so mbeln and suth variable property that they prolably could not foll any time within late a million or more just how much they "aro worth," us the phruse gotes. The fumily of ouce consists of a lioy, the child af a first wife; thet of the second, of asirl and loy-the girl erown, the hay still at siohoml. The secoml wifo of the firct metotioned is a still ynumg and handsomo womun, with nn Income of her own of tevt thousand dollars a year. She has her own homet mal carrlage, lier own ratid, her own cutcluman-that is, there is nuly coo
coachman, but lie is understood to be her property-the valet of the master of the house sometimes driving his coupe in an emorgency, nad the latier being available us footman, if necossary, "for youk know, my klear," ns this Mrs. Fortunutus remarks, "one must economize to live mowarlays, tund we cnnnot renlly afiord any more men-servants.

Doubtless the economies of a woman with tell thousand dollars per yenr pin-money would not be of a kind to awaken syaputhy: yet they may be real for all thut. People who live in one-lnendred-thousand-chollar housse have to do everything from the millionaire point of vicw ; and a woman with ten fhousand dollars per annam is expected notonly to spend lavishly, but to give lnvishly. Where others give five dollars, she will be expected to give fifty of a handred; where one woman pays twonty-five dollars, she f.ill have, by tho very nature of the circumstances that surround her, to pay five times that amount; and the worst of it is, that no one to whom she gives or whom she pays is ever satisfied, for they think of nothiug luot that she has ten thousend dollars per year, and that what they receive is but a small part of it That she has dependents; that sho has a thousund social obligations, eacli one of which requires perlaps hundreds out of her thousands, to fulfill: that she is patroness of a dozen societies : that she must provide the raughters of each of the dear five hundred frieuds with a golden token on their marriage : that she nust sho must send silver to each of their babies ; that she must send bouquets and baskets of Jacqueminot instead of common roses, nad have her minus painted by Tiffany, and lier dresses made, at least occnsionally, by Worth, do not strike them with the force of necessity, becuase they cannot realize the strength of her social obligutions : but those who are able to put themselves in her place-who know what a greedy maw "society" has, and how easily money is absorbed in its round of gayeties and unacknowledged responsibilities-will be uble to judge a litale from her standpoint.

Of course this lady does not pay for dinner parties at her house, or large entertainments; but she often invites theater parties or gives a ladies ${ }^{*}$ lunch at Delmonico's, and the first, inclusive of the little supper afterward, and the flowers, will cost not less than ten dollars per head, while the second will require from five to ten. The lady's maid is also n personal charge - that is, so far as wages are concerned, which, in the case of a skillful woman, who can dress lair, muke over dresses, or re-trim them, will amount to from twentyfive to forty dollars per month. Personal expenses among rich people are very much enhanced by their frequent movements, and the change from one place or one country to another, and the additional liabilities and personal requirements involved in these changes. In no otler country save this do even the rich think of so frequently departing from a settled routine which involves extraordinary or unusual expenditure; the incomes even of the rich do not admit of it. Besides, the range of living, of duties, of dependents, is wider; the wealthy are more frequently landed proprietors ; they have not only a house, but an "estate" to looik after. Here, peoplo possessed of large incomes, spend them without much thought, and do not dream of foregoing even a whim on acconnt of the expense ; they breakfast in New York, dine in London, and sleep in Rome, and have no more idea of a daty in connection with their money, other than that of pleasing themselves or their friends, than of becoming Santh African missionarius.

The woman with an income of her own enters into this atmosphere and imbibes this spirit; nuturally, there is so much to do and so many thitugs to get, that she enanot rommund money enough. She must lave the finest thingsfiner than any Fnglish primsess would dremm of having. Her underwenr is silk and trimamed with fine hand-made lace;

Her hosiery is silk also, and eosta from five to tern dollnrs pev puit. Queen Vietoria would not pay do much, or ruther, slie would not, wear silk if she had to do mo. Bonnots at forty and fifty dollars rath-dressea at two humdred und tity eacit-fur-limed cloaks or seal-shin at four or five bundred-fichus at fifty, whit gloves at five dollars per pair, make heavy drafts uposeven large resources; and then theme are the eternally recurring festivals-Christmas, the birthalnys of relitives and frients-and the gratification of peramal tastes for old china and bric-ì-brac. Demands so 1arge, so varied, and so imperative are quite capable of absorbing ton thousmat dollurs per year, and of inspiring the owner of so comfortable atum with the ialeat that she deserves credit for economy in making it caver her personal expenses.

But imagine lar next-door netiglibor, moving in the same society, with eciual social demands-with perhaps superior tastes-with arown dataghter to dress, and marry, if possilule, and no income-not emough money in pussession at uny time to pay for a dozen postage stamps. It is incredible, but it is a true picture of the condition of some women in New York society whose liusbands are rich almost beyond computation.

The lushand of lucky Mrs. Fortunatas is a very nice fellow, "as men go;" lıe does not bother himself abouk billa : but he banks his money, nodlis valet, whols a sort of majordomo of the establishment, attends to them and pays them. The catering for the l:ousehold is done by the cook, who is in cheff, and wiu would not take a position where lis one humdred dollars per month was not supplemented by his perquisites as commissioner. Thus, though the housefold is costly, it runs smoothly; everybody is well paid; each one unclerstands his or her butsiness; there is no friction, for they know the value of their positions; and besides, in a first-class house, scenes and insubordination are not tolerated; money is not spared, but for the money the work is to be well done, and wichout trouble or dificulty. The great function of money in this happy family is to grease the wheeJs of life and make them run smoothly, and they do. When the work of renovation is going on, special care of the lady's pet enaniels, old Dresden, Sèvres plates, and Venetian glass is sure to win special reward ; and after a dinner party, if the China set painted by a grent artist escapes withont flaw or chip, this also calls forth encominms and revard. All this is enconraging, and helps to make a happy household, after its fashion ; but it is very different with the meighbors nest door.

The lusband of Mrs. Poverty is suspicious-full of whimsical caprices-possessed with an iden that women know nothing of business, and cennot betrusted to manage money matters, or else he uses this commonly received idea among men to furnish an excuse for his habit of controlling all the ketails of lis household nnd his wonenkind; even the brand of somp employed in the bath, and the stationery, when they can get any for their correspondence, are subject to masculine supervision and eurtment. The interior of this dwelling presents a very difterent aspect from thint of Mrs. Fortunatus. Mr. (resus Poverty has plenty of money-in fact, lae is so rich that he does not know the exact amount of his income. but his habit of derling with all the minutiae-of paying for everything by the single item-of counting tho cost day by day of shoes, gloves, meat. liread, service, und the infinite diversity of modern domestic and social requirements, makes hiu feel poor und all ahout him dreudfully uncomfortuble. He refuses every request for anything whutever, and frowas down any suggestion on prinelple : nnd though, of course, he is obliged frequently to concede the point, it is only ufter so muel unpleasant bick. tring or argument, where nome slanuld be needed, that
strength is exlomatod and pleasure takes to itself wingsund flies away. On the other hand, Mr. P- will spend large sums in the gratitication of what he culls his "tastes." His louse has been remodeled, repaperen, redocorated a namber of times within the past five years, and it is a most incomgruous mixture of shabbiness, neglect, and protension. What the master of the house has no personal concern in. ho dues not want to spend money upon; therefore the servants" quarters, the household supplies of linen, and other things considered necessary to comfort in well-regulated homes, are always in arrears, and unpaid bills are daily preseated, and as regularly defarred till a more convenient sensgn.

Mrs. P- has, of course, no power to mend matters, with her anxious thoughts employed upon an intination from one of the servants that three months' wages aro due, and money needed, or by what gradual appronebes she shall win consent for her daughter Clara to act ns bridesmaid at the wedding of her dearest friend, and obtain a suitable bridal gift. She is called upon to sympathize in the purchase of the skin of $a$ crocodile or the shirt of a native of Timbucton, or somewhere else, made of genuine bark, and repronched, when she ventures to suggest attention to practical affairs, with her commonplace mind and want of appreciation. Poor woman! She has tastes, but they have been crushed out of her. She lives now only to shield her daughter from her father's comments and strictures, secure her as much of what the girls whom she knows have as possible, and accomplish for herself, by artifice and subterfuge, what she is not strong enough to demand and fight for. Poor woman! again, when she enters her carriage in her well-preserved silks and laces, that have cost her so much, no one need envy her. She does not see the laxury of her surroundings. She only feels the poverty of the spirit that owns her and them, and she would give it all for the consciousness of freedom and power of independent action. At least, she thinks so. In all probability she is past the time when freedom would would be of any use to her ; she would not know what to do with it. What she really wants is money to pay the housekeeping bills and go where she pleases to buy her clothes. Very soon-before these words are printed-her name and that of her husband will be in the list of fashionable departures for Europe. Mr. C. P. likes to be in London in June and be seen at the London Clubs. And her friends, those of them who are not going to Europe, will say: "Oh! you fortunate woman! what a hushand you have got-wish mine would take me." But she feels no pleasure, and cannot exhibit any at the prospect, for going to Europe means still more constant snubbing and opportanities of which she will not be able to take advantage. She would rather stay at home, go into the country with her son and daughter, and wear a flame' dress, as she did one blissful season when her husband was abroad. But whether he missed the patient wife upon whom he is accustomed to work off his spleen, can only be guessed; at any rate, whe has never been able to persuade him to go without her again. "What did you bring to this house?" he asked her one day, in brutal allusion to her want of fortune. "The children, Cresus," she answered, meekly.

## The Education of Women.


the honor of being the first to give an eudowinent to what was practically tho first ligh seheol in this country for women. It consistod of one thousand dohnes voted to the Albany Frea Academy in 1821-aixty-three yenrs ago. The history of women distingtished for learning hlows liow apparently aceidentul was the acquirement of the privileges by which they acquired their knowledge, and how littlo they owed directly to the existing schools. Madamo Dacior, horn in 1051, fifteon years after the foundiag of Harvard College, was the dunghter of an distinguished Professor or the College of Saumur, the town in which her family lived. As a little girl she sat quietly working at her embroidery in the romm where her father heurd his son's lessons in Latin grammar. It had never been supposed by anyono that sho phid the least attention to what. was going on, until one morning, when she was ahout eleven years olcl, a question was asked her brother which he could not answer, and, upon a sudden impulse, she answered it so clearly that thereaftor her father determined the lessons should be shared.

Elizabeth Carter, a learned Englishwoman, born nearly seventy years later, in 1517, was the duughter of a wellknown divine, who gave all his children a scholarly educathon. Elizabeth is said to have been so slow of apprehension as to try lier father's patience exceedingly, but so faithful and persevering as to be daunted by no obstacles, and gifted with that natural compensation for slowness and thorough-ness-the faculty of never forgetting whit she learned. She is best known by her trauslation of Epictetus. Dr. Jolunson has remarked that he considered himself the best Greek and Latin scholar of his time, except Elizabeth Carter. She was so good that it has often been lamented that her father did not preserve some nccount of his methods in teaching lee: but the probability is that the genius of the girl liad more to do with her proficiency than the methods of the father, for she learned to read and speak Frencla with great parity by boarding for a short time in a French refugee family; taught herself Italian, Spanish and German without assistance, and at a later period learned Portuguese and Arabic, making for herself an Arabic dictionary to assist a knowledga which, in this instance, necessarily remained imperfect.

It is rather curious that Marsachusetts was among the most backward of the States in conferring educational advantages upon its girls; and the reason was characteristic of male vanity and arrogance. It was in 1660 that the colony of Massachusetts gave one thousand acres of land to estab lish a free school for boys in the eity of Boston. It was so recently that, according to a Iate report, the woman is still living who taught the first free school for girls in the State of Massachusetts, and this school was only open to them two lours in the day, from twelve to one, and from four to five, when the boys were not there. Characteristic opposition to the movement came from a member of the board who didn't want to have any " readin' or ritin' wimmen around to tell him when he mis-spelled n word," Trking all this into account, and particularly the stupid and stendfust opposition to the equalization of chantes, which has by no means died out in our own day-as witness, Dr. Dix-the work that las lesen acomplished hy women and their noble, courageous, and libernl-misded frionds among men is simply wonderful, It is impossible now, in any mere article in anything lest than U volume, to give even the names of those who linve wan distinction in science, nuts, lefters, and philosophy, who have not only won prizes for their sehalarly utainments. hut honors for ariginal investigation nad achievement: but, from the report alrouly ceationet, mande ly Mrs. D. E. Heath, of Masmeliusetts, we quote the following

Because hor distinetion is so grand and so lately worm. may be nuentioned Marthu Mary Thomas, of lultimore, who has just taken the dengrev of Doveror of Phllesophy, summe
cum Raude at the University of Zurich. 'This means thorough preparation in Greek, Iatin, Gothic, Old, Middle and New Higlh Duteh. Anglo-Saxon, Provence, Modern French, and English, und complete fumilitrity with all muthors of merit in each language. The examination in all dopartmonts was rigorous, oceupied five weeks, and was conductod, of conrse, in a foreign tongue. Her thesis was pronounced drute. The Faculty, by general consent, salated her as a Dovtor of Philasophy in the University of Zurich, and she wears to dny an honor that is rarely conferred upon German Alumai, and upon those only who have macle a name in letters. Miss Thomas was filted at the Howland School. Union Springs, New York : gruduated at, Cornell in two years ; studied one yeur at Johns Hopkins University, and hns just completed a three years" course nt the Univorsity of Leipsic.

Another young Southerner, who deserves special men. tion, is Miss Iiate Iupton, of Nasluville, 'Tenn. She has just completed with lionor the entive M. A. course of Vanderbilt University, taking the full course in every school of the colleginte departwant, viz. : Latin, Greek, English, Geman, French, Plilosoply, History, the Sciences, etc. Althorgh made an M. A. when just passing out of lier teens, she has read with her fellow-stucleuts all that was required of Xenophon, Herodotus, Demosthenes, Homer, Thucydides, Europ. ides, Sophocles, AEchylus, Aristophanes, PIato, Pindar, nad privately twice as much more. In all schools her standing was equally ligh. She tookin sciences, practical astronomy, not required, and passed all examinations with perfect ease. So much she did for information, discipline, culture, she will make a specialty of art, and has already entered mpon the study of art and music.
" Last June the thiversity of Michigan conferred the degree of Pli. D. honoris cansa, upon Miss Alice Freeman, Prestdent of Wellesley College, the first instance in this country where this degree has been conferred upon a woman."

In the "Contributors to Logic" by the members of the Johns Hopkins University, recently published, a just tribute is paid to tle work of Miss Ladd, now Mrs. F. Franklin, who, while a student at Vassar, displayed such remarkable faculty as anathematician that slie was invited to reside at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, and pursue her studies there. The article referred to says: "The contributions of Miss Ladd (now Mrs. Fabian Franklin) present new developments of the logrical algebra of Boole. Miss Ladd's article. . . may serve as an introduction to the most wonderful and fecund discovery of modern logic. The method of using the Boolian Calculus . . . receives still further im. provements at the hands of Miss Ladd, and it is surprising to sec with what facility these methods yield solutions of problems more intricate and difficult than any that lave hitherto been proposed."

There are now at least twenty-five colleges and universities in this country where women obtain an education in every respect equal to the best provided for men, and their high status has raised the standard of education for women in schools of every degree. These, of course, do not include the high and norinal schools nnd colleges where tuition is free, but more or legs hampered hy State regulations, In these twenty-five colleges and universities are upward of a lumdred and fifty wommen jrofessors and instructors, many of them grondaters of women's colleges, nearly all of them possessors of oncor more degroas, and many oceupying positions whieli it has fuen considered extremely unlikely ihnt women coukd faver fill ; as, for instance, in thu Uaiversity of Missonri, where Miss Florence Whiting is teacluer in the School of Mines, and Mrs. Sudborough, Professor of Peda. gogies, to loy Magtarin which is the highest lonor in the gift. of fla, University. New Iork (ity at prestent stunds lowest

In the scale of grent Americna cities in the edncational opportunities affordod to women. Its free normal college is a noble monument th the grandenr and liberality of its free school system : but it is bound ly the limitations of its purpose, fis conventionalities, fad the shurco-s of its goveraing power. In the working out of an improved system in private seliooles of a high class, a great deal has been accomplished by Miss Anma C. Brackett, a trainerl scloolar, as well as teacher, whose original methody in developing the best that is in the minds and character of her pupils lave received the highest indorsernent, and whose results are singularly gratifying in the love which slae fosters for study for its own sake, amd for truth, and the highest ideals for their influence upon claracter.

Every one who can read is aware of the persistent efforts made by President Barnurd, of Columbia College, and the associntion of med and wornen now engaged with him, in the effort to have the advantages of Columbia extended to women. Nor does this simple plan of extension cover President Barnurd's idea. Ite wishes Columbia College to be enlarged in all its departments, and new ones added, so as to make jt what New York onglit to lnve, and greatly needs, a ragnificent National University, open to men and women alike, or, at least, witl all its opportunities open to women on the same terms as men. That there should be well-intentioned men and women so benighted as to oppose this grand scheme, so ignorant and selfish as not mo make some effort to forward it, is almost incredible. But the facts show that thouglat, after all, travels slowly, judging by the duratinn of individual lives, and that the great intellectual and spiritual changes are in the hands of the gorls, who do not measure time by one little life, and whose raills can afford to grind slowly, because they have all time to work in and bring about their results,

## Elizabeth Thompson Butler.

(3) 6N a midsummer morning, ten years ago, two Americans, Novice and Cicerone, sat on a bench of the Esplanade at V ontnor, Isle of Wight.
The bathing was in full swing. Some of the bathingmachines were standing hub deep in the water ; others were trundling up from or down to the waves by means of long ropes running to eapstans just uncter the esplanarle wall, the capstans worked, with mucli dolorous creaking, by bathmen. Batli-women, brown as buttermuts, were wading about amongst the groups of bathers, or alistributing bath suits and towels, and drying their wet gear here and there on the sands. From the long pier thrust out into the water, from seats that line the esplanade, from halted carriages, from big white umbrellas that, like tondstools, datted the hench a long streteh kp nad down, rows and rows of aceu-rately-focussed opern glasses were leveled upon the bathers. These were all feminine, and they sigually illustrated the nerve and phegm of our consins in the Old Home; for bouny Euglish maiciens und stately, handsome Finglish matrons entemed the bathing-machines, to reappear presently in the water, unrecornizable ly their nearest and dearest. As American or French womum would as soon apperr in puble is at feal satele as in the bath costume an Faglish woman cloms with serene indiffercuer to its hidnousness. If is a dimy binc or luowit garnont of thanel, rough as a grater, rulely darved into the shape of a chilal's nightgown, of painskimured dimensions, drawn upulnout the neck ly̌ a worsted string, or Heononically confined with ose or two big hom
trowser buttons. Looking af it, one dectdes that it is the first woven, shaped, and sewn cosstume that replaceal the woud and skin of the early Britons, and that it has survived, as things do in England, because it existed once.

The whole beach swamed like an aut-lifl. Family parties were encamped upm it,-the gentlemen stretched at length reading, the Iadles busy with some bit of foncy work. Goat chariots, and small riders of ponies and donkeys raced widdy up and down. Shouls of lalf-stripped chikizen were busy with sund shovels and pails, and now and again rend. ing the nir with indiguant outcries when some heedless sauntorer blundered into a cistern, or castle moat, or ruptured with clumsy feet, a more important than tho Sues Canal, and set free the precious trickln of waters in the artificiat chamel. The white umbrellas sheltered mostly "spoons ; " and the indescribably queer, and variously queer, old maids that are a chief product of Figland, were out in ones, twos, and threes, in great force. Targets and bont-swings were thronged. Fruit venders screamed their wares, Plymouth Brothers and Sisters threaded the crowd, pressing their tracts on reluctant folk, lnee-makers followed with their tempting, or the reverse, results of bobbins and pillow.
The German band played, Puncli squeaked, and the cheap trippers gathered impartially ahout a horde of Mohock-like nigger minstrels, and a city missionary preaching what looked, and was, in infrequent lulls, heard to be an extremely athletic sermon from a text printed in grent letters with white pebbles in the firm, wet sand.
Opposing streams of carriages, pony chaises, bath chairs, and pedestrians flowed upand down the esplanade, and from its inner edge rose straight up the steep climb to St. Boniface's Down pretty Ventmor, verdure-smothered red-roofed, laurustinus-hedged, with fuchsias grown into trees and reddened with hundreds of swinging blossoms, glittering with ivies, arbutus, laurels, hollies, and so sweet with roses, pinks, snupdragons, stocks, mignonette, that all odor of the sea was Iost in perfume.
As Novice looked with all her eyes, listened with all her ears, there was suddenly a soft cry of recognition, a pause of promenaders, and Cicerone rose to greet his friends. These were two,-a gentleman already well advanced on the home-stretch of life, and a young lady of three or four-andtwenty, a tall, slim, brown-complexioned, brown-eyed girl, who looked far more Freuch or Spanish thau English, and with something very elastic in her carriage, very vivid in ber glance. On this day there was unwonted radiance in her face, and she seemed buoyant euougls to Hoat off into the air like a piece of down, for, as she eagerly explained to Cicerone, an early believer in her powers, the morning's Times had given some exhibited work of lets its first tol= erably long paragraph of praise.

The young girl was Elizabeth Thompson, and this bit of newspaper fame the first drop of the thond that has since deluged her. She lived, then, with her father, mother, and one sister, at Ventnor, in one of the topmost of its eyriehung houses. Her studio stood in a harrow garken back of the house, and beyond the garden wall was only the stretch of dwarf-herbaged turf that eushions the steep flank of the hill, crowned by the Iondy, lovely, heathery, airy heights of the Down.

Mr. Thompson, $n$ gentleman of cultivation, fortune, leisure, educated his danghters himsilf, giving the all udvarthgess passible to wealth und thonghtful care. Until the girls were grown to womanhond, fle family lived nicst'y in July and France, returning than to Einglam. Mra. Thonily-
 rarely-tisciplined maticul abilitios, and lath her daughters ure ne rongly masicul. In Filizabeth the bent towarl form

priuts so finely she would scarce like to be termed un anma teur, interfered. probulsy, with the odncation of the rasical gift : and there is also a wenkness of the thront which thatem, perhups, from nir illness that left her somewhat ileaf. The younger nister, Alice, who is now Mry Meynell, wife of the editor of the Weckly Argister, the brighteat of Bimgligh Catholic newspapers, is a poet, and a writer of very charinigg prose, and her essays find place in tho spectator and other leading literary journals of Lomdon.

In 1874 Miss Elizabeth Thompson sent luer first pieture to the Royal Academy Fxhibition - "Galling the Roll after Batile.-In the Crimea."
The first news of her venture came to her through the studios. Through these it lealed out that the hanging committee land put it on the line, and had then gathered before it, and checred it, luats off. At the dinner which each year precedes the Exhibition the Prince of Wales puid the picture a glowing compliment, and when the Exbibition was npeund, so great became the crush aroutud "Calling the Roll " thut an aisle hud to be roped off before it, and policemes statioued, ths see that the enthusinatic gazers duly moved on.

The newspapers were fall of picture and artist, and wild and absurdly romantic were some of the histories invented about the new geaius over whom Loudou hat gone nad.

But the artist's most bewildering triurnph had been on the "private view" day, when she had gone, with her sister. an alinost unknown, simple girl to the Burlington Galleries, and left there the most famons of women artists, save Rosa Bonheur.

Artists, literary and military men, high digniraries of Church and State, the nobility from dukes to baromets, circled about her in ovation-" Whatever the futare nay hold in store," she wrote her fatlier, " there can never conie another day like this to me."

The Czar, the late Czur, was then in England, and the pieture was briefly withdrawn from the Exhibition, at Queen Victoria's request, that he might see it. Then followed another petition that touched the artist deeply, one from Florence Nightingale, then confined to her room by illness, that this Crimenn souvenir might bo lurongh to her bedside for her to look upon.
"Cnlling the Roll" was a commission from a Manchester gentleman, but he yielcled it to the Queen nt Mer Majesty's desire. A firm of pieture dealers paid Miss Thomipson $\$ 10,000$ for the right to engrave and exhibit it thmughont Enghand : and Agnew, the leing of the dealers, gave her a comuission ut once, subject, time, price, unlimited.

The Duke of Cambridge issued orders that whenever she visited any place where tronps were stationed they would lue deployedre for a Royal visitor, and gro through with what. ever evolution she wished to see.

All her lloyal Arudemy pietures since then have been war subjects. One of them, IRorke's Drift, was a conmission from the glueen. 'The artist went to Windsor to explain fentures of the work, and Novice has somewhere, in a letter. a charming descriptiou of the scette when Her Majesty and somo menthers of the Royal linmily and housilhold being gathered about the pinture, the painter began, in luer manuer as dignifled as it is transpurently simple, to answar guestinas und to point nut details, and the Queen, with wethauly thoughtfulnews and kindmess, inmestal upon lier laing sonted brectuse she lanked weary, athl was tout in her usual good healith.

Misa Thompson matriach, some ymars simer, ( 0 , W, $\mathbb{F}$. Buther, army outlenr and muthor of $Z$ The Great Lone Land. If has a military command at l'lymouth, whore they residdr, but he way in the Afremu C'inpaign, was the effeer apro

pilgrimugre, has lately heen in kgypt as one of Sir Garmet Wolseley's staft, nod for distinguished services in the field has been appointed nide-re-camp to the Qucen.

It is nataral that this intimate association with military life shomid at least not have wenkened Mra. Hutler's predilection for soldiering scenes; but despite lkuskiu's saying that she has revived what was in England a lostart, that of noble military painting, it comforts some of luer war-lating admirers to reniember how strongly some of hear eurlier sketch-books justified their belief that her noble gifts are to find their true field in religious art, and they listen eagerly to a whisper that since her bushand was under fire in Egypt she feels as if war had como too elose to lier to be pictorial, and that she has painted her last battle-piece.

Her work is intensely dramatic, spirited, strong, has great pathos, and whatever glenms of humor can dart athwart such scenes as she portrays. Her genius las been fostered, disciplined, equipped as carcfully as external aids could do either of these ollices, but she has worked as if her smallest success depended upon ceaseless study and application.

Her little garden studio at Ventnor was an oven in summor, and so cold and draughty in winter that she painted in clonk, hood, and warm gloves with the fingers shortened; but neither cold nor heat, neither the temptations of society, exquisite days and lovely out-of-doors, mor the languor of the Isle of Wight elimnte, ever deprived her of hev five or six hours of duily painting. And at all other hours the urtist eye, the artist instinct, were busy. In a turbulent sea passage she studied her own countenance in the agonies of seasickness, hoping to get an iden of the proper deathly hue for ndying solclier itt the " Roll. Call," Lut vainly. She was "all green aud bathos," she said.

One of the family somplained that her own fainting attack was utilized to the same end, and that upon her distressful coming bnck to life, the painter's first sympathetic cry was, "Oh, oh! why did you get over it so quickly? I wanted to be sure of that livid color! But your hauds and your nails are quite perfect yet!"

Despite the broul and thorough culture bestowed upon this pair of sisters, lespite the advantages of position, and the wise affection that ministered to all their needs with tireless watchfulness, many, perlups most American girls would have felt that no great work could possibly be done by girls living in ns eutire subjection to their parents as the youngest children, and rigidly restrained within the narrowest conventional limits fixed for unthinking, unclever young ladyhood.

The American, udmitted to behold English houselnold life, is at first more than a little surprised at the minutise of purental anthority and filial defervace required and observed, no matter to what uge or mental and moral status the children may have attained.

To hear grown-up young ladies, heiresses in their own right, beg the matermal permission to offer a bit of fruit to a friend; to see them go like infunts to fathers for pennieg to put upon the offertory plate, or pay some trivinl fee; to hear a gray-benrd beg his mother's luve to pick a sprig of mignonette from her lavish beds; to be gravely assured by an elderly woman kiown as a noble philantlimpist whercver the English tongue is spoken, a woman living in a home -alone with her aged mothor, thut she would not durc, without reference to that mother, offer a friend a meal, a bed for a niglit, of usk a servant to rep!enish a supply of food upna the table, or open a put of jusu-it all seems rather ehilly, Liliputianly patty und anmoying to American free nud caty fushions : but perlapas the restrictive way is the botter one.

For the artist, in those Jshe of Wight duys, a julsies studio in London stamet] an nlmont inpusisibl detinnce of sociul
proprieties, though it cume nuturally, Inter, in the wake of the "Iloll-Ciull," and when the literary one of the sisters was allowed to set forth with Novice, ouly their two selves, on the conch-top, for a day's outing across the ishand to see Fatringford, Mr. Tonnyson'a home at Fresliwater, that was a coming of ago ovent, indecd !

To all military reviews, garmes, ete. Mr. Thompson accomunnied his nrtist dangliter : and that, might after ngght, for th periox of weeks, he, a scholarly, fastidiously refined mam, wilh already gravely-broken health, should have sat pationtly with her for hours, while she studied the action of the borses in a great circus, seemed a signal proof that his selfless paternal devotion was not lebs than the daughterg clevation to her art.

That the cleverest of American girls would be the better of such gunclinnship, nud whatever of wholesome restraint belongs to Einglish lrome life, the thoughtful among them would scarcely deny; and the art, the purpose, the career, that can be hiadered on hopelessly fettered by social ordinances and conventionalisms, has too little vigor and promise to be worth cherishing or mourning.

## Friends and Fces.

HY GATHI BRITTIE.
"Tre sad to think that any man May have an enemy; But think of one without a friend ; How hard his lot must lue!"
"Yes," said the sage, "but larder yet Is his who never knows True friendship's worth, till, one by one, His friends have turned to foes."
"How sluall I act to grim a friend? How keep him by my side?"
"To gain a friend act like a friend," The white-haired sage replied.
"To keep a friend be true to him, As to all other men; Make him in heart your other selfHe'll not desert you then."
"But should some trouble intervene, And lie should careless grow, How shall I treat my friead, that he May not brome my fue?"
" Iust as beforv. Be kind and true: Be manly toward him still :
Aud thus you make him powerless To work you any ill,
"And il you buve an enemp. Which muy the Lord forlend : At all times leave him roun emourh To bur, some day, your trimad.
" Fior* he that hath in thousund triends Hath not a frioud to spare :
And ho that hath one enemy Whall meet him everywhere:"


HOLYCROSS MOUNTAIN, COLORADO

## New Occupations for Home．

MHILE evorybody is discussing what women shall and shatl not do，the echo of an old song that returns now and then to tronbla onf ears，there are many wonen all over the country who from one vicissitude or another find themselves confronted ly the necessity of earning money，and with the consctousness that they are in every was untitted either by education or experience to do it．These women are not peuniless，they have never known poverty，but they are pinched on all sides．They usually have homes，possibly hushonds and ehiddren，and are muble to undertake to wrestle with the world，and sumteh from it a living．since they have other duties to fulfill．There is no class of women more to be pitied，since they cannot lave the hope of victory and pleasure of the struggle which comes even to women forced to work that they may live．

Fortuuately for such women，if the knowledge can be brought to them，there have sprung up in the wake of decora tive art in this country a mumber of minor arts for which there is a demand and which can be undertaken equally well during leisure moments and at home．A great obstacle to much of this sort of work is the expense of materials；and unless a woman perceives opportunities for disposing of her work she is disinclined，even if she is able，to supply her－ self with plushes，gold thread，china，and expensive paints， and the various luxurious materials which much decorative work demands．

Again，she has to contend with an over supply of such work．which，after all，must be included with the luxuries， the deanand for which is still limited．Mr．Charles G． Leland－who has in a way abandoned poetry for art，and art in a philanthropic mood－has introduced into this conn－ try two minor arts which can be readily taken up by such women as are indicated in the beginning of this anticle，with profit and at comparatively little expense．I refer to ham－ mered brass and stamped leather，both of which can，be utilized in numerous ways．Mr．Leland insists on a prelimi－ nary practice in drawing，and himself teaches what he calls a short－land methorl，which is admirable，since it insists on original designs taken from nature，and fresh ideas nnd new motives are now diligently required．Designs，however，for such work can be supplied from other sources，while the women so sorely needing outlet have not the requisite train－ ing for this，and their needs are more immediate．

Now as to hammered brass，this imitates most success－ fully the répoussê work whow value every one who attempts to buy it knows．The only materials needed are a that board of convenient size，a sheet of brass，costing possibly a dollar，and tools costing probably a dollar more．These are，punches for tracing the pattern on the brass，and mats for grounding，$t$ wo of each heing sufficient．Designs will be furnished by persons dewling in art materials for a few cents a copy，and ingenious persons can readily find designs which they can adopt for their purposes．Thuse designs are usually an open system of scrolls with some central figure Almost all the designs used in the sehool with which Mr．Le－ land is connected are grotesque，dragons and griftins，ramp－ ant and conchant，mingle with the scrolls or form an orng－ ment，and the central figures are made from interlacing groups of these，fish or lizards．

Whatever may be the design chosen it is clearly traced on a sheet of white paper．The brass is mailed cold on the board and the yattern placed above．This is then traced on the hrags with a punch which is chisel－shaped applied with a hammer．Cireat care is needed in the tracing to preserve the proper curves of the outline unbroken．After the pat． tern is traced the desigh is thrown into further relief with the punche＊．and it is again brought out ly the groundiag．

The grounding consists in hammering the surface not oceu－ pied by the ornament with the raats or stumps，which break the surface np into dots．

There is so method of decorating a surface which gives so distinguished an effect at so little cost of time or irouble． The uses for hammered brass are mumerous．It may form ornmmestal pluques，panels for sideboards，cabinets，book－ enses，door plates，the backs of sconces the mounting for folded mirrors，mirror frames－in brief，to an ingenious woman these are but suggestions which she can extend in every direction．It is possible to form anl alliance with cabi－ net－makers for the supply of panels for wood or articles of this description，and regular articles of sale in shops given up to the sale of decorated articles．

Stamped leather is even more useful in household ways， and done with as little trouble or previous experience．The muterials required do not differ greatly from those that are used in brass．A pricking wheel is necessary to transfer the design to the leather，and a small hand wheel to outline it ：common stamps or punches must be had for grounding． The leather is first soaked for a few hours and is afterward stretehed on to the board and fastened down．The design need not differ from that suitable for brass，as described above； although leather being an easier medium a more elaborate design can be undertaken than is suggested for brass．The pricking wheel is first called into use，which leaves the de－ sign on the leather．This is then thrown into higher relief with the tooling instrument．A great deal of modeling may be done on wet leather，almost equaling，in Mr．Leland＇s opinion，papier mache．When the ornament is suffiently outlined，the stamps must be put in the lackground as is done in embossed brass；and it may be mentioned that in both cases a smaller stamp should be had for the corners and small spaces made by the ornament．

Not unfrequently the ornament is colored inflat－tints ；but however suitable this might be for some purposes，it is not to be generally commended．However，what is desirable， and this every one who has seen pieces of old Cordova leather hand－treated will appreciate，it may be grone over with metallic paints，gold．silver，and bronze．and if desira－ be touched up with soft culors．

In applying color in this way to ornament，the regular laws of light and shade should be observed；thus，the color shonk be deeper when it leares the main stem and lighter toward the outer edge as it expands．Most beautiful color effects can be obtained in this way in connection with the metallic tints．In passing，it may be added that the papers in imitation of stamped leathers，now so largely used，will give hints in this respect．

It is hardly necessary to mention the different things for which stamped leather may he used．As panels it is as availa－ ble as brass，and for upholstery it is decitedly the most de－ sirable of all materials．

M．（7．H．

## HolymCross Mcuntain in Colorade．

 O the lover of wild and picturesque scenery，Colorado offers a rich trwat．Bounded by British America， Mexico，the Mississipmi vulley and the Pacific Ocem， its geograplical situation confers on it numerous aftractions of scenery unknown elsewhore．Nowhere do the mountains loom up ib greater majesty，sometimes cmwnel with snow， aml sotnetimes in＂living verolare dressed．＂It some sea． suns they are bright with flowem－huterenps，rosis，lark． spurs，gentians，and hare－ibells；mingled with which are sioft，velvaty moswes and tall green grasses．

Scurcely less heautiful are the natuml＂parks．＂or narrow
valleys, " little episodes and interjections among the mountains," as a writer quantly calls them. Here the streams abound in trout, and the wooded slopes of the hills give shelter to the deer and antelope. Grassy plains, glittering in the sun like emeralds, streteh far away, and on the river banks flash out richly tinted flowers. Here, too, is the "Lake of the Lilies," its purple waters nestling between the mountains, its calm surface reflecting the pines, and on its peaceful bosom the white lilies reposing in still beaty. The wildest and grandest scenery is found in Estes l'ark, where the dark forests stretch far away, and gloomy rocks throw their shado 78 around. Here rises Long's Peak, its summit covered with eternal snow, and in this region, even in summer, the nights are frosty and cold.

Not only is this favored country rich in scenery, but also in mineral resources. Gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc, and iron abound. Coal is abundant, and recently a valuable tin mine has been discovered. Agate, chalcedony, feldspar, jasper, onyx, quartz-crystals, alnbaster, carnelian, ametliyst, beryl, opal, turquoise, and garnets, resembling those of Auerbach, Germany, are found here. Salt spriugs have been discovered and works erected there; and in various parts of Colorado there are soda springs. Its warm sulphur springs are renowned for their medicinal qualities.

The Mountain of the Holy Cross is the northern end of the great Sawatch range. The summit of this remarisable peak is covered with fragments of gneiss. On the side there is a cross of snow which can be seen at a distance of many miles. This is formed by a fissure over one thousand feet high, in which the snow lodges and remains most of the year. Late in the summer the cross is diminished in size, owing to the melting of the snow. At the base of the peak there lies a lake which receives the waters of the melted snows of all the peaks. One of the branches of the Roches Moutonnés Creek flows down the side of the mountain and forms several beatiful cascades. The valley is filled with great boulders of red feldspar, some of which are split in such a way as to appear as if covered with curious tracings.

Thomas Moran, from whose painting of the Holy Cross Mountain our illustration was taken, was born in Bolton, England, in 1837 . When a child he came with his parents to America, and settled in Philadelphia. In 1861 he went to England to study the works of the great landscape painters, and on his return he visited the far West for the purpose of painting the scenery. His two pictures, "The Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone," and "The Chasm of the Colorado," both of which were on canvases 7 by 12 feet, were purchased by Congress for the sum of $\$ 20,000$.

## What Women are Doing.

The latert evidence of the advance of women is the establishment of a woman's paper, the Tidskrift for Kwinden, in Denmark.

An organization under the name of "Union des Femmes Peintres et Sculpteurs," has been formed in France for the advancement of women's artistic activity.
Miss Erances E. Willard is dolng a splendid temperance work where it is much needed-in California.
"Woman's Place To-day" is the title unter whiel the feetures of Mrs: Lillie Devereux Blake in reply to Dr. Dix bave been isaued by Mr. John F. Lovell.

Madame Meissonier, wife of the great French arlist, holde a bronze medal of the Palats de l'Industre for the admirable qualfties of her embroideries and tapestry work.

Mrs, Moore, the wife of the Rev. (ieorge F. Moore, of Putnam, Ohlo, who has been chosen to flll the chulr of Hebrew, Arable, and the cognate languages at Andover, is one of the few women in his country who can speak Arable.

Mrs. Merritt (formerly Miss Lea, of Philadelphia), han recently painted a superb Artemis, which is sald to be the bent flesh any American lady has palnted in Europe.

Misa Davis, a daughter of Senator Dayls, has by pergiatent effort at last secured a vote of the town of Pittafield to lay out a new parls.

Miss Clara Barton has aecepted the appointment of Superintendent of the Woman's Reformatory Prlson at Sherhorn, Mass., which is a subject of congratulation for the reformatory.

Maggie Wickham, from Indina, a girl of ffteen, a natural mascian and marvelous player upon the violla, has gone abroad under the patronage of Madame Nilsson to study and aequire metbod and tralning under the best masters.
Mrs. Anna Newton, of Pontine, Michigan, has found a proftalle living as importer and ralser of the fivest grades of sheep.

Mrs. Jane Amy McKinney, of Decorali, Iuwa, has been for three yenrs trustee of one of the lowa Lunatic Asylums of that State.
The Buglishwoman's Review is always full of the latest intelligeuce concerning women, their progress, and activlises, It is admirably edited, and is strongly recommended to those who want a really excellent Londou periodical published in the interest of women.

Mrs. George Wilkins received a vote of thanks from the town meeting of Stowe for her valuable services as Superintendent of Schouls, and for her able report of their condition as presented to the town. She was re-elected for the third year.

In the next Mechanics' Institute Fair at Boston the department assigned to women for the exhibition of their work will cover an acre of ground.
Queen Victoria has done a popular thiug in instituting the Royal Order of the Red Cross for ladies, or mursing sisters, deserving honor for special exertions in atteuding soldiers and sailors.

Miss Ida Jewell, an accomplished young lady of Fort Wayne, Int., and a graduate in pharmacy, has taken a responsible perition in the drug-store of her uncle, Dr. Younge, in that city.

The lirst commencement of the Women's Medical College of Baltimore took place on the tirst of May. As studeuts are required to attend at least two full courses of lectures before graduating, there was only one graduate-Mra. May R. Owen, a former student of the Women's Medical College of New York.

Ten years ago education did not exist for women in India, but it fs now cited as a siguificant fact that two young ladies, at the last examination in the Caleutta University, carried off their degrees of B. A. with honors.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's "Life of Margaret Fuller" will be the first volume devoted to an American woman in the biographical series projected by Roberts Brethers, and so well Introduced by Miss Blind's monograph on George Elint.

The mumber of women employed in public ollices in France is on the increase. At present there are sixty in the Post Office Saviugs Bank, but the uumber is to be immediately raised to 100 , and will afterward be 150 . These women receive from $\pm 40$ to e48 yearly salary.

The Empress of Anstria. in addition to her hucting accomplishments, wites verges. She has urdered a miniature printing press, and is learuing to set type in orider to print her own poems This is a worthy example to versitiers in general.

Miss Gladstone, the Princess Chrintan, and the Duchess of Westminster are amone the patrons of the Exhblition of Santary - Domestife Applanees, Hygiente Dress ant Deeorations mt Humphrey's Itall, Abert (iate, London, which began dune :
Mrs. A. W. Bailey. of Muntonu, Colorado, has made studies in olla of more than two handred of the mative flowers and grasseed of Colorado. Many of these ure very heantiful, and are not to be found in the botumets. She lati mate her studles dirent from mature, aketehng nombe Howere, which wilf not beat irameforta-
 moustatus where they grow. Slie hats thett at work four wars upost this collectlon of Colorato llora, whelds belluved to be the must eornplate for extatuce.

The World's Progress.

CURRENT TOPICS, NOTES AND COMMENTB ON EVENTS OF THE DAX.-INTERESTING SUBJICTS AND NOT-

ABLF THINGS WHICH HAYE OCCURKED
DURING THE I'AST MONTH.-CONTEM
PORANEOUS HISTORY FFOM A
FAMILIAR POINT OF
VIEW

Improving our Environment.
The effort of mankind is to make this world better worth living in. The greut works are those which have for their object the changing of the face of nature, so as to open up communicafion between differeat quarters of the glabe, ndang to the territory which will supply food to mankind, amb furaishing meaus for employment for greater unmbers of human beings. The human race just now is not dovelopring vew religions, philosophies or literaiures, but is intent upongreat engineerlng feats. It is not man himself that is beiug improved, but his environment. It is the railways and canals which are employing the wealth and the labor uf the several nations to add to the weath of the world. And first in impurtance is

## A New Suez Canal

When M. de Lesseps obiginally proposed to join the waters of the Mediterramean and Red sems the selieme was regarded as chimerical. Engrish eugineers especially wrote volune after volume to prove that it could never be accomplished, nud liat in face of the fact that the ancient. Egyptians hat made and maintained for thousands of years a canal some where aloout the same location as the Suez Canal. But the fact was the ruverning classes of England objected to the canal because they feared some ambitious ruler in France might make use of it to intercept their trade with India. In case of war Great Britan would be at a cerious disadvantage with atyy military mition which had under its control what is called "The Key to India." But despite British opposition the canal was built, and by a strange current in the paffars of mankind the British are themselves now in possession of the Orient. When the canal was first opened it was found that its best eustomers were English merchants, while it is now almost monopolized by British vassels. It has, goreover, been found that the canal does not begin to accommodate all ships that wish to pass through it. Hence a new canal las been projected which, thourh longer, will be cheaper and more easily traversed than the une now in existence. It is to commence at Alexandria, and be opened to the Nile at Cairo, thence will strike easterly toward the Gulf of Sucz, availing itself of the fresh-water canal through a portion of the distauce traversed by the last-named section. If construeted as projected, it would monopulize four-fifths of the traffic which passes through the present rual. Of course the new canal is regarded with as much dislike by the French as the old was by the English. They say it is simply a scheme by which England proposes to perpetuate the "jingo" poliey of Lord Beaconsfield and retain permanent possession of Erypt. But this great work, taken in connection with the conversion of the Salara into a sea is only another evidewee of the rehabilitation of the $0!1$ historic world. Modern enterprise is not only bringing into liglut the wonders of the ancient world buried under the sauds, but it is reconqueriag for clvilizatlon and a new population the early seats of Empire. In this connection may be mentioned

## The Caspian and Black Sea Railroad

As we write, the ruilway between these two great bodies of water is being opened. Over this line, it is expected, the trailie between Persia and Europe, be it through Coustantinople or through Odessa, will be alrnost exelusively directed. The new railway runs from Baku, the principal trading town on the Caspian Sea, and therefore the mait chummel of Persian trade, through Tiflis and Samtredl, whence brauch lines run to Potion the north and Batoum on the bouth, connecting the harbors mentioned through tho main line, with the Black Sea. The irnportance of Trebizond for the trade of the north eonst of $A$ sin Minor will of course be serfously dimhished, and Russia will then practically hold the sway over the Black Seatrafle. What memuries will flurong upon the enltivated western traveler as he looks out from lis car window upon scenes ussochated with the dawn of huruan history ?

## Distant Wheat Fields

While these far-reaching Improvements fa Northem Africa and Westera Asin are under way for the purpose of supulying new food-pronuchig districtis, argrat. whent-growing region has been discovered fu far-of Findoostan. It neems the wamm, nolst. valleys of the Giages und the Indus are peculiarly adnpted to the

Hrowinge of wheat. Jabor in that country is very chesp, amounting to less than a dollar a week of our money. For the last few yeara much of the wheat from this reglon has renehed Weastern Leurope through the suez Canal. Aif that has been seeded to make It a formidnule competitor of the United States was an extension of the trmaportation lifes nud a reduction in rates. The minder-Secietary fol India in the British Parliament has an nounced lat the necessary arravgements are being made, and that in a short thme Westem Furope will have a new and almoet Inexhanstible supply of ehe:tp food from the East Indiar peutasula. Thers in our own country receion is opening up, whiteh, it is said, is cupthle of supplying fogl errough to feed the world, This fis the new Northweat, and the country to the worth of it in long aud the summersa, known as Manjoba. The winters are no end of we sumners siort in these regione, but they will grow The vast extension of the potatoes and olfier roots and cercals. countries is constantly openink up nestem in our own and other and agricultural purposes fing up nes land adapted for grazing and agisatharal purposes. For the next firty years it is reasonably certain that food of all kinds will be very cheap, and that sheblat thing as a famine will be unknown in any quarter of the
globe. Apiopos of railway buildink and globe. Apropos of railway building and the opening of new territory, usery important invention is that of

## Paper Railroad Ties.

The wooden sleepers under our raflway tracks consume an onormous amount of wood every year ; $50,000,000$ railroad ties sure needed annually in this country alone, and the life of this underlying lumber is only five years long. Three hundred thousand ucres of forest are yearly cut down to supply the wood necded for railroad construction and repair: 'The railroads alone Wouln in time strip ilie country of every tree. It has now been found that paper made from straw can be so manipulated as to supply the sleepers and ties now made whally of wood. It will last ten times londer than wood, and does not cost much more which can be used in no end of straw and other fibrous materials, which can be used in the manufacture of paper, while our woods are disuppearing, each tree of which it takes nearly a hundred years to mature. Iaper has been used to make every part of a house, including all the furniture and utensils. Of late years it inas very generally been used in the construction of car-wheels. however, surgest the rad ties will save our forests. Railroads, trol them. Suggest the names of the capitalists who own or control them. Quite recently some very important events have happened in the railroad world.
William H. Vanderbilt.
Who owned more railway property than any other man in the country, Jay Giould excepted, has retired from the Presideney of all the various organizations with which his name and that of his father hare been associated. He wili no longer be responsible for the vast network which extends from New York westward, until it reaches the Pacific systeal. It is always diffeult for a man who wields great power to surreuder it voluntarily; but the position of a rail way magnate in this eountry is not a happy one. The possession of great wealth gives a kind of distinction which creates envy; and Mir. Vanderbilt has been very roughly used by the press. The lot of the very rich is no very roughly used by the United States. Outside of busidess they have no public function. We do not choose them as legislators or ehief executives. If active and energetic, they must continue in business or follow a life of pleasure; and in either case they are liable to public ceusure. Neu with great business eapacity ought to be our chief julers, but experience shows that they cannot get the popular sutfrage at the polls.

## Jay Gould.

This railway magate declares that for the two years past he has done nothing in Wall Street. He has, however, interested himsulf in the management of great properties; but even these he proposes to give up, as lie futends to go on a trip around the world in his own yreht, to be abseut for two years. Gould is a Bramure personage; he tirst mude his appearauce at the World's Fair in New York in 18 方 to dispose of a pateat nousetrap. Ha has since accumuated a gigantic fortune by means not altogether creditable to his moral sense, but withal be is a man Without any small vices. He never uses intoxicating drinks or tobnceo, nor does he play cards. He las a large family, and his donestic jife Is a happy one. So far as apparances go, he hook like a dew ; but he professes to be a good Cliristian, though he athends no church. He is a siclily man, uud is constantly uader treatment. He is determined not to be furgorten in death. for he has bouglit a lot in Greenwood Cemetery, apon which he proposes to erect a great mansolemm, modeled after a Crecian Ionic temple of the wariety styled in orfis; that is, it thas columus in fromt only, and the side walls are carried forward lo hetp with tho columns in forming the vestibule. Aroumit are to be phasters, built into the side and rear walls. The interior ls the diviched into two long blacks of areosolin, the openiugs of whill will be ataled up as they are flled, and there is a narrow fassage between. At the end of the passuge there is to be n line shained glass window, fo which a erowd of angels ath saints are repre rented shardag. The faterlor roof of this part of the teanole will be formed of bronzed rafters, with panels of thass mosale. int ciassie desigus between, Shmallar palkels will beernyy the trianeular spaces ahove the dow and windon. When completed,
this masuloum will be the thest in therico.

## The Great Empire of Brazil.

A glavee at the map will show how large a partion of the enth's Eurface fs covered by the territory over which the rood Dow Pedro rules as emperor. The greatest river and name of the limhest mountains on the globe, as well ns vastest. pumpme or plans, are embraced within the llmits of this enormons conntry. As yet, however, it is hut thinly pophanted, having onyy fring of territory along thu sea coast, Its hackwrolacss in this respect is due to its limited ruilway system. The United States has nearly 120,00 miles or rallway in Brazil there are only 42 miles of completed romd: but thase have puid sn well that linglish chpital has of mites of new rablroads openime up ferthe regroms of immense oftent to European extent io Euhopean embrants, bight new companies have been million of square libles of productive country will he lrought in direct relation io the Alantic seabonda and to the marketzol the Worla. The last of the cheaplamas ane mapidy being taken up in this country, but when the son las heen ghsorbed here, we
 exhaust the avaflable land of the South American peniumula.

## Our March Through the Heavens.

It is dificurlt to comprehembl that, in adelition to the earth's motion around the sun, the latter is also moving thrungh space at the rate of $160,000,000$ miles in a year. The astronomers of the last century discovered that our Eolar system was thiner through space in the direction of the constellation Hercuies. in otier words, if the spectator were to take at stationary ponat in me heavens, he would see our sun with its attendius planets pass ing through the space at the rate of ncarly 450,000 miles per day. Six thourand years aro, it is computed, our solar systeth was a million millions of miles farther from the stam of Hercules than it is to-day, The region in which we are entering is mome thickily
studded with stars-that is, with suns of other solir systemsthan the heavenly feqions we have left bohind us. What a marvelous universe we live in! When we tuavel on a railway calr at the rate of fifty miles an hour, it makes our head swin: but when we call to mind that the earth vevolves on its axis once in tweuty-four huurs and around the sum, $52,000,000$ miles disant, in
365 days, and that sum is fying throunh space 160 , Mo, ono miles in a year, human consciousiness cannot connprehend the mad whirl of worlds by which we are surrounded. What fairy tale or Arabian Nights story is half so marvelous as the simplest and most ordinary facts in astronomy

## Jupiter's Spots.

Next to the sun, Jupiter is one of the most interesting members of the solar system. Compared with it, this earth is a smali aftair. In 1878 some astronomers were startled to find that there had appeared on the surface of Jupiter an Immense red spot, hirty thousand miles long and six thousund miles broad. Immediatelv the spectatons began to speculate as to what it meant Some thought it was the red hot eurface of the planet which somehow had come to light through the vapors whel surrounded it; for it shoulil be borne in mind that it is generalfy velieved Juniter is an incandeseent body, a vast globe of fire which is slowly cooling, and which will in time develop continents, an atmosphere, aud oceans such as we know exist on this earth, and presumably on Mars. Then, again, there were those who supposed that the great real Hotel was a hinge mountain, aud others tbat it was a red cloud. Observation showed that it had a motion of its own: that is, it made its fevolution round the planet in a diferent period from olher lighter spots near its equatorial surface. It was at the end of last year that this great red spot beran to farle; it seemed to the slowly covered with a misty veil. To-day it is scarcely visible, and only few telescopes are powerful enourh to ohserve it. Other changes are now taking place upon the body of Jupiter. Those who have fine telescopes are delirhted with the varied splendors of the surface of this ginnt planet. Its dise is
mottled and streaked with delicate tintis of rose sening mottled and streaked with delicate tints of rose, senin, and stuel blue. There are evidently perturbations It Juphter, and momentous alterations are occurring on its surface. Who knowe but what some hundreds of inllifons of yeats from now that a planct similar to the earth, whin all its faried forms of life, will take the place of the great liery orb which is nuw attracting so much of the attention of astronomersy Derhaps, too, wy wander darkly through space, and be readyoso drop into the stif. Such, at lenst, is the fate which some asironomers predict for the beautiful planct in which we move, live, and have our being.
There were Giants in those Days.
Ira ugging recently at liowkaway, L. I., n mamber of bomes were foum, making three almost complete human klivicton=. On
 Was a tront Jnteresting one, as the other scalfared fesinains were
 the the foulles wort tanded the surface of the band wan far bo low what Jt fo now. The remains of the teeth and skull would
seem to findeate n somewhat lower metatality amm differemt eat



 ment. There is tu-day a race of phriy mell du Central sfrgho the alvages who first peopled this at well ats other continamong

## France as a Great Military Fower,

After Napoleon alefeated Prussia at the battle of Jena, that bation determined to he revenged. It reorganized its military system, the hasis of which was conseription, whith tratued every
 in the overthrow of Austria, the consolitallon of the German power, and lastly by the erushine defent of the French a sedan that the fum copture of lawis. France, therefore, determhath to prolit by the experience of its preat cinemy It proceeded to reargunize lts army so as to make it the mightlest. engine of to in the worla. The platis were fur peathing and will not ath war
 bodled, fully-disciplined, and well-wmed soldiers. of rounalite urns actuaily enrolled is not so lurge, but the drill of all the able-hodied inen is constanty lecpt up, and it is sald so far as mere mumberg go, litance is a matels for Germany, Austria and these ambe fast being supplied. Already 1 his great millary repub
thes ic is beginning to feel its strength. It recently confuered repuband it is clafminif the hoverelgnty over Madagascar. De Brazza is on the Congo whith his french tranps in ortier to possess unfself of Ceulral Afrles. The news just reaches us that a French are mereskirmishes before the great buttles by which frane neans to repossess hurself of Alsace and Larralne. The one massionate aspiration of every Frembhman is that the German would be ns deenly humilialed as the Frenchman was by lie result of the last Fianco-Gemman war. Cleurly the era of peace and sood-will to men is still a far way off. Europe is a vast camp and the mightiost conthits the worla has sectire yet to be foumbtit theciule whether the Terifon or the gaul slall bave the mastery in Central and V'estern Europe.

## Wealth of Great Britain and the United States.

It is generally helleved that Great Britain is weallhier than the United States. The conntry is so much older that it is suphosell its nccumulated rapital is grenter, even though its population is much less. But Mr. Mulhull, an erninent satistician of the Royal Society of Lonilon, cleclares that the United States is not only potentially, but actually the ricluer nation. Counting houses, furnitione, manufactures, railways, shlpping, buhiou, lands, cattle, erops, investncots and roads-there fs a graud total in this country of $\$ 4,780,000,000$. All lic eatl credit Great Britain with is something less than $\$ 10,000,400,(000$, or nearly sio, (MO, 000 less than bhe United States. Still he estimates the wealth per inhabitant
 is complimentary to the United States, and of course our wealth frerenses much more raplaly than does hat of the older country.

## Reforming England's Land Laws.

Great Britain is ruported tobe prosperons. Trade is sain to be active, there is a good sleal of buitding whder way, and mechatics are well pait. Iet the emigration of Englishmen, Scotchmen and Welshman to other parts of the earih was never greater than it is to-day: aud this is becamse mmin the general prosperity one class-the ag riculturni-is sullering severelg. This is on account of American competition. Grant fruwn in Ditiota can be sold at liverpoal cheaper than corn rased in Fobrhand itself. Mare than ouc-third of the pogulation of Groat Britath depends upon the wlseat raised and lie eatile shiptuetl frotm other nationa Mr. Glatstonces minastry Mow proposes to interfere in the
 chact in dhe law a kind of temant ifgh. The farmar can detanad compensaton from the handiord for ithe barns, drains, and fences which he las put wh with his own monge Rofs is the Hflows the reat, if in alf-pulte, to the the bel by u acourt. in this country we wonld nover folerate lawn that inferfered with the freedon of eatitace loetweet landlomas and ternats: hut, who





## Electricity Under Ground

A new thandel for ubot for tomberucted under the Thames




succeserni, we masy expret to sec it dhplicated in mumber of opened, it is fommithat at sevoral pointa atomg the East Jiver Elestridity as a mothe power is by mo means us elienp as steanh, but it is in cuery why preferathe for thmmel travel. it is noise some. The Eance posver that is used to move the car whillight
 of electrical mathines. The cheapmess of tha nulnat of the uge render them very popular in uniting the thatic and busionss of The Pophores

## The Rope and the Irish.


 in Ifelabel lo luave mothing to do with avy acitation which foley-
 denmads, also, 1 hat the riphts of property shomink be respected.

 heads of the mo-Inish movement do mot bolong to the priestily patty sind the pope has played into thefr hunds in tuk
 olics outside the pale of the Komining literally inilions of Cathbut that the national fervor of the Ijreh. Fisere is no donbt Airected towards politics rather than relioion. Richtiully or wrongfully the Irish race the world over detest the British pov conme. Ou the other hand, the relioious zealof the Remethey is not by any means as intense as igious zeal of the Romanist terference of the biotish povernment in feligious matters made the observance of the ola faith beem to be a patriotic duty. The disestablishment of the Irisj Church left the Romanists of that country without any reinous priewance. Their complaint is now that diey tre miscoverned nmathe victims of brutal coer
cive laws. Should Pope foo continue in his present atitude the passionate hatred of English rule will be directed against hinn and the reliulon he represents. If a change, however, should come over the religious attitude of the Irisll race, it wonld probably be in the direction of skepticism rather than Protestantism. In Roman Cathotic counutries, such as $\mp$ rrance, Italy ana spaind the dissentients, from the prevailling tath harc iar more theely to becoure free-thinkers than to join the Christian sects, us we kuow them in the United Stales

## The Eyes from a New Point of View.

It has long been known that certain forms of diseases were associated with defective eyesight, but a leading New York physician makes the rather startling announcement that defective eyesight is often the cause of serious organic disturbances which may result in death. He declares that he has found in his prac tice that eyes which are maladjusted-that is to say, when they do not work in harmony, where one is stroug and the other weak, or where a continued strain is required, $i$. $\ell$., reading and workthat the result is often a deterioration of some internal organs, particularly the kidneys. This physician was originally an oculist, but he gradually began to treat his patients through the eye, with the happiest results. He gives medicines, but bis first pre scription is an order for lenses, so as to relieve the eyes from the strain, and bring them into harmony with the outside world. Great misbief has been done by wearing glasses of the same focus for both eyes, the fact being, that whenever there is any shortcoming the eyes differ in their needs. This physician insists that the kidney complaints so common iu this country are, in a Feat degree, due to defective eyesight and improper glasses. This statement will surprise, and set many patients thinking if there are not other means of geting well than by taking medicine.

## Another Inland Sea.

The fact that the River Jordan and the Red Sea are below the level of the Mediterrauean had suggested to certain English capitalists the scheme of cligging a ship, canal through the plain of Esdraelon, admitting the Mediterranean to the valley of the Jordan at a point a little south of the Sea of Galilee. Were this ever accomplished, the Jordan valley would be couverted into a vast lake of from twenty to thirty miles wide, and engineers would then, it is sata, be able to convect it with the Arabian Gulf, thus furnishing a new water way from Europe to India. Odaly enough, there are passages tri the prophecios which seem to foretell the consummation of some such enterprise. It may perbaps be carried out some time in the next century. Just to think of traveling direct by water from New York to Jerusalem !

## Manchester as a Seaport.

There has recently bean a revival of the ohl scheme to build a suip canal to Manclaester, England. The mamufacturers of that efty have long complained of the exuctions of the Liverpool dock owners, and the tax put upon them by the railroads. It lis claimed that the thirty-oac aud a half niles of ship canal would soon pay for ltaself fin the saving that would be effected in ratlway frefghts and dock charges. Another great. scheme ls to conatruet a ship canal from Parls to the British f' Inamel, so as to muke the

French eapital a seaport town, having a world-wido commerce of Its own. This would be quite fensible from atichgincerlug polnt of view, but it would cost a great deal of money. It is mot likely that the rest of France will conalit to stllf further accuandize Its enpliat. such a project would almost ruin Havre, lsreat, and Its other scaports, and make Paris all there was of France.
 distance of seventy miles: but what advantage it would be if one were construeted has not been explained.
A Wondexful Structure
An fmporiant event, to New York and Brooklyn at least, was the openitry of the magnificent aerial structure that connecta the wo elties. This wouderful triumph of engineering akill was commenced In 1870 and completed in 1883. For mauy years the subject was agltated, and in 1867 a Bridge Company was formed whin a view of carrying out the project. John A. Roebling, of Trenton, $N$. J., was consulted as to the practicability op the chieme, and to this distinguished engincer Ile buifding of the bidge was jutrusted. Meeting with an accident which caused his death, his son, Washineton Troeblime who was bis father's assistant, took up the wieompleted work, which bis brought to a trimmphant ause, even as his father had lost his life this mernifient structure, which spans the East Kiver, is 5, 989 fect long, the with is 85 feet, the total height of the fowers above high water is 378 feet, aud above the roadway 159 feet. The towers, two in uunber, are built of granite. At a belght of 119 feet there are York side openings in each tower, one of which is on the New York side and the other on the Brooklyr, and through these openings travel is eftected. On the top of the towers are inge iron crastiogs, on which rests the weipht of the cables, four in number, the diameter of each being lot inches. The lepath of wire in the four cables, exclusive of wrappor wire is 14 gign miles, and the length of each single wire fope wables 14,30 feet. The total weight of metal in the wride it 1000 tons. promenade will allow 45,000 persous brage is 1,000 tons. The and the roadway will adinit the passage of 1,440 vehicles bour, The cars are to be provelled bissage of 1,440 vehicles hourly. being on the bridge at one time an endless chain, twenty cars combodating 100 passengers. The bridge winl be capable of acelectric lights. The cost of this struetire is $\$ 15000,000$ and another million will be expended before it is entirely perfected. The cost of sustalning it will be $\$ 890,000$ Compared with other suspeusion bridges, this is the most remarkable structure of the find in the world

## What makes Great Cities

The opening of the Brooklyn Bridge has called attention to the possible creation of another great city, with over two millions of inhabitants. If New York, Brooklyn, and the surroudding towns were consolidated, it would ereate by far the greatest seaport in the world. It is worthy of note that heretofore cities have become populous above their rivals, because they were the seats of power. All the historic cities of the world were populous and wealthy on account of their being the residences of kings or rulers. Pekim, Moscow, Vienaa, Berlin, Paris, Rome, Madrid, London-all are practically inland cities, and have been made what they are by being the capitals of the uations in which they were situated. In tlie United States we have not, so far, followed the precedent of the Old World. New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Franciseo, have not become populous or rich from being centres of authority, but have depeuded upon commeree or mantufactures for their growth. There are those who think that the greatest city of the United States will he somewhere in the interior. We have now 55,000 , OOM of inhabitants, and the child is burn who may probably see $300,(000,000$ dwelling on our territory'. When that day comes the greatest centre of jopulation will undoubtedly be somewhere on the Mississippi Valley, and not on the sea coast. Washington is g growing city, and one of which the nation may well be proud. Its vitality is due entirely to the fact of its being the capital of the uation, for it has neitber trade nor manufactures. Were the scat of government to be removed to any point in the West, Washington would dwindle to the proportions of a Southern village. Business and notural advantages, not power, ereate the great citics of America.

## A Defenceless Nation,

At the recent gathering of the army of the Potomac, RearAdmiral Rodgers respotaded to the toast of the bavy, when he made the following remarkable statement: "So far as I know, we have not evea one good gun of modem calibre ashore or affont, in the army or the navy. What is worse, I fear we haye no trained artisaus nor any forges to make runs. Our old eannon are as obsolete as are the fint-lock muskets of 1812, and we huven"t one elliclent ship of war." Getuernl Rosecrass, who sat tear the spenker, suggested that this country tepended on corpedoes. Admiral Rodpers Immedintely took issue with him, and sald that while torpedoes were not implements of warfare to be disrerarded, they were an utterably uareliable power. What amazing confldence the Americnt people have in their latent power, that in this age of armored wat vessels, giganlic cannon, and enormous armies, they can see no mecessity for any defences! China, to-day, Is better prepsred for war that the United States, and one llotila of gunbonts, recently constructed on the Clyde for the Chinese Govermment, could, without any diflcually, lake possessfon of our entire Paclle eonat line, Inchuding San Francisco, The whole navy of the Cinfed States aud all its ruas rould not defond the city of the bolden biate from the attacks of the Chinese men of war:

## Serapmbag to Hang on Sewing Machines.

 UE Lage is hernmed and drawn up with green sitte

 quin or white net
 worled whin filo. selle in riobelin stiteh from the putterngiven. The diamonds nre worked with red silk in two sharles: the vandyked lines with light and meditm olive filoselle. bound the outer edge nre buttonhole stitches of datk olive, with tassels of pale olive, tierl with red, at the point of ench Fandyke. The pattern at the upper edge of the border is also worked with olive silk, and a cord of the same color is sewn round the bug above the lambrequin. Draw tho bag together at bottom with tassel and cord like those at the top.

## Lamp Shade.

A verr pretty and simple design. The six flaps or sections are cut out of white, glossy paper, and lined with a pale pink silk. The ferns are natural ones, pressed when young and green, and to licep then they should be pressed between bloting-paper. Fasten them to the paper with fine green sewing silk; then catch the lining to each section by a little fancy stitch at each scallop.

The top of the shade consists of two hexagons made of cardboard covered with pink silk and edged with lace. The flaps are fixed in between the two top hexagons. Care

must be talketi to have the opening mi hace lop large enough, else the heat from the ehimmey wi.l soon seroreh it.

Thiss shate can be mode very elfective with siputter work. Chre must be taken ta mmploy the colors for the sprattering as diry ms josssihle, sn as to prevent their runbing on the paper, and he enreful also mot to lay ome leaf nbove 1 he other, ns it womld interfere with the transparency - in fact it wanld lag advisable to arrange the work far spatter ou tissuc-pupur or swiss rather thum the glossy, stiff


## Pincushion, Embroidery.

选IKCULAR cushion covered with blue corded silk, edged ronnd wish a rinching and box-plaited frill of blue satin ribbon. The sewing on of the frill is hidden by a vandyked border of white thannel, in chaia, kootted and feather stitch. The flowers are embroikered with three shades of pink silk, and the sprny und tendrils with moss green nad blue silks and with gold thread. For setting in the toilet bottIe, measure the size round it, and of cardboard make a circle three inches high, and sew a botiom on it ; cover it with silk inside; then cut the center out of the cushion, set the box shape down in and overhand the edge of box and cushion, finishing with a ruching of ribbon. Fitl the cushion with bran, and add to the points of the embroidery silk and gilt balls.


## Case for Kitting Needles.

很 12 outlined with red silk cord or riblon. A small Qe32 oblong of thunel for needles may be placed on the inside of top flap. The lower thap is eubroidered in croms stitch, and the front can be ornammerd with a monogrma. The fastenings consist of buttons and loops of cord.

# KITCHEN <br> 。 <br>  

Dried and Candied Fruits. We will give the rule for candying aud dryfug cherries. The same process would be followed with other fruits. Curbied fruit is prepared until it has cooled the the syrup. It must then be taken out, washed in lukewarm water, and dried in the mouth of the oven. not too hard ; the syrup is then roturned to the fire and boiled math it reaches what confectfoners call the "blow:" that is known when, by dipping a skimmer in the boting syrup, and blowing through the holes, little sparkling bubbles are formed over them: the fruit is then put into it and boiled untll it ngaln reaches the "bow; "the preservfug kettle is talien from the fre; the skimmer is rublund agatnst the side of it uatil the sugar begins to " qrain"-that is to grow white; the fruit is theu dipped futhat part of the sugar, takon out with a fork, and drained on a wire grating over a pan; the fruit dries quiekly, and is then ready for use pr preservation by packing in boxes between layers of paper.
A. New Way to Make Currant Jelly.-The currants aro to be picked, washed and syruped in the usual way, aud the juice placed in a stone ol earthen vessel, and set away in a cool place in the cellar; in about twenty-four hours a considerable amount of froth will cover the surface, produced by fermentation, and this must be removed and the whole again strafued through the jelly bag; then au equal weight of powdered white sugar added; this is stirred constantly until entirely dissolved, and then put into jars, tied up tighly and then put away; at the end of another twenty-four hours a perfectly transparent jelly of the most satisfactory charactev will be formed, which will keep as long as if it had been cooked.

Currant Jelly.-Put the currants in astone jar and set them iu an iron pot, with sufficient water to covel them, without rusning in while boiling: after they are dowe, mash nad strain the juice from them; add one pound of white sugar to a pound of juice; but first put the sugar into the kettle with a little water, and let it boil to a very thick syrup; then add the juice, and let the whole boil very rapidly, aud without stirring, for twenty minutes.

Fruit Juices. - The juices of many kinds of fruits are so extremely delicate that they cannot be preserved by the ordinary methods of heating, 60 as to retain the favor, this being especially the case with raspberries and striwberries. To meet this difficulty, we are advised to take perfectly ripe, dry, clean raspberries, and to mash them in an earthen jar, with a wooden pestle, co as to obtafn a homogeneous mass. To this, five to ten per cent. of grape or cane sugar is to be added, and tho whole then allowed to stand, being stirred oceasionally. An alcoholie furmentation will before long take place, in the course of which the pectine will separate completely, leaving the perfectly clear juice, which will he found co retain all the pecultar aroma of the raspberry.

For preparing strawberries, two pounds of berries are to be selected, as directed for raspheries, and whecd in a largemouthed botlle without mashing, so as to till the bottle one half tu two thirds; two and a half pounds of finely pulverized sugar are to be added, and the whole shaken up frepuently at the ordiHary temperature, without heallug. The sugar will extract the moistare from the beries, and form a elear syrup, possessing all their flavor and odor, which may be separated by sfrafniug. This juice will keep yerfectly by the addition of one fleth of its bulk of alcohol.

Pickled Barberries.-Boll the brulsed berries of a few bunches fin Ealt and water; sirain and puta gill of the liquor to a quart of vinegar, wi it an ounce of sult, a quarter of a pound of loaf sugar, a quarter of an ounce of pounded ginger, and a litite sliced horseradish ; boil und strain it ; then pout it lhot ovet the bavherries, the finest hunches having bern prevtously selected and placed in jars: when culd, cover closely with a bander. They
may aiso be kept in a jar with a stroog brine of falt and water poumed over thes. When any seum is oluserved upon the surface, flour of the brine and add fresh.

Tomato Balad with Water Cress. -Tako cqual parts of peeled sliced tomatoes aud water cress, atud dresa cach ins a separate bowl with salt. white Ielper, a dush of calyenne, oil, and vinegar. Let the dressing reach luoroughly alt of the vegetablea, and after ench bowl las stoorl for five minutes mix them well together and let the combination sfaud for an few moments before serving. "The tomatoes being ratier flat and the eress slarp, ench sup" plles what the ofher needs. If pains are taken, the result is delicious.

A Good Way to use Cold Meat.-Take the remnants of any fresh ronsted meat and cut in thin alfees. Lay them in a dish with a litle plata bobled macearonf if you have it, and neason thoroughIy with pepper, salt, and a little walnut catsup. Fill a deep dish half fulf; add a very little flacly-clinpped onion, and pour over laif a can of tomatoes, or tomatoes sliced, having previously suturated the meat with stock orgravy. Cover with a thick crust of mashed potato, aud bake till llis is brown In a not too hot oven, but neither let it be too slow.

Baked Fish.-A fish weighing from four to six pounds is a good sizo to bake. It should be cooked whole to look well. Make a dressing of bread crumbs, butter, sale, and parsley; mix this with one egg. Fill the body, and lay in largo pan ; put across it some strips of salt pork to flavor it. Bake it half an hour. Baste frequently.

C-tfish Soup. Talse two large or four small white catfish, cut off the heads, and skin and clean them. Cut each in three parts. Put them in a pot, with a pound of lean bacon, a large onion cut ap, a handful of parsley chopped small, some pepper and salt. Pour in a sufficient quantity of water, and stew them until the fish are quite tender, but not broken. Beat the yollis of four fresh eggs, add to them a large spoonful of butter, two of fiour, and lualf a pint of rich milk. Make all these warm, thicken the soup. Take out the bacon, put some of your fish in the tureen, pour in the soup and serve it up.

Cucumber Catsup.-Grate large cucumbers before they begin to turn yellow; drain out the juice and put the pulp through a sieve to remove the large sceds; fill a bottle half full of the pulp, discarding the juice, and add the same quantity of ten pet cent. vinegar; cork tightly. When used add pepper and salt; salt killsthe vinegar if put in when made.

Chocolate Blanc-mange.-To one quart of stweet milk use one ounce of gelatine and one cup of granulated sugar; soak the gelatine in the milk for an hour, then putit on the fire until it is dissolved; beat the yolks of three eggs very light, and beat in with them four tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate; then mix alt together and put on the fire until it reaches the boiling point; stir it all tho time, or it is almost certain to bura; when it is cooked sufficiently let it get perfectly cool, then add the whites of the three eggs, beaten to a stiff frath, with two teaspoonfuls of vanilla. Set it in the refrigerator and eat cold with sweetened cream.

Stewed Pigeons.-Unless pigeons are quite young, they are better braised or stewed iu broth than cooked in any other manoer. Tie them in shape; place slices of bacon at the bottom of a stew[atr; lay in the pigeous side by side, all their breasts uppermost: add a sliced carrot, aut onion with a clove stuck in, n teaspoonlup of surar; some parsley, and pour over enough stock to cover them. Now put some thin sllees of bacon over the top of the pigeons; cover them as closely as possible, adding boiling stock when necessary. Let them simmer until they are very tender. Serve cach pigeon on a thin piece of buttered eoast, with a border of spinach.

Chocolate Pie.-Take four tablespronfuls of grated chocolate, one pint of boiling water, let it simmer for a few nifutes, then take the yolks of two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of corn-strreh, six tablespoonfuls of sugar. Stir this mixture together, and boil until thick, like boiled eustard. Make a crust as for lemou ple, hake it and then put in the cooked chocolate. Beat the whites of the two reges to astifi froth, beathig fu a tublespoonful of pulvertzed sugar; put this on the top of the ple and sot it in the oven to brown. Serve cold.

## Scientific.

Ammonia in Baking Powders.-The usen to which commorm anumonit an be properly put as a leavething agent Indicutc that this Pamiliuv Finlt is hereafter to perform an active part in the preparathon of our daty fomb. The eurbomate of ammonia is an oxceodingly volatile substance. I'men a
 fmmediately be convented into gas und pass off finto the air. Tho gas this formed is a compomind of sitrogen amd hydrogen. No residue to left from the ammonit. 'Thte \%ivos it its superionity as a leavenisig power over acoda ayd cream of tartar.

The Willow.-The Lancef calle attention to afact which is of considerable interest and inmportance from an medeal point of view-mamely, that the willow is an old remedy for fintemailent fevers. The remedy has recently been tried anew by an tudtan assistant-burgeon, Chetan Shah. Anong the lower classes of Cabul, and especinlly iy women, quinhe was fonmel to irritate the bowels, while the juice of fresh willow-heaves, largely diluted with water, mrely falfed to chre intermittent fever, and never caused irritation.

Water-cress has valuable mudicimal qualitics, and is excelfent incases of cezema.
A Correspondent who has had practical experichec of the nulsunce of rats, saye that catistic suda is the best and speediest method of gettinor rid of then

Weak soapsuds or aqua anmonin will clean bronze stathary or bronze ormaments in the the limes of which dust las collected.
Dangers of Aerated Waters, The Lumcet once more directs attention to the dangers of munufactured aerated waters. Ihe adration has of course no effect on the quality of the water, and, as the consmmer can not jugge for himself in the matter, he is exposed to most serious risk if, ns sometines happens, bad water has heen ised in the manufacture.
M. Pasteur is said to have taken the first step toward the discovery of a method fur the prevention of rabies by inoculation. He mentions the case of a dog in his possession which, after inoculation, mannfested the early symptoms of rabies, but then recovered, and is now proof against the disease; and he has three others which he neserts to be incapable of contracting the malady.


## [ <br> DIAMONDS S $=$ THOUGHT国|

Improvement ith the danghters will beat aid in the reformation of the me of this age.- Margurel frolle
A house is no home untess it contain fond and bire for the nind us welt my body.-loba.
My lusband mast be my anperior, for since both nature and the haws Givehim pre-embence, 1 should be ashamed of him if he did not In reality deserve it.-Madume Rowasd.
The disposition which cun bear trouble, wheth, while passing over the lesser annogances of tife, us unworthy to be meashred in life's whole sum, can get meet real anlietion steadily, struggle with it while resistance is possible; conquered, sit down patiently, to let the storms aweep over: and on their passing, if they pass, rise tip, and zo on its way, looking up to that region of hine calm which is naver long invisible to the pure of hear-this is the most blessed possession that any woman can have. Better thangold, better than beauty, or high fortumen, or prosperoma and satistied love.-Miss JHilock.

To grow old is quite natural ; being natural it is beatifal ; and if we grumble at it, we miss the lepgon and lose all the benaty--Friswell.
What makes a fire so pleasant is, I think, that it is a live thing in a dead room.-Sydney Smikit.
A deep, true love will lift a soul out of the Ehallows of selfanness and the mad of fleshliness when all other powers combined have falled to extricate it from the slough.-Rev. Heber Newton.
Man's deepest evil and his highest good are each in the love he bears a womans. It is his marring or his making forever. He marries her "for better, for worse," an infnite better, an inflnite worse.- /bid.

Life's hamony must have its discords ; but as in music pathos is tempered into pleasure by the pervading spirit of beauty, so are all life"s sorrows tempered by love. - George Henry Lewes.
Music is one of the most delightful and magniflcent presents that God has given us. Sitan is the inveterate enemy of music, for he knows that by its aid we drive away temptations and evil thoughts. He cannot make head against music.-Mantin Luther.
When two friends part they should lock up one another's secrets, suid change the keys.- Fellham.

Mrs, Jones," said a visitor, "Emma hus your features, but I think she's got her father's bair." - Oh, now I see," said dear little Emma; "it's because I've got papa's hair that he is bald on the top of his head.
"Susy, is your father at home?" said a bashful lover to his sweetheart, "I have something very important to say to him." "No, Clarence, papa is not at home, but I am. Couldn't yous say it to me just as well?" And he did, with perfect success.

Our minister used to say to sister Sal (and when she was yonng, she was a rael witch, a most an everlastin' sweet girl), "Sally," he used to say, "now's the time to larn, when you are young; store your mind well, dear ; and the fragrance will remain long after the rose has shed its leaves. The otter of roses is stronger than the rose, and a plaguy zight more valuable."-Sam slick (T. Hulibuton).
There are three companions with whom you should always keep on goud terms :-

Fibrt, your Wife.
Second, your Stomach.
Third, your Conscience.
A man should make life and nature happler to us, or he had better never been born. An old French verse runs in my translution :-

Some of your griefs you have cured. And the sharpest yon still have eurvived; But what torments of pain you endured From evils that never arrived!

## Emenom.

What makea Mra. Jones so popular: I'm sure shee'r very supuid. She cran hardly see beyond her nose," suid a lady to a friend, who roplled:
My denr, wharp-alghtedness in not what makes a person popular. It In what Mri. Jones doenx't wee that glvea her such popularity."


Dle dent.-On rou but, bad Boy, why do this on the sioboath :
Bad Boy. - Fier fish. Sms.
0. Gent, - But hainth Sunluat oan rot find nothing metter than forishl
B. Boy. - (lidumpherdly) J'ed sires, four fish:

Old Gent hivee um UT Aa Loote

REVIEW OF FASHIONS.-JULY

4$T$ was never more difficult to dress than now, when there is somnch to choose from, and such an apparently endless diversity of materials and designs for dresses and garments. Never was it more easy to make mistakes, for what one wonan can carry off successfully by the happy nccidents of figure and style, another will find transforms her sober propriety into hopeless curicature. It is not an economical season-rich fabrics, costly trimmings, more elegant laces than the serviceable Belgian and simple Limerick, take the load; and the majority do their best to follow. The result is not good, it has mo well defned purpose, it is unreasonable, and too mixed to be harmonious or satisfying, Of course, every one cannot wear very costly materials, but the fashionable tints and colors are not to be obtained in the cheaper ones, and so there is a frequent combination, which almost amounts to tho grotesque, both in color and fabric.

It cannot be too often repeated, that those who are limited in their amount of dress money should resolutely aroid fanciful strles, and high or striking colors and designs, and confine themselves to simple forms, and as much as possible to solid colors. It is true that most charm. ing results are to be obtained by the blending of delicate modern tints-by the harmonious combination of rich and artistic designs in fabric with exquisite lace and embroidery, also that the picturesque element is not only attractive in giving character and variety to dress, but often highly becoming-still it inust bn remembered that, delightful as it would be to gratify a cultivated taste in this way, an attempt at imitation is both cheapand vulgar, and utterly fails of its object. In dress, as in otleer things, it is best to only do what is within the compass of one's means and resources.

The black Surahs have had a great and deserved success this season; they are so conl, so soft, so durable, so comparatively inexpensive, that they have largely taken the pluce of "summer" silks aur of grenadines. The Suralis ure usually made up with lriltings on tho lower skirt, with a short shirred apron, and short drapery or kiltings at the back. The bodiee may the basque, or shirred waist with luelt, and the costume is completed by a ligh pelerine cape, or visite trimmed with lace. A very effective finish is arranged by using a basque Jike the "Aylmar" attaching to
it a slirt of deep black French lace, and bordering a pelerine cut high on the shoulder, with the sume, and arranging it as a very ftl] fall over the arms and above the lace skirt of the bascque at the back.

Drapery, as a rule, is short and high this season. Paniers are draped high and are laid close ; back drapery is fuller than last season, but manally high, unless formed of a succession of flounces which forms the entire back part of the skirt. Short dresses are almost universal, except for wrappers and evening wear, and young women wear their dresses sloort even in the evening, and especinlly for dances. There is much black and white euployed, both for day and evening, but especinlly for evening purposes, and those half toilettes which in the summer are so much more needed than in winter. A striped dress, for example, has a skirt of plaited twilled satin and mans' veiling, the folds laid so that only the satin shows plainly. The "Jersey" tunic worn with this skirt is of black stockingette, and the pelerine of plaiting arranged like the skict, and set into \& small yoke which fits the neck. Young, slender girls pro. duce a verg stylish effect by wearing, with a pretty skirt of black silk trimmed Surah, in white silk muslin waist, the belt encircled with black riblon, with loops at one side, and the puffed sleeves tied upon the shoulder and upon the arms with Surali ribbons to mutch. More elegant dresses are combinations of black brocade, satin or grenadine, with white satin or twilled silk, the latter covered with rufles of UIack lace. Another variation consists of black silk, Ottoman, or satin Surah made up as a bodice or basque, and trimmed with very wide black lace, which falls over a softly puffed skirt of nuns' velling, India, or silk muslin.

The pretty chintzes luye been made up largely for sum. mer wenr in the country, and trimmed with fine torchon. which is found to be so durable and, ulso, more effective than lighter laces upon colored cottons. They are made in varjous styles, but in mone more effectively than walking skirt trimmed with two kilted flounces, and the "Jersey" tunic. For young girls the " Leonora" design is often fot. lowed, while the "Tantle ${ }^{34}$ polonase, and one kilting (deep) upon the gkirt, is lijed by many ladios who consider the "Jersey" tunic too vouthful for them.

The tallor-made dresses muintain their supremacy for dravoling and all useftal purposes. The pluin woolen cos-
tume has, indeed, become an institution which nothiug cau displace, and ull that is needed is, that it shall be well made in the neat, close-fitting forms which are alone adnpted to solid, sober materials. A very pretty basque for a tallor-made dress is the "Fleta;" and it looks well over a skirt with drapery and draped apron, rather than entirely phain lengthwise plaits or kiltings. The fashion of last yeur of using figured or checked materials for the skirt, and pluin for the basque or jacket, is still retained, but is principally adopted by young girls; and is seen in the large cherked and plaided summer silks as well as in woolens, as formerly. The favorite mode is to choose a plaid in which there is some slight preponderance of a dark or bright color, or a new shade, such as raspberry, or strawberry red, and select that for the jacket, in satine or silk; as house and seaside costumes these rather striking comhinations are very effective.

## Paris Fashions.

Paitis, May 20th, 1883.
Dear Demorest. -The opening of the Salore in May is always one of the events signaled by a display of the latest creations of millinery and dressmaking skill, and all the world of Paris goes to see and be seen, either on the first duy of the exhibition, or on the Fridays during the entire exposition.

Eleggantes, who have little to do save to " kill time" as best they may, are to be seen at the Salon in toilets of such extravagance that old residents of Paris say the boasted grandeur of the Empire paled before these gorgeously-arrayed representatives of the modern Republic, and they predict the speedy overthrow of a régime that countenances such elaborate toilets. But the wearers of these costumes serenely pursue their way and strive to outdo each other in the origiaality or grotesqueness of the designs.
A pale blonde appeared in a costume of all the shades of crushed strawberry. The short skirt was composed of satin faille of the palest shade, made quite plain, with an apron, of the darkest shade of strawberry, of lace, over which were strewn struwberry leaves wrought in coarse silk floss in every shade of green; a long habit-coat, of the darkest shade, was cut very slort in front, forming two points, and so short on the hips that it scarcely concealed the band of the skirt, thence it descended to the bottom of the skirt in full, atural folds at the buck, the deep plaits being laid underneath so as to give the plainest effect possible at the waist line; a lining of pale satin faille was puffed, in the most intricate manner, inside the skirt of the habit-basque; the sleeves were laid in fine side-plaits from the shoulder to the elbow, and were composed of the satia faille, shaded from the crimson of the heart of the strawberry to the pale flush of the fruit shining through Hakes of creans; at the right side of the skirt there were uhout twenty long loops and ends of velvet ribbon, satin-faced, each loop being of a different shade of color; nt the left side there was a lurge cluster of artificial strubherries, nestling umong immense leaves, which were laid upon a foundation of the velvet rib. I) m cut in points. The hat worn with this costurne was of wicker gilt bruids, a close capose form, with a border of pate pink Valenciennes lace placed vary full around the fuce; the small artificial berries were gracefully intermingled with the follige forming the crown, und the Btrings, of narmow velvet satin-faced ribhon, were tind in a quantity of loops directly belind the right ear. Black fins. inhed-tis gloves, embroidered on the buek in prate pink. reached to the ellow slewves, and wore comploted by a full ruche of valvet ribbon with fenthered edges.
A. young tourist, of some nixteen summers, wasattired in an electric-blue cachemire costume. The lowner skirt wab trinandec wilk tiree rown of No. 5 velvat ritbbon of the same shande, Eund tho uplere skirt was, apimently, a daplicate of the lowo one, gund was cuught up high at the right side, far back of the lup, inder endless loops of the vel vet, ; while the left akd was raised slightly, only so as to produce he effect of how. iug beest liftud by the hawa unal allawed to fall naturatly, but latal cauglit, in a pin in descending. Both skirts were gathered very full neross the back and formed all the tournure necessary to give a gruceful curve to the short skirt of the shirrect blouse-waist, which, was eonflned with a belf of the velvet tied in loops at the left side, where at pretip Marguerife retieule of cuchemire, sutin lined, was suspended. An Amazon lat of bloce straw, adorned with one long absi five short blue ostrich feathers, and Deat gloves of pults lemon color completed this simple trilet.

A fashionable beauty, whoge fortrait hanges uron the walls of the Salon, posed before it, the centre of wh adiniring group, cladinashort costume of écra Ottoman, hand-wrought in golden pansies of immense size, the centre of rach pansy being made to represent the face of a hideous poorlle wronght in brown, black and gray. The skirt had a plain apron front, with numberless narrow ruffes of satin and lace overlying each other underneath the lower edge ; the sides were formen of hollow plait, six inches wide across the face, and at the back of ench plait Ecru lace rommed aseries of cascades from the waist to the hem; the back was a mass of irregular drapery, so arranged as to display the hand-wroughz pansies: the corsage was cut square in the reck and round at the waist, a half-girdle of golden velvet forming a finish at the bottom and serving to display an antique square buckle of silver studded with brilliunts; a full, high chemisette of white mull filled in tlie neck, and was elasped abont the throat with a broad band of antique silver links, above which rose a full fraise of inch-wide old Malines lace : the elosefitting elbow sleeves were put in high and full at the shoulders and finished at the elbows with frills of luce corresponding to that worn in the neck. The capote was consposed of a black velfet crown haid in loose plaits, and three frills of the old lace fell softly over the dark, waved hair of the weurer ; three golden tips of marabout plumage were fastened at the right side under a full rosette of golden velvet. Long Fedorw gloves of black finished-kirh, with the crest of the wearer wrought in gold near the top. gave the final touch of elegance to this costume.

Were I to uttempt a description of all the elsgant, novel, or remarkable costumes on view, my letter would have to extend far beyond its ordinary limits. Models are as varied, indeed, as the tastes of those who wear them, yet there is a certain uniformity extending through all varieties by which an observer may sec at a glance whether the costume is the " last creation " of the modiste or an indifference of several models assimilated by un inesperienced manipulator. For instance, rather phain skirts are always sem in unison with the blouse corsage, or the slighty draped polonaise, wherems the reft-corsage uny he appropriately worn with a very elaborately plaited lower skirt and voluminously draped overskirt.

French ladies who find it neressary to practice monomy Thive two corsuges made for tho same costume, le it enther wool or a richer fabric. The corsage of the sume material as tho costhme is quito dressy, [minted, puffel, stashed, ur gat. nished with phssmenterie or lave ; the other is more if a cont busque made of Jersey goods, matching im color, und is used for the less dressy wochsions, while the wher is reserver For clurch, coremonious ralls, the racos, or the mitem. For dinner, evening, anifull drest oncamions this custom is also creeping into favor, a low-cut botlee ami a high nar often lesing mule of the sume fabrle, or if two or unre febrics of
colors are employed, the low bodice is made of the one nnt thw high bodice of the other. An attachable train, combining all the colors, shades, or fabries, or made of one only, is ulways arranged with these dual costumes.

In extremely fashiounble circles, however, an evening or ceremonious costumes must be arranged with a Princess train, and the coisnge may be high, V slaped, suurre, or meeting at the throat and open in a species of triangle bows on the brenst. Absolutely low-out corsnges are not strictly enforced in Paris; they may or may not be worn, as suits indiridual taste.

This brings ne to the topic of all fashionable gossip, the marriage of Mademoiselle Beatrice Rothschild, which is to take place in June, just aftev the Grand Prit. 'Ihe bride is the only remaining daughter of the Baron Alphonso Fothschild, and the groom is a Russian, snid to be of quite a patermal appearance in comparison with the lady, who is scarcely out of her teens. Every day, sinco the anmouncement of the engagement, the happy pair drive together under the matronly eye of the lady who has superintended the education of both the Buron"s daughters. Each day the expectant groom sends choicest flowers to the lady, each day she meets him arrayed in a new costume of becoming simplicity and elegance, her fair shoulders and well moulded arms exposed to view, her darl, abundant hair dressed as becomes one emancipated from the school-room and soon to assume the rolle of mistress of her own lousehold.

By the way, I may just whisper that tlie bridal dress is to be of white sutin, so simply made that its extreme cost is not to exceed $\$ 400$. The veil is to be of old point, and will cost零, 000, but this is looked upon as a probable heirloom, and the Baroness has consented to what she would otherwise deem extravagance.

The robe for the contract will be of the palest shade of crushed strawberry, but at this moment the material has not yet been decided upon, neither is the trousseau yet commenced, but it is anticipated that it will correspond in quantity and quality with that of the sister of the bride who was married six or seven years ago. Notwithstanding the difficulty of getting a "card" for this proposed wediling, I hope to see it all, and give your readers a faithful account of it in my next.
M. T. 즈.

## Illustrated Designs.

MONG the illustrated desigas for the present month will be found the "Fontenoy" costume, a suitable model for figured foulard, or brocaded grenadine, combined with plain Surak for the plaitings. The pattern consists really of a basque upon which the drapery is mounted, so as to give the effect of a polonaise, and a slirirt, walk. ing length, trimmed with a full drapery above a deep, shirred puff. The front of the basque is outlined with folds of Surah, or the plain material used for the plaitings, whatever that is. The model is very suitable for soft checked or striped summer silk, for pongee, nuns' veiling, or any softly draping fabric which does not require washing, but we do not advise it for cottons or linens.
The "Brenda" has several elements of novelty. The ahort apron, basque, and drapery at the back, form a tunic above the skirt, which has all the effect of a "princess," and is very graceful as well as simple in its arrangement. The design is adapted to soft summer wools, nuns' veilings, and gauze fannels. It is made up in gray, with black velvet ribbon upon the flounces, and in navy blue, with lines of stitching. It is a useful model for the seaside, und also for short trips, when something between a cotton and thin summer silk is needed.

The "T'renna" is suitable for either wool or cotton, and particularly adapfed to embroidered dresses, whether of batiste, cambric, cashmere, or giugham. It may also be used for embroidered pongee, and if marle in a pretty chintz, with needlework ruffes, will look almost exactly as in the illustration. It is a very simple design, consisting only of a skirt with two rufled Hounces, a short draped apron, and a lussque, which extends into a pulonuise at the backe.

The "Clayton" walking skirt is stylishly made up in a combination of soft Surah with liowered grenadine, over twilled foulard; the figured fubric being used for the long over-skirt, the plain for the plaitinga and paniers. The figured is also employed for the basque, for which the "Aylmar" was used in the instance described.

The "Loma" over-skirt is a style very much ndmired by many persons, and which never really goes out of fashion. It is becoming to tall women, is easily adjusted, does not require much trimming, and takes on irregular and graceful lines, which are artistic, and not distarbing.

The two lasques given are both very pretty. The "Fleta" is perfectly plain, well adapted to the best class of all-wool materinls, to fine cloth, to velvet, and other solid and handsone fabrics. The lenf forms in which it is cut out are more graceful than the squares and turreted edges, which have recently been employed, and are becoming to somewhat full figures, who find the plain outlines of the "tailor"-made dresses-not necessarily made by tailors-so well suited to their requirements. The "Ermen" is less strict in its demands. It is a model specially intended for honse-wear, and may be made in any pretty tinted or bright colored flannel, with plaited silk front, or in satine, with silk muslin front, or any other combination, or, in fact, in no combination, but with a plaited front of the same as the body, and a flat trimming, as illustrated, of antique lace.
'The "Watteau" house dress will win the hearts of tasteful housewives who want a neat companion design to the " house-keeping dress," and will find in this a suitable model for prints, satines, figured wools, or pretty "afternoon" lawns-the country, thank leaven, still has its afternoons. It will also be found an equally good style for antumn cash. meres, nad all wools in gray or wine color.

The "Arundel" mantelet is one of the latest and most stylish designs in elegant summer wraps. It has long plaited tabs, a short back, plaited so as to acljust itself to bouffant drapery, and is cut so that the shoulder pieces form the most graceful of sleeves. The lace and passementerie trimming impart style and the necessary finish to the distinction of the design.

## The Tourist's Veil.

ay
NoEILS are now very litlle used except by tourists, and, therefore, the choice has very much diminished, manuffacture not being stimulated in the direction of novelty. A few ladies still risk their eyesight by buying and wearing an occasional strip of lace dotted with beads or chenille; but the majority have their faces uncovered, except when subjected to more than the ordinary amount of heat, or dirt, or wind, and then they take a long strip of gauze which they place over the brim of the bonnet, cross behind and knot on the shoulder.

The knotted bilk Handkebchiek is as much used as ever. It is now produced in soft Chinn silk in all the art shacles, and serves in the country as sufficient finish to a morning dress of ginghami, or satine.

## Shade Hats.

AKGF garden hats, and that class of summer headgear designed specially for protection from an hnrelenting summer sun, seems likely to mequire and retain u claaracter of their nwa. For ono thing, the reguirements are always the same, and diay are of an foformal and unconventional character. So long ns a "shacke" lut dress slude the face, and make a picturespue objed in the landscape, it does not muke much difference whother the hrnid is fine or coarse, the crown high or low. "lhere is it sense of fitness, however, in making it as light-looking as possilule, and the trimmings of white lace non India muslin, there fore, which have been in vogue for severnl years past, aided by chrysnuthemums, or yellow fiold towers, such as intustard, cowslips, or buttercups, lave at least seemed highly appropriate, and suggested refnement without any rreat cost. But the fashionable shade Inats of this season, the large Leghorms and basket straws, have dropped the sinnplicity of muslin, and ignore the huttercups; they have restored the white plumes, the black velvet ribhon, nul the pink roses, and make the shade hat as costly nod elegant as if it were a dress bonnet. Of course they can be worn for finer and more formal purposes than the simple muslin trimmed hats ; but they cannot be used so conveniently, and are a source of anxjety in case of a sudden shover; while, in the first instance, of "tie" would make the most saturated hat as good again as new. Still, nothing can dislodge tho coarse straw hat, with its muslin and flower trimming ; it is protty, and cheap, easily remodeled, and universally becoming ; and while it will do for some ladies, to whom money is no object, to indulge in country reminiscences of Versailles, and the court of the Grand Monarch, yet, to the majority, sumpuer is a season of release from a too burdensome en= vironment, and the less difficult summer requirements are made the better.

Pretry dresges for girls are of gray-blue lawn with fichus to match; the whole trimmed with white lace, and accompanied by hats trimmed with white muslin, and yellow buttercups. A bunch of buttercups will, of course, be carried at the belt.


Fteta Basque, - A plain but stylish basque, with a simulated vest. It is tight-fitting, with two darts in each side in front, sille gores under the arms, sirde forms rounding to the armholes, and a seam down the middle of the lack. Close sleeves and a narrow strajght collar complete the design, which is adapted for uny class of dress goods, und is espectially effective with the veat made of a different monurial from the bustue. Price of patteras, twenty five cents euch size.


Erenda Costime. An oxtremely novel design, composed of a gored walking skirt trimmed with four sideplaited founces; and a basique to which is attrached an apon front and a buck drapery that is looped in a very unlque manner. The waist is fitted with the usual number of darts in front, side gores under the arms, side forms rounding to the armholes, and a seann down the midde of the back This desigr is suitable for all but the heaviest varieties of dress goods, the trimming to be cliosen to correspond. Pricu of patterns, thirty cents eacli size.

## The Bonnet of the Seascn.

$T$ is hard to say which or what is the bonnet of the season; but the general average seems to be best struck by a black, or red straw, rather small, with an upright brim and cap-shaped crown. This may be, and usually is trimmed with velvet, or satin Sural to match, and with a contrasting color in an aigrette-like bunch of feathors or towers, which, however, is not set very high, but fills up a space against the brim, with very good effect. A red straw looks well trimmed with velvet, and red, white, and black currants. The striugs are of harrow velvet, and are duplicated in satin, but do not contrast in color. A brown straw trimmed with brown satin is enriched by a beautiful bunch of horse-chestnuts, pods, and blassom; the former simulated in brown satin. A gold straw is 1 rimmed with ruby velvet and gold embroidered lace; and a softer little bonnet is of cream luce in waves encircled hy a wreath of wood violets. A great many black chips are trimued with black velvet and white daisies, or chrysumhemams ; others with white lace only. nutl long gold needles of pins, the hater laving small heads.

The hats are very larga, sind show every variety of strle and color: but the white or bhek are still the mist effective, Hithougls the pale ecru, furned up with reblet, amil trimmed with long outrich fenthers of the same slade, an considered highly distinguished. lauge ganten hats are made ontirely of white muslins, shirrol, and trimmel with Ince, und lilies of the valley. Onlures ame of the movimflower braids, and are trimued with sharfo of whito mustin knothed nbout the ernwn, howed amil fasienam down ou as the give them a droop, with long pins.

## Summer Woolen Materials.

(a) Gi) EeSS lightful of dress materinls, lovely to weur, and very durnble. They are, too, not only good, and comparatively inexpensive, but they have a snnitary value in the touch of warmblh which is a defence against chill, and in the softness and ense of wearing, which soothes tired nerves, or at least does not add to the sources of disquiet, andirritation (anless indeed the materinl is spoiled in the making). raking it for granted, however, that our readers know how to select good patterns, and that those of them who do not muke their own dresses choose intelligent, well-informed dress-
makers, the pretty summer woolens can be nothing but a source of pleasure. In solid colors, the fine camels'-hair and armures nre perhaps the most available; the mins* veiling, which is really only a lighter quality of the oldfushioned "all wool delaine," requiriog too mnch plaiting and trimming to relieve its insipidity to be wirlely available; but the nuns' veilings with the new and tapestried designs, which look like woolen madrass muslin, are very distinctive, and particularly good und pretty for over-dresses, with silk skirt, and also skirts of the plain material with two kilted flounces. There is nothing new under the sun, but certainly they are the most novel-looking of summer inexpensive costumes, and well adapted for morning wear at the seaside, und at summer resorts.


COIFFURES A LA MODE.


## Fontenoy Costume.

裉HE full drapary on the front, the graduated puff, and the moderately bouffant arrangement of the back render this design, the "Fontenoy", esperially desirable for summer fabrics. It is hero represented made in black brocaded grenadine combined with black satin Ithadames, the latter forming the plaitings on the botton of the skirt and the panier plaits on the basque, nnd the grenaline the remainder of the skirt. While the front represents a deep pointed basque over a trimmed skirt, the drapery at the back is disposed to give a polonaise affect, being sewed to the basque in a line with the rpper edge of tho panier drapery, and falling thence in graceful folds nearly to the bottom of the skirt. A full ruche of hack Spanish lace, the pattern outlined with gold threal, encircles the throat, and is continued en jabot to the top of the hust. The lonnet is made of the same kind of lace arranged in frills; a clustor of bright yellow roses ormaments the right side, and two pairs of narrow strings, one of black volvet and the ather of yellow satin ribhon, are tied at the right side. 'Jhe parasol io be carried with this toilet is of yellow satin, entirely cow
ered wirh rultes of black Spanish Ince, uud having a large bow of yellow satin ribhon the thep Price of patterns, thirty cents mach size.

Tife Competitive Exhinition of the Rational Dress Association, in London, offers silver and bronze medals, with prizes from five pounds to fifty, for the successful invention of models of dresses, combining.

1. Frectom of movement.
2. Absence of pressure over any part of the borly.
3. Not more weight than is necessary to warmih, aud both evenly distributed.
4. (trace and beaty combined with comport and monvenience.
5. Not departing too conspicnonsly from the ordi. nary dress of the time.

A charmana new fabric is brought out as cashmerp gauze. It is firmer than mull, but all silk, and is usen for draping over silk, or satin. The patterns are palm leaves, and others suggestive of shawl designs, and it is accompanied by lace the grount color and all sills for trimmings. It is expensive and but few patterns have been imported.

Tine tonder of a recent bride was enriched by three strings of Oriental pearls, the gift of the bridegroom, These were fastened round her neck by two immense diamond and sapphire clasps, presented by her two brothers, while the veil of old point lace was attached to her dress at the shoniders by enormous diamond aigrettes.

Coacining parasols are of red, blue or cream sills, with bamboo landles, and very gay ones are striped in the same colors.

Bmidesmaids' dresses are now often made of tinted silk mull-ecra, yellow, pale-blue, or cream, each one different, but all trimmed with white lace.-and accompanied by a bouquet of favorite white flowers, lilies of the valley, roses, or white lilac.

Very pretty new faxs are leaf-shaped, veined and shaded in natural tints, with natural wood sticks.

Summer monnets are fashionable trimmed with the linen canvas riblom, will a gilt cord on each edge. It combines well with dark velvet ribbons

## Street Garments.

8HE street garments of the present season are small. but rich, and exceedingly graceful. The solid styles are usually of thick. Satin-finished Ottoman silk, short upon the back, but with leaf-shaped ends in frobt, and mugniticent fioish of twisted chenille fringe. Other styles have $a$ basque finish. and trimming of handsome thread lace, and passomenterie. The lace ave all-lace, that is, body part, and trimming. The hater is somerimes arranged in a finl donhle fall upou the shoulder, and of double Hounce below the strip that constitutes the gambont proper. In the small summer garments there is an infinite variety in lawe metted clernille, netted silk with jut, lace rembroidened with beads: and the richer real lace, which is seltom ormamented in this way. The simplest of all the small met-itmor garments is the cape, ame this is so conventent that is will uot be cosily relinguisherd. At prosemt it is ulmast matrmant fitu ludies but possests one or more in bhek chemilte, or later, and
 partioularly adapteal to giugham, and worlen dewens fios young girls.


No. 1.-Gentleman's ring of solid gold, set with a pure white stone sunk so as ta show only the upper surface. The ring is a flat band raised at the top to form a sq̧ure box, where the stone is set with a patent foil back, greatly increasing the natural brilliancy and giving it all the appearance of a fine. genuime diamond. Price, 85.25.
No. 2.-Srpent ring for a gentleman. The circlet is solid gold, representing a coiled serpent with ruby eyes, holding in its moutla a large white stone set in dianond mounting, with patent foil back which greatly enhances its beauty and gives it the fire of a pure white diamond. Price, $\$ 5$.
No. 3.-An elegant bracelet of highly polished "rolled" gold. The circlet is of heavy tubular wire, closing at the side with hinge and clasp, the ends overlapping on the outside of the arm, and finished with elaborate filigree ormaments. The center is set with a stone in a flower of frosted gold on a plaque of polished gold, encircled by a raised rim highly polished, und a cable surrounding the whole ornament. Price, 6.50 per pair.
No. 4.-This beautiful finger-ring is of solid gold, set with a large white stone in a low setting. The ring is a grooved circle with raised shank, and the stone is set with a patent foil back which gives it a much-increased brilliancy aud the showy effect of a genuine diamond. Price, $\$ 5.75$.
No. 5.-This stylish bracelet is of henvy tubular wire in "rolled" gold, the ends overlapping on the outside of the arm, and between them two inclined crescents of engraved and polisherl gold supporting a small Hower in the center set with a single ruby. The bracelet opens at the side with a hinge and clasp, and has rings for gutrd clains. Price, $\$ 8.50$ per pair.
No. 6.-A dainty finger-ring, representing a clover leaf of gold set with three stones, two pure white and milliant, und one a garnet contrasting beautifully with the others, which are set with patent foil backs, giving then all the light of genuine diamonds. The ring is of pure gold, divided into a triple baud, now prettily engravel around the setting. Price, \$4. 25.

No. 7.-Au exquisite bracelet of " rollem " pold, composed entirely of hammered gold heads, in bangle styles, with overpussing ends opening with a spring to slip ensily over the arm. The beads wheh terminato each rind of the bracelet are considerably lirger than the others. Price, 87.50 pur palir.

No. 8. Solid gold ring, suitable vither for July or gontleaum. It is a flat circlet set acroses the top with three larils. iant white stones ja diamond selting, with fratent foil batio whieh gives them the luater of granime dinmonals. Ther
stones are sunk in a box-shaped setting, and the ring is finely engraved at the shanks. Price, 事节.

All of these goods are of the best quality of material and workmanship, and many of the "rolled " gold designs are fac-similes of those mude in solid gold.

When ordering finger-rings the measure of the finger should be sent. The best way to obtain it is to put a fine wire round the finger and twist the ends the required size, being careful to leave room enough for the ring to slip over the joints of the finger easily. By sending us the wire ring thus procured, for a measure, aring that will fit aecurately can nlways be obtained.

The bracelets can only be furnished in pairs, not singly.


Whtenu IIonse Dress. This stylish and practical model is a short princess dress, with a doulle" Whteau phit at the back imparting a graceful fullness to the skirt. The dress is tight fitting, with the nsuat number of darts in front, a deep dart tuken out uurler abeh arm site forms rounding to the amblogles, and a seam down the uidder of the hack. A round collar ami tumashack cuffs complete the alesign, which is adnpted to muy class of materials, inclading washuthe goods. The shitr may let trimmet with a pathered thancer, as iblustrutal, or in uny other suitable



Fici: 2.-The " 'Tremma' enst.ume, made in orgundio lunving Afitwhecolored ground on whiclt is a clesign of thistles in phla pink and blue. "Tloe trimanimis is Swiss enubroidery in of faisy putterr, which erlges the flommees, the dretjeal spron ound the front of the lusigue; the buck of the detsign forming ot prolramase with graceftal draphery turned tuder at the lower erlges and attached to the slant. A long bennf of black Spanish lace is tied at the himont. and fastened at the waist with th eluster of pinle and red roses: and the fort; which has a low crown and th lorosel brim turned up at une side, is made of Sputh. ist luce, trimumed with piate norl ped roses und a low of blurlk velvet ribbon. The gloves ure of pale bluesilk, in "Jarscy" witle. Price of costume pattern, ihirty cestos $[$ "acll size.

WILILOW WICKER HATE are worn at the sea-side for bonting, driving and the promenade.
 mppear on 1 lae handlus af purasols und are lopatifully carvoal,

Instesd of brneelets, burmo ribbons matching the chiti color in the costunce, are tied around the wrists.

A IUETTY CONCEITM inchilrlren"s parasols is a Kate freenaway design, printed an Suruls or foulard, portrusing the games of a party of lively youngsters. A nowel design on a percale, is almout lualf or tiree fourth ind: ligh figures playing at tomnis, fut standing without regularity or regard to numbers, and intenty watehing for a chunce to strike.

## Summer Costumes.

Fig. 1.-The "Ermen" basque, a back riew of which is illustrated elsewhere, the "Lorna" overskirt, anrl a short, gored skirt are combined to form this stylish and practical costume, which is made of plain, clark hlue satine, and satine with a ground of the same color on which large disks, of a darker blue shading to a lighter on one cage, are shown. The figured material composes the back and sides of the basque, which is completed by a plated vest of phain satime. and the entire overskirt, which is draped in a simple but especially graceful manner at the lack. The skirt is linislacd at the bottom by a flounce of phain satime, arranged in triple: box-pluts, and the oweskirt mma hasque are trimued with white enbroidery in a guipure dosign. lows of bure sutin ribtoon are at the throat and waist, and ormament the red satin parasol The hat is a full turhan crown of thes plain satise, trimoned with frills of Orientul lace, bid a luw of hue satin ribhoms in several shades. 'Tan-colored glovas basque patterns, I wenty-dive econts emeh size. Osernkirt put-


## Summer Wraps.

8NE of the latest style of ulster gives the effect of a suit, but the only object in improving it inthis why is to make it rake the phace of aswit ; which it manot do, for in that case it reases to be itgelf, and beromes something efsco. The objection to it lies in this: that massing more folds ubove the draperies of the dress incrouses the wright without ulding anything to the use or the lnomuty for an ulster is not intended to lo betatiful, und in summer. partic= ularly, retulure: to be as light us possible: Tha Alust clask in
 The luck, is perlaps the most desimble summer wrup. It Whes not crosh the sleques of the dows like the tight binting
 chothof light woight, in thark limen, or in sususuer silk, swall






## A Beautiful Mrousseau.

N elegrant troussonil mude recently for a lady still young and handsome, lut who is taking her second hushand, was remarkable for the exifuisite taste and refinement of its materials and workmanship. The bridal dress was of crenn white satin with long truin, and drapery dman umler an immense rosette to one side. The bodice hat very long points, fiont and buck; the sleeves high prifts which extended up over the sliondders und were caught to one sicle uncler miniature bows like the one on the skirt. A small ontstanding collur, made of fine folds and supporting a thick triple ruff of crepe pluitings and lace, finished the dress at the thmoat. The higli, puffed sleeve, the deeply pointed bodice, und the side effects of the drapery were conspicnous in several dresses, notaluly one of black satin, nuother of pale blue moire antique, and still another of dark green velvet. 'The moming dresses were all of real Iudia mustin, with belted waists and trimming of Mechlin tace; the wrappers were of axtuisite tints in caslmmere, with wide real-lace jabots and narrow ribhon ran in its edge ; and there were also severna in mall, trimnied with ribbons and a profusion of beautiful lace. A charming afternoon dress was of pink satin Surnh, made in soft puffs covered with Oriental lace, und gathered waist, with guimpe very daintily tucked. Another was of white cashmere and satin, with half front of satin covered with marrow rattes of white lace, and soft puif of cashmere above, sicle ponels of satin and short drapery nt the bacic of cashanere. The traveling dress was of clanngeable Louisine, with bonmet to match, und duster also of Louisine. There were shoes, and half a dozen puirs of silk hose to match every dress; parasols for use with every dress; fans, and bonnets, or large lats; some of the hats were of immense size, but these all white, or all black. The underwear was fine French batiste, made in clusters of the finest tucks, and trimmed with wide, lovely torchon, or Valenciennes lace. There were skirts with Houncing half a yard in depth of fino needle-work, or ruffing of cleep lnce headed with insertions, witl clusters of fiae tucks between. Among the gifts was a back comb, made from an historic design. of cighteen carat gald.


Arundel Mantelet.- Unique and elegant in design, this stylish wrap is cut with short kacque fronts, to which long plaited tabs are added to complete the length, open mantilla sleeves or shoulder pisces fulling gracefully over the outside of the arm, and a narrow lack fitted to the fig. ure by a curved seam down the middle and laid in full box-
plaits below the waist. Any of the goods usually selected for demi-sataon of summer wraps, Surah, Ottoman siLk, cashmere, Sicilicnne, grewadine, and many varieties of dreas goods, may be employed for this garment, and it may be trimmed as illustrated, witl lace and passementerie, or in any other uppropriate style, sccording to taste. Patterns in two sizes, mediam and large. Price, twenty-five cents each.


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des
sigOR various summer fabrics, especially foulard, summer silks and the lovely satines, this design, the "Ermen," is especially suitable. It admits of an effective combination of materinls, the front being completed by a plaited vest, which can lee nade of a different fahric; and theribon sush, proceeding from the side seams and tied in frout, makes it especially becoming to slender figures. A front view of this stylish design is shown on Fig. 1 of the plate of "Summer Costumes," It is here represented made in fine satine with an ecruground, on which are strewn tulips in yellow and red, to complete a costume made in the same material combined with plain red satine. The trimming is Trish point embroidery of an feru tim, and bows and sash of red velvet ribbon. Price of paterns, twenty-five cents each size.


## Black Chip Bonnets．

笣淢HERE is a faskionable ruge for black chip bonmets this senson，which are not all black． The shape is a atylish and begoming poke， and the interior of the brim as lined with al color， not in aille or antin，but with thin braided Tusean or Leghorn straw，so that it looks as if the chip were black on one side and pate yellow，or，perhaps， strawberry tinted，on the other．For trimming there is only a group of fenthers the color of the lining， and in double velvet riblon placed across the back． and fastened with small gold－headed pins．

Next to these，perhaps，the lace bonnets are the most distinguished，the chief being black，and ficelle colored．The erowns of these consist of spotted lace over silk，the brims of gathered rows upon a thin foundation．The garniture is tulips，in striped satin， or large French cherries，or bunches of small fruits in different stages of growih，and with leaves and blossoms．Some crowns differ in being formed of plaited gilt，or silver straw，with ficelle lace larims， nid upon these are employed the small gilt porm－ pon aud other ornaments which constitute a fea－

Clayton Walking skirt．－A stylish and novel design． arranged with a short gored skirt trimmed with fine plait－ ings，over which is a long overskirt short in the back and dis－ posed in a triple box－plait，which is surmounted by paniers and a bouffant back drapery．The model is suitable for all but the thinnest and heaviest of materials，and is well adapted for a combination of fabrics，as illustrated．The trimming can be selected to correspond with material chosen．This design combines nicely with the＂Fleta＂basque illustrated elsewhere．Price of patterns，thirty cents．

## Yachting Costumes．

㯮剧HE new yachting costumes show a decided tendency toward a return to the blouse styles．Some very pretty ones have been made of navy blue and dark green flamel，with blouse waists over kilted skirts，and very deep sailor collars embroidered in the corners with em－ blematic devices in strawberry or terra－cotta red．Others are trimmed with many rows of very narrow cream or pale gold braid，the front of the skirt having lengtliwise rows （five or seven）forming three broad bands to match．The most expensive blouse dresses are mounted with écru kid． cut out in designsand appliqued on the collar and cuffs with embroidery stitch．
Braided jacket dresses are used somewhat for yachting purposes，but they are heavy，and not so soft or adaptable as the blouse costumes．They consist of a skirt attached to a lining waist，faced in front with braided cloth to form a vest，and having a small braided standing collar．With this is worn a jacket，braided heavily，which completes the suit． The interior collar and cuffs are of striped cambric．The jacket of the skirt is half－fitting，and has pockets．＂Tailor－ made＂suits，that is，close－fitting suits，especinlly in the skin－tight shapes that are at present in fashion，ure not desira． ble for yachting purposes；and they lack ease and freedom． For the same reason the close－cut ulster is not desirable，any more than the circular wrap，which embarrasses movennent． The best covering is a lady＇s Mackintosh，of India－rubber cloth．lined with thin flannel ；asort of long puletot which can be buttoned，with loose sleeves．

Verty diessy follests for young and middle－aged ladies are made of black China crape，nnd triamed with French or Spanish lace，nad velvet ribhon hows．

## ure of the season＇s decorations．

Tife narhow canvas mimbons have been revived，seen many years ago，when velvet riblons were used．The two are put together exactly as they were＂in the old time．＂

Beetles in colored silver are the rage，and as they are sold in coarse imitations for fifteen cents each，they possess the merit of being within the reach of almost every one．

Graduating deesses of white India muslin are cut walk－ ing length，the skirt trimned with two flounces，the apron short，shirred and trimmed with lace，－the drapery short，－ and the $V$－shaped bodice shirred，and belted in with white moiré，or satin Surah ribbon，twelve inches wide at the back －but made up into folds for the waist ；sleeves half long， shirred，puffed，or plain，with lace ruffles．

Fine under－wear is cut square，made of French batiste，and trimmed with handsone real torchon，or Valenciennes lace，arrayed in full jabots，or in clusters of plaits，round the neck and down the front of the night． dresses，which are further enriched with insertions and tiuted satin ribbons．

Black ameradine dresses are not fashionnble unless of silk，enriched with much lace or embroidery．The fronts of the skirts are arrunged with deep puffs，over which are Hounces of lace，or exquisite embroidery costing from ten to twenty－five dollars yer yard．The back has an irregular puff of grenadine，outlined with embroidery，and an em－ broidered Hounce．

THE EFFORT to introluce lace insertions in silk hose has been a total failure，so far as making a fashion of it is con－ cerned．A few extravagant women，of doubtful persounlity． have exhibited them，but the majority，even of rich women， discountename thean，as detracting rather than adding to the beanty of the foot and its covering．

PuFfed Suk Mrtrs．－Some of the new long mittsexhibit silk pullings in soft，dainty tints whel ure very becoming to the arm，and particularly to those which are rubher de． ficient in roundness．They are an imported novelty，and， therefore，high priced．

F＇mencil batiate in now made in several colors besides ficra，but the favorite is a lovely shade of light blase，which makos up extulisitely，with lace under ferts open embenid． ery，for fite und garden party dress；large hat of Leghorn with white ostrich foathers，and pink and cream roses，


CHILDREN*S

Fig. 1.-A charming little dress, arranged to be worn over a gumpe, or separate waist with sleeves, which is most effective if made of a contrasting inaterinl. The dress proper bungs perfectly loose and is plaited back and front, the deep founce contributing the necessary fullneas to the bottom of the skirt. It is represented with the dress made in dark blue Chambery over a guimpe of white nainsook, the bottom and neck of the dress trimmed with Hambing embroidery, a puff of Chambery around the armholes, and narrower embroidery finishing the neek and sleeves of the guimpe. The hat is of coarse blue straw, trimmed with pompons around the edge of the brim, alternately blue and red, a bunch of field flowers, and a scarf of red Surah. The puttern of the dress, the "Elsie," is in sizes for from two to six years. Price, twenty cents each.
Fig. 2.-For misses of from twelpo to sixteen years this design, the "Leonora," is especiully clesiruble, the waist. plaited back und front intoa slightly pointed yoke, being very becoming to slender or undeveloped figures. It is confined by a belt, which may be of ribuon or velvet, and the skirt portion is divided into tabs between the plaits. The skirt is trimmed with a flounce of embroidary rating on a narrow plaiting of the dress material, and surmoursted by a cleep puff ; and the overskit forms a draperl apron, and sash drapery at the huck. It is illustraterl as made in pule pink Clitubery, trimmed with open Inamburg emblovidery nat block velvet lows. Thar paitern is in sizes for from twelve to nixteen years. Price, twenty five conts canh.

## DRESSES.

Fig. 3. -The "Cora" dress, made of white nainsook and trimmed with Carrickmacross embroidery. It is in blouse style back and front, shirred to a yoke, and confined just below the waist line by shirring ornamented with bows of black velvet ribbon. The hat is of Leghorn, in snilor shape, faced with black velvet and trimmed witha large black velvet bow. The dress pattern is in size for from two to six years. Price, twenty cents each.

Fig. 4.-This dress is in the favorite "Moliere" blouse style, arrnaged in exactly the same style back and front, the blouse laid in broad box-plaits and the skirt trimmed with ruffles alternutely of embroidery and the dress material. It is illustrater made in satino with a crenm-colored ground strewn with blue and piak flowers, and trimmed with Harn. burg embroidery. The hat is made of a piece of broad embroidery laid in side-plaits and finished at the top with a velvet low. The pattern of the dress, the "Beulah," is in sizes for from four to ten years. Price, tweaty cents each.

Tue prettiest cottons, ginghams nut cambrics are printed with red or bhe " wafers " upon white or tinted grounds. These make pretty usthetic dresses, or "holokus," with square tuckers of clustered tucked muslin, und embruldery, and muslin slepves, helow a single high puft of spotted combric. The braty part of the dress is all in one, and nearly straght, flue upper part guthered to the yok. Tlu "loblokn " is a very desiruble dreses for a hot ellonate.

## Children＇s Styles．

復筑筑HE fashions for children show suthiciont variety，if but little chnage－The gathered dresses introduced last year for little givls Bum much favor，must wre comfortable and easy，as well as picturesque－looking． Pretty dresses are also made which answer for clonks as well for little ones between wo and five，fas for instance a fine strawherry wrol，duuble－brensted，with two rows of luttons the eutire length，anal a cape trimnued with white worls．A blue cashmere dress has a double row of work round the cape，while a stone color has a double cupe，piped and trimured with chenille．Pretty frocks made in blue， pink，or white wool，entirely of double erochet，trimmed with white wooten crochet lnce，are intended for children frony one to two years．

Large collars，large lats，and poke bonnets nre stijl dis－ tinctive fentures of children＇s costume，und colors are usecl which were formerly considered only suitable for＂grown ups．＂Black，red，stone－color，and＂biscuit，＂a pale shacle of écru，wre most fashionable for childron ；and combinations are not considered desirals］e，exeepting so far as putting white，red，or ecru with black．Tiglut－fiting dresses have long since been discarded for little children，and measurably so for the older ones；the styles aro cat almost uniformly in one，with sometimes a yoke at the top into which the body part is gathered，sometimes a Hounce at the bottom．Cottons， such as ginghams，seer－sucker，and linen and summer wools， are most in vogue；silk ouglt never to be used for the summer，or any other dresses of children，but it is．More attention ought to be paid to tho summer underwear of children than is usually the case，and now it can be done with ease，since gauze underwear is graded in sizes for chil． dren as well as adults．Many days are damp and chilly， even in the warmest summer months，and a connbination suit of thin wool under the sailor suit of flannel，or thin blouse of cotton or linen，would save many an attack of illuess．

Our illustrated designs furnish some very pretty and useful models for girls＇summer wear，and emphasize the preceding remarks．The＂Beulah＂dress，for example，is a suitable design for tlannel or linem，and may be made also in cottons． If made in flannel，narrow braid may be used upon plain ruffles，in place of embroidery，and indeed the embroidery may be omitted from any material．if economy renders it necessary．It is very reasonable in price，lowever，now that is made so easily and in such good styles by machinery，and looks particularly well upon cashmere，plain ginglum，linen or piqué．

The＂Ensie＂and＂Corn＂dresses are not strictly novelties， but they differ from similar styles heretofore presented in sev－ eral particulars．The＂Elsie＂is laid in side plaits instend of gathered into a plain yoke；but the slacves are full，and the Foke may be plated，or gathered if preferred．The ＂Cora＂is shirred，and is usuitable style for white musliu， or striped goods，or for hair－striped ginghams，of any thin pretty material ；and anay be used in winter hs un apron after having done duty througli the sumner us a dross；this is a useful possibility where there is no younger elibla to in－ herit the ontgrown clotling．The＂Mons＂apron is pretty enough，and finished enough for a dress，und excellent for either country，or full belnonl wear．It nay le made in martow htriped nainsook and trimmed with madeim－wort． or in seer－sucker，or singhath，or limen，or alpmea；in the latter it would look well trimmed with red embroidery．The plaited front is a desirable feature．

Tho＂Leonora＂costumte will awaken longring it the breasta of many girlm on the verge of voung larlytumbl，for it jo indeed very graceful and attructive．Its sotitum and
grace extuctly adaphit to surh fashionable materiuls as nu ita veiling，mustins，satines，pongee，grenadine．summes Suras， and dninty foulard；undif they huve boen trained to bee Imat with their fugers they will ha able to make up a cos． tume of this deseriphion at eomparatively shight experan． Qirls，be your own dressmakers，mal you cin revel in pretty costumes，for materials frequently cost little in compmelnon with the nuking．

The＂infant＇s conp＂will suggest to many puazled anuties in charming present for the＂baby，＂which way be mothe in a few minutes witlı a lace erown；a scrup of silk for linimg， a plated rufle of lace，and three yards of narrow satin ribluont．


Mona A pron．－A very pretty and clressy style of apton for little girls of from eight to twelwe years of age．It is cut low in the neck，without sleever，and is shghtly fitted by side forms in the front that extend to the shoulders．The front is box－plaited，and a shirred flounce is added to the back and side forms to give the requisite length．This unodel may be made up in washable goods，silk，black alpaea or other saitable materials，and trinmed with endboidery， or any other appropriate trimming．Patterns in sizes for from eight to twelve Fears．Price，fifteen cunts ench．

Infant＇s Caj．－A clarming little cap，to lue uade of lage
 or embroidery with a lining of silk， and trimmed with bows and strings of ribbon．Other materials may be uade up ufter this design，if preferred． Price of puttern，ten cents．

The flofal，fan has superseded the lasket of thowers and other oma． ments usually carried by brales and their hery of fair，girlish attendents．

White and yellow，and black and yellow are very much used this summer．and oftell，also，hack，white and yeblow． For example，a costume fur a young lody is of white lawh， trimnond with very deeprembroidery．Thae lwontet is uf black chip，lined with corn－color and irinmet with a lumath of buttereups and hlack Surnh string\％．Ilack lace fichu wor the surpliee waist，and in its belt another big hunch of but－ threups．
 droll，und for waur wilh lifuch or rich toilmbes．


The ineredeed muthber of our eorrespondents, and the diffetalty of find fug time to examine or space to answer all thefr letters. remders it necessary to urge upon them frins-Brevity. Sccorel-Clearness of statoment. Thim? Decisive knowledge of what they wnat. Fowmh-The deairability of contining themselves to questions of interest to otlers as well as them selves. Fifih-Considerntion of the poseibilities of entisfuctory unswert to the queries proposed. Siwh-A careful rending to gee if the quegtons are not already answered in Hepurate articles and dejartments of the Magazine. We wish the Ladies Club to be made interesting and useful, and to avoid maneccssary repetition. Wre are obliged to confme ft within a certain amonnt of space, and weask for the co-operation of our intelligent reuders and corregpondents to further the objects.

## N. Camobina, "-Gulley-lac-oh, Jeen In-gy-low

"E. V. H. "- Mnke after the "Idabia" costume, kilting the lower part of the shirt if you choose, and using the lace to edge a rumed front.
"Mns. W. O. T."-Sonk the mackerel all nifit ; in the morning fold it in a piece of cotton cloth, pin or tie it, and put it in a long or oval saucepan in cold water, put wpon a brisk fire. When it concs 10 a boil it is cooked. Turn it out upon a hot dish, put a few small bite of bulter upon it, place in the oven for a few minutes. Serve hot with eprigs of water cress round it. It is a mistake to jut mayonmaise dressing upon plain lettuce; it should be dressed simply with mustard, ofl, a little salt, pepper, and vinegar. Mayonmaise, that is, dreasing witheggs, should be reserved for ealade of a heavier description, chicken, lobster, and the like.

Florida."-A china kiln costs a great deal of money, and the work of fring china is among the most delicate and dificult of manal operations, Mr. Bennett, formerly of the Doulton (Lambeth) Works, England, has one in New York, and would perhaps give you the information you seek. Address him care of Tiffnny \& Co., Union Square, New York.
"Ellen."-Bonnet No. 5 in the May number is $\$ 12$ as illustrated.
"S. A. M."-Your fingers have either been poisoned by the paint getting under your nails, as you suggest, or, as your swollen hands indicate, you have a tendency to salt rheum. In this case we should advise a conree of sulphar and salicylic acid. White spots upon the finger nails seem to be beyond individual control. In old times they were called "gifts," and an old thyme say's of them,

## Gifts upon the finger linger. Gifts upon the thumb come.

White and unbleached hosiery are now not worn fashionably in or out of mourning unless it is to matel dresses. A young lady could wear all white linen laws, untrimmed, except with a plaiting of the same, and with black shoes, stockings, gloves, hat, and ribbons in mourning in warm weather. The arrangement of the crape vall in attaching it to the back of the bonnet would have to depend on the shape of the latter, and on whether it was simply appended to it, or made a part of it ; it could be either.

Margabetta."-The New York Silk Exchange, 27 Bond Street, pub Ith silk Cutture for 81 per year ; each subscriber recelves one thousand silkworm eggs free.
-II. B. M" $"$ Send to S. W. Tilton \& Co., Boston, Muss. It will cost you fifty cents.
"Mrs. R. B. H." - The ciystals of whech you sent a specimen, have no value ; they belong to a common spectes, and woutd not bear cuiting.
"A New Subscraber."-Mrs. S. Kulnè is our agent in Dayton, Ohio. Brocaded velvet would make you a handsome basque to wear with your black satin skirt, and would have the advantage of being suitable for full and winter. You could muke one of tinted batiste trimmed with lace to wear on hot days-fhis summer.

Mrs. B. C."-Blouse-aprong, of plated linen, are the best wear for boye under live at the senshore, over sailor sults of dark blue thanel. On warm days they can be worn over knee-pants and shift; on cooler days the flamel waist can be added, under the linen blouse. When dressed in a pretty. "hest" shit, no oulside: garment is needed in summer.
"Coustay" writes: "Since I have been living in the conntry I have had to mee my own taste and skill in many instances, hand have learmed to be aot only my own dresmaker, bat milliner atso. With the aid of your excellent Magazine I get along nicely. Your patterna give a more perfect tht than any 1 huve ever ueed. Untll last year 1 ctmpluyed a dressmaker, but I find I can, with a good pattern, suit myself better; if I can't give a dress the styliah net, I eth get a perfect it."
Pongec would be the moat sultable material for your polonalac, with
emboddery upon the matcrial, and harrow black velvet loops in cingtera for trimmings. "Open" entbrotdery means simply a patiern that has holes in ft-chat you can seuthrough. It would be mether a waate of time to use hand embroidery ujora cotion; but yoll are qutte right and whe in your getection of materinie for aglrl of twelve-wool in whiter, cotion or linen in summer, unless linanel should be needed for warmith. Fou could ormament the phak Chambery with "pearled" braid, combined with תat pointed linen braid, in a simple pattern that would the good and eary is accomplish. Shades and textures are lovely thissummer; pity you cannot enjoy them. Should yon not tike pongee for a polonaise, there is nuna velling mpon which tapestried affects are prodnced ; that is novel and effective over black.

- Rubal Felicity."-1R you want a anccebral menu for your picule. have plenty of nice cold chicken, huttered bisctit (raised), and plekles. Make your sandwiches of chopped veal and ham, and keep your salad cool aud crisp. The fresh fruit shoutd he carrled in a crate, and the cake be home-made lemon cake, jelly cake, orange cake, and good, but not black, phan cake. Olives nnd half a dosen jars of curvant or rasplerry jam and jelly will be wolcome additiong.

Soldieis's Whow."-Mrs. Gaffeld's fortune was atated some little time ago, by the Chicago Times, to be, from all sources, four hundred thousand dollara, which gives her an income of aixteen thousand dollars per year. In addition to this, she receives a pension of five thousand, which makes her Income twenty-one thousand dollars per year.

Bride-Cake."-The following le a good formula: Beat one poand of sweet butter and one pound of granulated sugar to a cream. Beat up twelve eggs, add them to the sugar and butter a little at a time, so as to insure thorough mixing. Stir in lightly and graduatly 11 b . of dried and sifted flour, $13 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$. of currants, the same quantily of raisins, $3 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. mixed candied peel, alt minced, 2 o\%. each of sweet and bitter almonds, pow: dered, the grated rind of an orange and lemon, and lastly, a gill of any fruit extract preferred. It will take two hours to bake. It is fushionable now to make two cakes of the same size, and to spread a layer of almond paste between them. Spread also on the top of the cake another layer of almond paste, from half an inch to an inch thick. and over this and ronnd the sides a conting of sugar teing. You can ornament with a border of myrtle, and a center of myrtle and littes of the valley.
"White Panst." White linen lawn makes the most serviceable white dresses, and is easy to make, becanse it lays in fime plaiting so readily. and is more successfully landried than mislin. It should be trimmed with needle-work bands. The Newport Ecarl shonld be of the same shude of blue as the cashmere. You can get the silk or kid gloves to the shoulder at Harris' Glove Emporium. Broadway, between Eighteenth and Ninetcenth strects. Dancing slippers are cut with mere tips, which are hollowed in at the toes; they have high heels.

- Riki." - Your shade of silk is "ashes of roses." it should be combined with caslimere, and made up after the "Mirlelle" pattern.

Quenist."-A plaited skirt and polonaise would be excellent. We should advise hox-plaits the entire length in front, and kiltings at the back in a tier of three, the polonaise forming draped sides. Guipure lace is coming in again; needle-point Spanish is very good and durable. Small silk or black enamel buttons. Thanks.
"Jersey Subscriber."-We can furnish November and December numbers for 1880 . We do not supply extra pictures that are given with the Magazine. $\$ 3.50$ for Shakespeare, complete.
"FaNNIE." - Do not try to match the muslin in tint, make a basque of claret-colored velvet, velvetecn, or plain satine, and trim with tinted lace to wear with the skirt.
"Mrss F. P."- You have some very handsome things: utilize them and save your money for your trip. Make your green silk and wool into waking-dress ; put the guipure over Surah, or Entin Rhadames, and make handsome complete suit with your black sitk skirt. Get the deep claret velvet basque instead of the Jersey jacket : it will be infinitely more useful. Trim your Chambery with fine torchon.-Boston, if you can get into the School of Oratory.-We could not venture to say. The Chesterfeld Raglan would make you a capital "ulster."

- Mrs. A. Y. L. "-Floor stains in different colors camot be bokght: they depend for their excellence on the skill and knowledge of the mixer. Venetian wed is the principal ingredient in red floor stain, but the subject requires technical knowledge, and more space than we can give it.
"A Reader." "Our Purchasing Bureat can =upply stamping patterns with directions.
"Ibabo." - The "Fontenoy " costume fa a good design for yeur dupanese stripe. Four black rep-silk should be made up with the " Fernandina" walking-skirt, and "Aylmar" basque.

Zulus" - Make your brocated gremadine aver satin Suzah, or French twilled aatin. Arrange the front in altertate flat punings nod rows of Frutheh thrend lace. Drape the sidex, and kilt the back in a series of three or flye fommees, with atin rihbons thed in chastering ibops betw cen. Make the bodice high, but Vhate in from, and arrange Ite aloeves hogh on the whoulder, but cloze had short on the innor arm. Finish with gro fuston of lace.

- LEoNA."-A wine-color or terra colta would be better sulted to zunr branze green skirt, - the ghrimp pink would look better with tinted white skirt. Observe, it is Shyimp, not "Sorimp"pink. The shate is eupposed to be that of the little English member of the lish family. I'rim with lace, and embroider also if you wish, fu the eame color. Suralh silk, crepe de Chine, and for the darker one, velvet, are goodmonterials. It is quite proper for yousig Indies to invite young gentlemen to call, if they know who they nre, nad what they are, and their parents have no objecton: but it is Lut necessary to repeat it every time they have the opportunity. You could, with perfeet propriety, invire a gentleman to cal mader the cireumstances, and in the ferms you mention. You elnould aend an acknowledgment, and gome dainty and smanl, but not sentimental card in return.
F.S. ${ }^{+\pi}$-Hat, No. 1 , and poke bonnet No. 5-made as Illustratod, would be $\$ 12$ each.

Mus. H. C. W."-New Consucvatory, Eust Seventieth Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues. Wre do not know the nddrese in Boston, but Boston, Mass, Conservatory of Music, would probably flud it.

Mres. M. P. L." - 12 West Thirty-third Strect. It is mot necessary in addressing a publisher as well known as Fenry Holt, to have an exuct nddress; "New York," would 1nnd him.

A Ditessmaker."-Widows do not wear shawls now a dayf, not as much even as ladies who are not in mourning. Aquiet dolman, ns you suggest, or a mantle trimmed deeply with crape, and made of the same materinl as the dress, is the correct thing. In very warm weather a richu of crepe de Chine may be used-but, many ladies gelect for sum mer wear Tamise cloth, or thinnest black motirning fuaterial, have a small mantelet, or fichu, or visite dolman trimmed with crape, and war through the warmest wenther. The crape veil could lang at the buck und answer the purpose of an ontside garment. It is usaally one yard long, The all-crape veil and bonnet are obligutory in widows' mourning for six months; the crape bonnet may be worn six months longer, if the wearer chooses, but jt should be brightened with a little effective, but not Ehowy ormamentation. As during the period of all crape, widows du not go out or receive, no jewelry is worn until six months is past, then solitaire diamonds may be put on, upon occasions, or black euamel, or onys, or dull jet, ordinarily. The widow may take her own name, or retain that of her husband; it depends upon which she is best known by in business, and among her friends.
"Carrie."- Opera cloaks have taken the form of dolmans for gome years past, the variation consisting simply in lenrth and shape of sleeve. Thanks. - We desire truly to make this Magazine "useful, and valuable, " to conscientious, tood women.
"R. H." - Write for backages of samples to your nearest dry-goods stores ; they sell them for patch-work.
"Mrs. G.W. N."-Is your brown poplin silk, or the imitation "French" poplin? The latter would not be worth making over with any material that would cost money. It would be best made up as a skirt, a wrapper or dress for a child. If it is silh, we should advise you tomake it up with pongee, using the brown for the skirt, the pongee for the upper part of the costume. With this, wear a large hat of fine brown chip or straw, face the brim with brown velvet, and trim with folds and loops of velvet and Suraf, conbined with your brown, and cream plime.

An Old Friend and Subscmber."-The "Oriana" is good gtyle for a velvet walking-dress, the back arranged either in leagthwise box plaits, or in kiltings, one above another. Should you want touge it as a dinner-dress, make a demi-train and use the "Fidelia" basque, facing the revers with black, or primrose satin, and arranging the style of lhe train to correspond. The front might be cut out over satin, something like the "Oriana." If you make it up as a walking dress, use behotrope sutin for the front and wear with it a black lace bonnet, trimmed witi violett. French twilled lining is the best, because it is light in weight and has a silk finish. Enameled buttons would be suitable, with colored Batin for facing, interior front, or revers.
"Southeiner."-There is nothing presumptuous in doing work that yon are fltted to do, and feel that you can do. Correspondence is hardy the sort of writing that would seem suitable for an invalid, because it requires constant observation of what is going on and knowledge of what is being done. But you might write a letter or an article for your local paper first, and then try a larger field. Competition is great, but the best is always needed.
L. F."-Strained tea (cold) is good to clean black silk or black caslimere, if very dirly, as yours is. Wush first with potato water (grated raw), and then clean off with atrained lea. Water in which ammonin has been disoolved is nseful for cleaning colored silks, or take benzine to remove the worst stalus, and then wash off with ammonia water. If the black silk las become brown and shabby, soak in a decoction of log. wood, putting it in while the mizture is hot. If the color is fuded from dark silke, make a tea of fry leaves, and sonk the pleces in it. Clean velvet with bread-crumbs and powdered French chulk, usjig a brush. Ralse the nap by seamlag on the under side and holding the battemed apot over a heated iron.

Mas. L. L. D."-Fine gingham is thirty-flve and forty cents per yard.

Make with very deep busque, and kited or ranled akirt, or have polonaiee instend of basque, cut in princess atyle and without panlera. The em. broklery that ts execuled upon the wimgam makes a suitable trimming.
"Enquirern."-High ahell combe are now mude only to order, or met with by accident. There for me manufactory in New York for theamber, shell, and ivory gouds, lut the cost of such an articlo would he preat and of course the eurving would not be at all equal to bome of the old ones, because the work lanow so Iftile demanded in thif line, that if would have to be done for apecial and perfanctory manner.
H. T."-The recelpt for a fine physical development is, good ancestry, good heath and good hubits.

Leonora."-The reason, probably, why you were not answered, was because your letters were indelnite, and could not be answered. The present one has thie fant. Sending a long distance, and buying, and having clothes made to order, is not a "cheap" way to oblain them. A better plan would have been to dectue on the materinl, get a juatern, and make the dress yourself early in the season. An for gloves, it is by accident that grod gloves can be bonght cheap, becuuse they have become sudienly unfashonable, or some such reason, and then they are probably shopworn, and damaged. Good gloves are pretly costly, and commission and expressage must be added if you buy them at a distance. Still, it is very often a good plan to send for a complete suit of a kind youneed and that you cannot find in your own neighborhood, but yon numst not expect it to cost you less than something poor and ill-made that you can buy on the spot.

New Sunschiber." - You had better look for some old-fashioned book of instructions in shell work, and the like. They used to be included in purlor anmuls for young ludies. We could not give space to the reprinting of directions in regurd to matlers that are now obsolete, or only for individual amosment. A small album would be a very suitable receptacle for locks of hail-

NEw Lover." - You write truly, and sensibly, and pay a deserved tribute to Miss Harvey's vigorous article. Willium Morris is a poet and painter. He is the author of "An Eurthly Paradise," and some years ago formed an association of artists in London who devoted themselves to the endeavor to raise the standard of industrial art and household decoration. His patterns and designs, his combinations and colors in carpets and wall-papers, have become household words, and are now used almost universally ; they have created a new departure in articles of household use and ornament. To be sure, there is much false imitation of his work, which he always insists must be true, first of all, to be good; but all the same his gospel has sunk into many minds, and borne splendid frutt. Embroidered cashraeres and pongees are sold in dress putcerns at from twenty to forty dollars each.
"Amy Crxide."-Address Secretary "Training School for Nurses," Eust 26th street, New Iork City, and inclose stamp for reply.
M. A. K."-Pin the seal sacque in a pillow caze, or old sheet, and lay in the cedar box. This is suflicient to keep it aafe. Reduce the swelling hy a poultice of raw lemon kept on all night, und then apply Mustang liniment.
A. P."-Pongee trimmed with black velvet wonld be the most neefal as well as the coolest material for a polonaise to wear over black velvet skirt. Ribbon velvet is revived as a trimming this summer, and is even uecd to trim ginghums and chamberys. A standing rumle, with velvet band, and jubot in front, is the fashionable neck finish. Little girls wear gathered cloaks like the "Milkmaid," of pongee, gray, or strawberry foulurd, trimmed with lace and narrow satin bows.
"Limentck."-The "Gudula" walking ekirt furntshes a very good model for your nainsook. Use the deep embroidery for the lower Honace, and, if you choose, flounce the back with embroidery and drage the fromt lower down. Flounces at the buck are very fashionable this season, and are very effective in handsome embroidery.
"Mrs. O. G."-A white suit would do for country or morning wear in the city, but. we shonld advise a costume of back or colored surab, -one of satine, flowered over a plain Ekirt, and one of embroidened gingham or chambery.
"Mabelle." -The mont fushionuble drlving-cloak is the lorig pelisse or redingote of figured silk and wool, in a cashmere puthern. These stuifs are rich-looking, but light in weight, nind are lind with rasperry red or old gold twilled foulard, or with sutinsurali. Tall, elender women look well In Mother Lubburd cloaks of thet cashmere, or gathered Surah, or back hace, Hned whth colored or black fonlard, and trimued profusoly with rich ruchings of lace und loojss of narrow sulin riblon. Cerfinly, a lady of thirty te efill young emongh to war her matural curled hair. Buby boys wear soft capes consinting of crowns anthered futo tands, and aleo qualat three-cornered cape, which art very pretty. The lace caps are componced of narrow gathered rows of lace on Indin mulla, sume having batin corde or giphoge thetwien. Fur your embrohlened Swiss, use the newest and mont fashonable lace, known as Pompartone, a nat kind of Orlental or darmed lace, with the moat expuisite howers ín gomsumer muslin, fusteneal upout shems with lace stifets.
"C. C."-Your autht la very gomb, und quite suffictent with the addttione you anggent. Mnke up the red whk basque by all means, mad trim
with whife ince. We should not adivise brocaded velvet for the second it is too heavy; but agold brocade in $n$ small pattern would be handsome. and nsefnl nest winter. Make it up with a etanding fuble at the neck of Iace, and jabot. in trome. For al best dreas, get efther a black satin Sumath, and trim it with black French thead lace, lined wists whtelace, und black lace bonnet trimmed with white marabout fenthers and afgretie, or an apricot Surain trimmed with white lace, or fifum Surah lined with apricot and furlined the the neck and sleeves with Oriental lace (interiorly). Bonnet of lace-apricot, tinted crepe de chine and amall tibled fowers lna mass. Either of these wilt make a chatming costume ; and for glover, long, undressed, very pale-tinted npricot kid for the last-mentioned, or fvory will the black and white. Long pate tan or lemon-colored gloves are still the most fashionable for the sticet, and you will find the washwether gloves best and cheapest for traveling.
"LA. P."-WC ndyise you to let the gray lock alone; you will be more Hikely to mar than mend by disturbing it. To those who love you it distingulshes you-is a murk of individublity, and its absence would only render you more common-place. Ride, dance, enjoy your life-lave friends. Do all that you can with honor and dignity, without reference to any comment, save the suggestions or your own conscience and sense of propriety : but if you luve the emallest doubt in regard to the wisdom of a step, give yourself the benefit of it, and don't do it.

An Old-time Subscimber."-Make a gray polonaise to wear over your black caslmere skirt, and trim it with black velvet. For your boy of four. make knee pants of limen, duck, or twilled jean, and plaited cotton waist to bitton on them. Linen blouse aprons, belted in, a remost useful for wearing over. For best, there is nothing better for a child of his age than suit consisting of deep "polka " or batllemented jacket, and short kilted skirt, long. dark red hose, and high-cut boots.
"Hope."-Send your articles to periodicals and publishers until you have obtained 26 test of their merit. If they are printed you have a right to payment, and if they fnd an appreciative public, ectitors will only be too glad to pay for them.
"Miss P. R."-As you want a wedding dress that will be auseful dress afterward, we should advise a pretty pin-check or hat-striped summer silk, with interior facing of strawberry or peach-blossom Surah, and a white Neapolitan bonnet trimmed with white lace and white pink-edge daisies. Your fance is quile correct and sensiole in regard to his dress. The wedding. rings is always a plain gold band, with the initials of the parties and the date of the ceremony engraver on the inside. The engage-ment-ring may have a stone in it; the wedding-ring, never.
"Cora." - We can furnigh the numbers for Feb., Nov., and Sept. of this Magazine for 18\%5. Price, twenty cents each.

Constant Reader." - Embroidered nainsook is the most fashionable material used for white washing dress. Both nans'-veiling and albatross cloth are employed, and are made up with sutin, the Eatin covered with rufled tace. White crepe de Chine (fgrured) is the great rage, however, in unwashable goods. You inny use Spunish lace, bur very good imitations of thread are newer, lighter, and more worn. "French thread" it is called. Jetted passementerie of a light netted kind is much used.
"Pearl." -Your black brocaded polonaise would look better with black than anything else. A flne black cashmere made up in kiltings. and an overdress of gray twilled wool trimmed with black velvet to wear with your velveteen skirt, would give you two sults fnstead of one, of which you are tired. A Newport sash would be hardly the proper addition, unless you choose a black one to drape over your gray polonaise, which might also be improved by the addition of the tie at the throat.
"An Old Subscruber." - We do not know any way of utilizing your green moirt, except by lirst having it dyed a darker green, or black. There is "transparent" cloth, but we do not know any way of skeletonizing thick cloth.

Miss J. H "-Dark green would be very becoming to you, and you could choose nothing better for your antumn traveling aress than a flne, dark green cloth, braided aud frogged. The get of trinmings would probably cont ten dohars.
(Mrs. McC. ${ }^{+1}$-The combination would depend the shade of gray, and complexfon of the wearer. Some shades of grenadine and puncock blue, and some of strawberry, terri-cotta, or raspberry red, go well with bhe.
"Pmmiose."-Curtains of mixed raw alik in dark colors, mantel lambrequins of plukh and embroldery, tities of Turkish embroidery, of embroidered plash, of plath with beads of embroidery, and antique lace combined with embrotdery, are ull highly fashionable.
"Mante."-You mPx colors altogether too mueh. You could wear embroidery upon a charelin dress if th with all of a color ; or in soune pretty shaded colors sipon black ; but when you come to put two colors in striking contrnat, and thes embroldered thowers in mixed colors upon one or the other of them, It reguires genfis, ind the very flnekt shades and combinations io present a regular resalt. In orctering from the " pur* chasing Bureau," It is best to mate for whom, "nd what purpose the articles are wanted, and within what limit the price must he kept. You can then frant fo the expertence and fave of the " Burenu" to get you the beat jospible within yuur Hmitd. I'ut Surali with your cushmere, Lininge
are not now cut out at the neck, but short sleeves may be worm. thongh they would hok odd, nnd half, or "elbow " Hleeves would be better for sin ordinary gremadine. Gientlemen wear ringe upon the ltute finger only. A hundsome cumeo would be a very pultable gift from the brike to the groom.

Mres. E. M. S."-Cleanac fo frat with potatowater; then aponge with ammonia and water.
"Anxiovis Reanern."- We whould recommend eome engroasing occu [ution, and an ont-door life. Take up ithomestead claim in Dakota: you will quickly get rit of your "nervousness" and "self-consciongness." Your writing ls pretty fair, but 100 school-girlfall for bisiness purposes. It coutd probably be eusily improved by rapid practice.

Mrs. L."- You are quite right. Yonr silk in very fashionable just 3ow ; the trase crushed raspberry tint ; make np by fiself, and trim with rumbes of the eame, and lace. A velvet waist, or busque, in addilion to the dress basque would render it useful longer in the fall. A "Kensington " rug is somethlag like a drugget, but more durable, and is made in very good dark colors and of lurge nequare size, with bendsome border. It cobts nine or ter dollars.
"Aprreciative.*-If you can gel some plain blue to match the shade in your check, you might combine the two effectively by making trimmed wkirt and plain basque, the later trimmed with the check, or with folda of muslin. Get a white straw bonnet, and trim it with white muslin, and blue and white flowerg. Line with shirred white muslin.

SNowdrift" aske if some one will inform her how cartains are made from slik rags. What is used for warp, if they are woven a pretty way to arrange the colors, etc., etc.?

Can any corvespondent of Demonest tell me where I can get a song, the words of which begin thus:
l've just been learning the lesson of life;
The sad, sad lesson of loving;
And all its powere for pleasure and pain
Been slowly and sadly proving."
IG NOREIS.
"A Lover op Art." -Apply to the;" Woman"s Exchange," 4 East 20th Street, New York.
"Mns. O. M. W."-Apply to the New York Silk Exchange, Bond Street, New Yurk City, where you can get all information. There is no doubt of the excellence of Osage orange trees in furnishing food.

Mrs. H. F. C."-Apply as above. All information is gladly furnished on application from authorized sources.
"Janette L."-An ivory nuns'-veiling embroidered on the material would make you a pretty wedding dress, and for the rest, an apricottinted Surah, a black silk combined with velvet brocade: a pongee, or gray-blue wool for traveling. If you do not like nuns'-veiling, get white India muslin, and trim with deep, fine needlework, or a delicate chind silli, which can be made useful as a eummer church dress. Should you decide on the nuns'-veiling, you might get the chine instead of the Surah for a colored silk. There is nothing more useful in bonnets or hats than black or white straw, and nothing more fashionable. Trim the black with Surah aud a wreath of moss leaves, and wooded fiber with a bird upon a nest in it, and the white with creamy silk maslin and pale yellow cowslips or flowering mustard. These hate or bonnets you can wear with everything. A gray-blue Etraw with feathers would suitably accompayy your travelines dress of gray-blise wool.
"Mrs. M. H. H." - There is nothing you could get for the sum mentioned that it would be worth while to send for. The best you can do is to get some silk to make a pretty contmst, but we should saggest aatio ribhon in two colors instend of buttons. Loop the apron with a chuster of them on the left side, and put a smaller cluster to the left of the throat. To "trust from day to day" is the most and the best that any of us can do ; Inve palience, and the fragments weave themselves into mozaic.
"Housekeerer." - Any house-furnishing store can supply cake molds, and any cook-book directions for icing.
"Mrs. W. A."-The brown silk would anke up into a trimmed skirt, but wonld not have value enough to make it worth whlle to spend much money on something to wear with it. You might wear a batiste waist with it, or a pulonaise of linen or pongee. The latter would be more expensive, but you condd wear it with the black silk skirt also. The graybite wonls are very pretty for simmer suita: but if you want something darker, get wine-color, the cooll shade, or dark myrte green. Make the drapery short and rather high.
"Youns in Sonnow." - You ueed very much to improve yotur spelling and writing, und you nre wise in thinking that it would lake your mind from your grief to set yoursedf to the lask of repairing these deflefencles. No book-ouly patienco and perseverunce-call help yuu. Get a blank book, and copy scraps, sentences, verses, whatever you flat that you sdaife Obsorve the spolling and punctuation, and de sat write the brlefest uote whont consulting the dietionary for every word, excons those you are quite sure of. Read Dickens, he will interest you: ami get Temnysun's "In Memorinus ;" every word will seem do have beed writem for

You; and ocenpy yourself with whatever you can that will make you think of othens. Only the donble English crape is worth buying. You can wear your veil nonl crape trimmings for twelve montha. Wear atl white In the house in hot weather-bitifmmed. You hud better consutt the marble-cutters in regard to the stone, but select a solid, plain style, and a simple inscription.

Lotta_"-A change of elimate, to ligh, pine regions, is the best rent edy for catarth; also use a very wenk solntion of anlt, and sulphur and vinegar to clean the head, and to sumf nu the nostrlls.

Ethel." - Why canmot tho bridesmads wour Simah in colors, buch ns strawherry or apricot. trimmed with cream lace and white llowers? The arrangement of the hair is very simple, waved, and low behind. Certainly, over-dresses of ladies are fashionably worn trimmed with needework. There is nothing improper in young lades inviting young gentemen to call if they know them, and their parents sanction the acquainance. Parmits frequently give presents of jewelry to danghterd when they are brides.
"Questioner." - Will some of our experjenced correepondents inform the Ladies' Club as to the "best " method of dryine pampas, and other grasses: The lady always should take the inside of the sidewalk. Fou ghould extend the invitation. The call would be enough if it was a friend. No, it would not be expected.

DArsy."-Certainly, there is an Irish peerage. It would occupy too much space to give the list.
"Florida."-There are no works specially devoted to the building of kilns and the firimg of pottery. There is not enough of a public to purchase them. Better visit a consulting library aud examine the authorities in keramics.
"A. M."-Your brocadel polonnise would look well over a skirt of black cashmere, or silk. Wear it in-doors if you do not find it suitable to wear abroad. We do not remember at this moment in regard to "Infelice." An illustrated article upon Miss Evans in this Magazine some three or four years ago gave all information. Thanks for your good opinion.
"Soutre Alabasa."- Yonr outfit is extremely well considered, and could not be improved within its limits. You do not require veil, but white slippers would be appropriate. It is not necessary that your elster should have slippers, and she can wear white silk mitts if she wishes, though long, pale gloves would be more correct.
"Mrs. E. R. S."-Wear plain black wool, and silk. Not any ornaments, and finely plaited India mnslin ruming in neck and eleeves. Nothing shining, no jet, no flowers ; but whatever you have that is black and guiet, black hats and the like. This will not be antagonizing his wishes, yet it will serve to break the force of busy tongues that must ocenpy themselves with what does not concern them.
"H. S."-We do not charge for answering qnestions, but we do not answer them by letter unless they refer to orders, or are sent in connection with orders for goode or rarments. "What to Wear" is specially valuable for dressmakers and home-dressmaking.
"Soo-tash."-Cannot give prices of braid and passementerie, the diversity of styles and quality is so great.
"Hannah."-The mosses are lovely, but we fear there is no paying market for them, Write by all means, and tell the readers of the Club of the 160 acres of land you have "homesteaded," and all about "Hazelnook Ranch."
"Mrs. W. G."- We do not understand it any more than you. Snchan "advertisement" would be the work of a lunatic. Where did you see it? Rev, Heber Newton is the pastor of an Episcopal charch in Now York City, a man of high character, and a friend of women, though his views on the inepiration of the Bible are peculiur.
"Inquirer."-A "ketle-drinn" is an ufternoon reception with tea. The table is get in an extension parlor, or dining-room, with biscuite, cakes, thin bread and butter or rolle, and tea, coffee and bouillon are served in cups, -the hostess, her daughters, or some of her young lady friends pouring the tea, which is available all the time within the hours announced on the cards-say "three to six." or "four to seven."
"Country Gmb."-Make a plain wulkink-skirt with a flounce, and a removable apron over-skitt with a short drapery at the back, like that upon the "Naomi" costume. With thls yon can wear white blouse waises. Make, also, a polonaise of back brocaded grenadine, which yon can wear with the single skirt, and, with an Augunt suit of linen lawn, or summer silk, you will be provided.
"E. H. V."-It is hardiy fuir to decriminate, you can find nfee underWear at so many of the furnishing houses ac pricen that certainly do not pay for the labor. The Staten Ialand Dye IIone fo the mont reliable. Use your check alik for a traveling dresm ; the aleevos will not lurt it. Get a brown atin Surah-trimmed skirt, or an Ottoman silk to wear with the seal brown velvet. Get a pretty chine wilk, trimmed whth lace, for a damar contume, and a straw bonnet trimmed with white allk minalin af fae und a shower of emall blosmoms. The strawberry and raspWy thte are a rage, but if you lave been woaring black you had better Whai Interlor lace. A gray nume'-velhig (embrothered) with ramphery and drab ribbons in clameter for gurniture would be pretty and uncol.

Fichus with Rimmer dresecs are famhonable this mongat and rave expenmive outer garmente.
"Tenn."-Get atrinc or check, but not combination. Liuen lawng are
 rabroldery. For honse wear in нummer they may bo made atmply will aphon over-kkirt and walking-akirt full at the back, belted (surplice) walat. Put gray wool (light texture) with the blue and gray silk. Tlbanke for your grod oploiou.
"A Fhend of Demonest."-You can get carpets and rige for ulmont atay price you ehoose to pay. See reply to other comrespomdents for curtains. We woukd advise several kinds of chairs in a room of that ugeful eharacter-a red wicker one, a chintz-covered arm-chair, a atwing-chalr, an "Oriental" chair in Indian or Persian stripe, and the like. Get a pretty Ecrusilk, lined with apricot or crushed raspberry and trimmed with white lace for your wedding. Anywhere from geven to nine r , w. Better have refreslimente instead of a supper, and Invite all your friends. It wonld save you mineh tronble to order sulade, piekied oymters, kandwiches, etc. You could buy your own cake, or make it, and order your own lee-cream.

Emas S." - Books of masquerade costumes have to be importerd, and are very costly.

Pen."-Yon cannot renovate silk lace so that it will be good for anythiug, unless it is hundsome enough to make it worth sending to a French cleaner. Out "Mome Art "amd "Home Comfort Depariment " is tilled by a South Kensfigton graduate aud leacher, and has orgginul embroidery patterns. Puinting on satin and mull is not altogether a matter of fashion; it is a form of decorative art, and when well done is superior to the enprices of fashion.
"J. 'T."-We could furnish a suit of the deecription named for about 855.
"Subscriber." - You could best learn by corresponditg with eome intelItgent friend, but we should adviee yon also write to Mr. George Putnam, of Putnom's Sons, Twenty-third Street, New York City. He could aupply books that womid help you. Have jatience with yurself. You write intelligently in English even now.
"Westfield."-Back numberi of 1890 and 1881 can be procured at twenty cents per number. The "binder" is gelf-adjusting. Ella Whecler is a Wisconsin poctess ; at least she resides there. Her addrees is Windsor, Wis. Jean Inyelow is a Scotch-English poetess. She was originally a factory operalive, or at least a worker for her daily bread, hut she has made a handsome competence by her literary labor. She residea in Eng* land.
"Kind Anms."-A correspondent writes :
Dear Mme. Demorest. - * * * "If one munt weara corset-andit feems as if one must in order to dress with ally degree of comfort, not to say elegance-I, for one, never wish to be deprived of yours. I have tried others, but 1 always come back to yours with longhing, and gratitude. They clasp one like himl arms: holdin!, lul nol hulting; and I consider them one of the greatest lixuries of my life.

Royal Wedding Presents.-The Princess Maria Isabella of Bavaria (now Duchess of Genoa) received a great quantity of costly jewelry as wedding presents. Some of the principal gifis were a necklace, bracelet nad brooch of pearls and sapphires, gift of his Majesty the King of Bavarift; a diadent and nucklace of brilliants. gift of his Majesty the King of Italy: a brooch and bracelet of wipphires, containing the portrait of the Duke of Genou, yift of the bridugroom; a lrooch and bracelet also of sapphires. gift of the Princess Albert ; necklace in the Renaissance style; neckiace and brooch of rubies, gift of the Duchess Dowager of Genos: necklace and comb of turquoises, bnicelet of brilliante, a trooch composed of large pearls and brillinats, a bronch of jewels in the thape of a bird, a bouquet and bracelet in the form of liltes. composed of dinmonds. bracelet and locket of pearls, eur-rings of the brilliante, three pins for the halr in jewels. The futal value of the jewelry presented is put down at 847,000 r.

Metropolitan Museum of Art. - The syring and anmmer exhibition of the Metropohtan Mumenm of Artis the most futereting since its beginuing. There is a large and Interesting loan collection of pleturee, matnly by American artide. which is gemuinely representative; and there is the gallery of old pictures in mdililon to the Raphatel, the Della lfobbin Room. the collections of ghase, engraved gerna, Had the remarkable objects which look as if they cance out of the green vaulte at Dresden. and whet uro part of the Jhmulix collection. The auldtion to the fuemanent art
 Iy drmmulfe pieture, presented to the Muneun by Wallis s Sou, of Lon. don. The Mnacum to ulso shonly in be conrtehed by aset of the elsetrofypus of gold unt sllver artleless melected from Rusifan art muscoma aid from the private collectione of the Cear and other diathgulahed individualy. These electronyper are dupllentell for the Sonth Kevningtosi Musentu, for which they were orkgnally ordered. and the Cinchanati Art Muenem, and the eost to wech lemathed. A gemeronn friend donatem timen to the Metropriltan Art Mnewm, fanl thas rembers lta collection of coste and modela the Inrgeat to the contutry.


Dust."-The title of Mr. Jullan Hawthorne's novel gives no hint of it character, maless ithe reader may remember the old provert, that "th peck of Manch inat is worth in hingers tansom ;" or have lived long enough in the great and far Whest to know that " dust" may be almost average povel. As at romancession. is follinitht ge indecd far beyond the reminder of the futhor's parentage: while hehind its sume more than a clever characterization, there if philosophy enough, veiled in cynicism that is not bilter, and persifage that is not shallow, to set np several modern novellsta. There is the whole exteer offiving in the career of sir Francis Bendmow, and the great 7robe the foumbed; there is deep insight into haman nature, nud the womam maturs, in the carcer and flnal ending of Perdita. Mr. Julian Ifawthome has not yet, we believe, done his best work, but "Dust "Is among those for which he will have no reason to feel regret or shame. Fords. Foward 此 Inlbet are the publinhors, and it fa gotten up in handeome form with wilver lettering upon an artistically tinted ground.

Fanchette "-The latest of the "Round Robin" serles is one of the lees, -which is not salying mach; still, they are pleasant reading, and this one particularly is full of Gright dialoghe, and has a charming heroine in Fanchette. There are two features inseparable from the modern "society " novel, the "a reception," and the working journalist who seems not to have anything to do but attend such gatherings. With a curious illusion, too, in regard to the facte, the authors insist upon their being aociety reportere, and at the same time placing them on intimate terms with their hero and his friends. Now, it is very well known in society that the reporters of balls aud receptions do not attend them Information of this kind is gained from servants, floriste, caterers, and the like, with difficulty, and under by no means pleasant circumetances. Names of guests are often ghessed $a t$, from general knowledge of the particular " set " in which the host and hostess move; and this is the reason why they are so rarely anthentic or correct. This want of reality is not perhaps so obvions to the general reader, who finds the gay and dashing newspaper writer, always armed with his dress suit, and capable of getting along with houre for play, and moments for work-quite a fascinating personage. Such as lee is, he is in full feather in "Fanchette," and if not the hero, is the hero"s rext friend. "Fanchette." tries hard to be nysterions, but does not succeed very well ; but it succeeds perfectly in being amusing

- Health Hints to Women."-If women are not healthy it is not for want of books teling them how to become eo; but, unfortunately, the majority are written to advance a theory, to air a hobby, or chage apon existing cuetoms or loabits all the evils women are heirs to without discrimination, and without reflecting that women are born to them as they are born to certain kiuds of dwelling and fuod, withont volition of their own, or the power to greatly change their conditions, or the charapter of those conditions. In many respects, "Health Hints to Women" is free from the faults of some of its predecessors. It is sensible and discrimfinating: it enforces the use, in a proper way, of articles which it has been the fashion for so-called reformers to condemn unhesitatingly and igmorantly. The chapters on Food, on the Hair, on the care of the Feet, on Nuraery. and the renring of chiltren are of great value; instead of being at mere resume of commonplaces, they show the result of actual knowledge and original investigation into the canses of ailments, par= ticularly as they affect women. The anthor, Mrs. W. D. Schott, is a represtatative of the "Danish Cure" system, a trained physician. On puge 89 corsets are treaten in astyle very unismal, and very creditable to Mre. Schott'g good seame. She eays: "If corscle are properly made, anc judiciously worm, I believe them to be not only harmless, but beneflcial, furnishing neerful support and protection to certain delicute organs." The truth is, mose women buy corsete becanes they are chang, withont reference to their etructure. und are injured in coneequence. There are many directions, sizes, or simple remedies which will be found usuful in a family. Charles I.Somerby, 121 Fourth Avenue, N. $\mathbf{X}$. Clly, is the putrlisher.

Inebriety from a Medical Standpoint.-It is so common to julgo drunkennes or a tendency to indulge in intoxicnting liquars from astancljotat of rentiment mad prejudice, efther as somelhing to he regarded as optional, injurious only to the fudivhhal, or responsible for every evilthat a logical matement by a medicab expert from a medieal point of view is very much to he desiret, and demerves respectful coneiderathon. If, In apite of the etrong sentiment apankt It, frimking and trumkenness are on

 Le obtained; at leant it is suthefactory a lonve mediend selence interested and arcmed on the nubject, for mot a few drankarde have berem made by
 liwhere. The aththor fas Jospli Parrinh, M.D.

Whom Kathie Merried. "-Mlaн Amanda M. Douglan fa well known
 tendencies and mpectally deal with the fnterente which grow out of hourehold affections and domestic ditiee. The readery, und there were many, who were futerested in Kathie Alston'a girlhood will find her herea young Lady, enfoylng her first trip to Europe, and aulbegtuently parsing through some of the conflicts and ntraggles that are the lot of all whereever and under whatever circhmatancea it. may huppea to be came, in this case ending, ne might have been expected, fin happy marriage with the 1 nit and quite ideal lover. There are two drawhacks to the plenare of reading nearly all the worke of this author, and the flat is the confawhon and multipliefty of commonplace finctient; the second, the purely conventional character of the personages, who become for this reason somewhat monotonous and wearisonce. They have a sweetneys and reflnement, however, whichis all-pervading, and an abwolate freedom from dangerous opinlons and fdeas, which render them "mafe" in the strictest of Sunday-echools and families.

The Real Lord Byron." -A bonk has been written Intely by John Condy Jeafreson, und pubtished by J. K. Oegood \& Co., which has excited much talk, and revived indeed much of the gossip and scandal exclod years ago by an article in refercnce to the same peryonage written by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. It was a great misfortune for Lord Byronp fame and the true estimate of his genins that his persomal character and habite were such as 10 create intence prejudices and kap the busy tongues of rumor and gossip perpetually at work. It is still more unfortunate that this pernicious apirit hus outlived several generations, and seeme to be as nctive as ever. Mra. Stowe's article, whether true or false, was a mitake. Mr. Jcaffreson's book is a mistake also, for the reason that it really adde little to the sum of facts known-disproves nothing that has been alleged -but, on the contrary, makes the worst seem possible. When we are akked to consider the shocking license of the time-when we are assured that the vileness of certain married women with whom lie associated, and whom he seems to have tempted from their duty, is responsible for a "poison" that "rendered him capable of satirizing lifs wife with saranic malice and absolutely appalling valgarity," why, one feels that cven Mre. Stowe's charge might brve hud foundation in fact, and that at leazt his wife had good reason to suppose that his attraction and devotion to his half sister was not wholly free from a shameful sentiment. That any purt of this shonld have been revived is only matter for regret; the best estimate that could possibly be formed by the incoming generation of Byron would be from his own works, and as a poet only. As a man be was weak, as a husband a failure, as a father loving possibly, but contemptibly using his daughter to revenge himself upon a wife and mother. This is the estimate naturally drawn from a work which is a most industrious aud faithful statement of the best that can be said for the author of Childe Harold, in whose behalf ancestry, environment, and the women whom he made his victims are all sacrificed. In fact, one of the mort curious features of the work is the masculine unconsciousness with which women are regarded only in the light of the influence their association had upan Byron's career; his influence upon their lives seems to be considered a matter of as supreme indifference to the world as it was to the biographer. Unconscionsly, too, a very different impression is created of Lord Byron's mother than has been commonly entertained. Heretotore she has been thonght of as it termagant and a scold; in the light of this veritable history Catharine Gordon, the defrauded, cruelly-neglected and abued wife, the shamefnlly wrouged heiress, the poor struggling womar striving to live honestly within the pitance left from her fortune, is not withont claims to respect, and this bit of unintentional justice is one of the best things in Mr. Jeaffreson's "Reall Lord Byron, "

A Mingled Yarn" is by Eary Edwards, better known as an actor than author, and is dedicated to the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, whose " High Jiaks" culled forth many of its lucabrations. The important and interesting- to the general public-parts of the handsome volume, which is issned by G. P. Putnam's Sons, consiste of "Three Weeke in Mazathan," and no instrnctive article on "Irou, and its Relation to Civilization.

The White Nun and other Poems."-This charming book bears the name of a new aspirant to honors in the first of all the flelds of litera-turc-that of poetry, -and though ehe has not as yet struck those noble velis which amonnce the advent of grent genius, yet the most cultivated, as the most thoughtfal, can read these verses with real pleasure, for they are musical in rhytha, tender and dellcate in sentiment. gracefal in expresion. and pervaded by a vein of sound and wholesome thourht, which will preserve their plensant flavor. All example of the author's best vein will be found in "A Leeson by the Wusside." which we would ghally copy entre. It is a practical lesson poetically and beautifully conveyod. Those of our readers who remember the story of the "Class Ring." published in Demorest's Monthly Magazine, will be glad to know that they can renew their acquatatane with the author by ohtainhag the "o White Nun, and other P'ems." nand will loarn for the flrst time that ber name was Aynes L. Curter. The tirst pocm ever offered by tho anthor for pablication, and which was selit to ant acceptay by this mageiue. is incluted in this volume, which is from the prese of G. P. Pusprm'r sous.

Through One Administration."-If this work of one of the great novelists of ont time, if not the greatest now that George Ellot fo gone, in not equal to the one which brought her fame, "The Latss 0 " Lowries," it is because it deals with elements which are essentially unhoroic and umpteturesque, or that have been moulded into commonplace, and can only be shocked out of thelr conventionality. Nothtig less promising could be imagined in matertat than the ordinary offee-seeking, oftee-hulding life of Washington; and thongh it has its tragic side, doubtlesw, yet it is not permitted to come to the surfuce, but is as carefully concealed as pimples, or the ravages of time and late hours by asociety belle. In such a are incidonts do not occur excopt to shock. Chumge from the routine means displacement; it means getting out of the life altogether. It cannot deal very much with incident, therefore, and thus the work has been called "too talky," but the takk is so grood that one would not lose a word of it ; it is bright from beginaligg to end, and has other virtues in developing plot and character, and of holding the reader enthralled till the last. The ending is also suid to be unsatisfactory; it should be called herole, for Mrs. Burnett has had the courage, which acarcely any other novelist has had, to make her herofne suffer the consuquence of her mistakes of ignornace which are none the less vital in their results from being done in ignorance. In fact, our mistukes and those from which we suffer most and longest are alway those which are made from ignorance and inexperience. There is an evident disadvantage in having writton the story as a serial, but the ane old professor, the reflned man and true gentleman Arbuthnot, the lovely Mrs. Sylvestre, and the brave, honest-henrted heroine, are as good as gold, and shine out of their setting. Tredennis, oh, well, there are no such men as Tredennis; if there were one such it would make amends for thousands of the Amorys who are nufortunately plentiful enough. "Through One Administration " is a brilliant picture of the perpetual procession of greed and folly redeemed by the presence of unrecognized virtues known as Washington official society, and Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has furnished another proof of the possesoion of the highest order of talent if not of genus. J. R. Osgood, Boston, is the publtsher.
"The Led-Horse Claim."-Mary Hallock Foote, the author of the above volume, though still a young woman, has already won herspurs hoth as an author and artist, and work of either her pen or pencil is certain to be worth respectful consideration. Her characteristics are truth, inaight, delicacy, felicity of expression, and strong sympathy with whatever is honest and pure in speech and action. Mrs. Foote is the wife of a miniag engineer, and that will account for the intimate and accurate knowledge which is found in her Iatest work, "The Led-Horse Claim," in regard to mines and mining regions. The story turns on a tragedy which grew out of "jumping" a claim, and the author has the umasual courage not to permit two good lives to be sacrificed to one bad one, which is what sentiment would demund. The book is charmingly illustrated, and has been put in a tasteful Iypographical dress by James R . Osgood \& Co., Boston, Mass.
"New England Bird Life."-This famous work, begun several years ago, is now completed by the publitation of the second part, and forms a complete encyclopedia of New England ornithology. Two wellknown names are connected with it-Mr. Winifrid A. Stearns, member of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, and of the Smithsonian Institute; and Dr. Elliott Coues, U. S. A., member of the Acndemy, and a brilliant us well as carefal writer. The work is, in every sense, a trustworthy manual ; it aims to be so exact and accurate in its descriptions and classiffeation of specimens, that students will be able to identify any they may have in their possession by reference to ita pages. Great pains and research have been bestowed upon its pages, and a great want has been met in its publication, which does inflnite credit to the enterprise of Lee是 Shepard, Boston, Mass.
"Joan of Arc."-If there is any one who has read and sludied the brave and high-souled character of the Maid of Orleans, and would like to see the portrait carried in the roul, etched in versc, we advise the purchase of this charming marrative poem by George II. Calvert, an author whose insight is too fine, whose feeling ls too earnest and truc, to matie him a popular writer for the millon, particularly fil these days and when "poetry is a drug" scarcely worth, in the market, the paper upon which it is written, and the test of all things la their money value. "Juan of Arc" was first written in $\$ 860$, and printed for private circalation only. It has slnce been withdrawn, altered, and amended, and is now issued in the only form by which the author desires to be judged. It is in four parts, and deals with ite sulyject at Domruncy, Orleans, Rheims, and Ronen. We advise it for literary clawseading by young girle, and assure them it will aronse in them enthusianm and a deoper admirallon for one of thesr own sex who oceuples an elevated place in hatory. Lee \& Shepard are the publisher.
"The Bettle of Moy, " or how Ireland gained her Independence, fu wn imaginative description projected Into the future of mpporffonam eventa to thke place between $1842-14$ throngh which Irulatit to to beome a free ad independent autlon. Boston: Lot \& Shepard.

Leading Men of Japan."-No man sabetter gialtiled wor write upon Japanese mubjects than Mr. Charles Isamuan, the author of the abovo work, or the was eoveral yeara n remidunt of the emplec, unat antadent of ita political, soclal, and religious elemmins and characterintics. Durlag the phest dozen yeura Japan hat takers Immenme mifider in what we calt clvilization. The chatoms and belfefs of many centuries have been overthrown : the form of government has been changed. und methoula whife-t huve until now been peculiar to Weatero matlons have been fitroduced. It Is mat to be supposed that all this has been uecomplished without effori. The men who have played the role of reformers have had matiy obstacles to contend with, and even now there is no lack of oppos. sition to the introduction of forelgn civilization. Mr. Lanman giver an interesting acconnt of the chunges made, and of the prospects for the future, fo these sketches of the leading men of the country. The volnme is divided Into two parts, the fret being devoleal to bingraphical sketches of modurn Jupanesc mateamen, authors, and acholara, who have contributed fil a grenter or lesser degrece to the bringing about of the late reforms in the emplre. The second part in himtorical an claracter, and gives at deacription not only of the enspire proper, but of its dependenclee. An oxceedingly interesting chapter fo devoted to Corea, anation whose power and importance are just beginning to be properly understood by the efvilized world. An acconat in also given of the orisin of the American expedition to Japan, and there are copious notes, and a list of works which have been written upon the country. It iss a book which every one who wishes to keep abreast with the times ought to read, and whichagreat many will read. What makeen it peculfarly valuable is the fact that it is the only work of the kind which has ever been published. D. Lothrop \& Co., Buston, are the pubhehera, and the price ia \$2.00.
"The Housekeeper's Year-Book " is an account-book. with billa of fare and opposite pages left blank for memoranda of things to be got-or things to be done. The difticulty of memoranda, for the majority of housekcepers. Is that it takes longer to write, and remember, and find the memornuda, than to give it right out of their heads, the danger of forgetfulness being lessened by the urgency of the need, before the good wife can get the good man of the house to remember her commissions, or take augar into account, when he exchangea eggs for tobacco. If the inajority of women had regular incomes for housekceping, account-books would be more useful and more generat. There are many useful scraps of finfor. mation scattered through the leaftets, whleh, though not new, need frequent repetition; and there $i r$ also, in addition to a culendar, a slate leaf, from which memoranda may be rubbed off. It is arranged by Mis. Helen Campbell, the author of several excellent books on household economy, and is published by the Our Continent.

A Preliminary Discussion " (before giving a tea) is a clever lltte brochure, "by a member of a society of lady artists," charmingly tinted and covered, The author is understood to be Mies Hartley, slster of J. S. Hartley, the sculptor.

Deep Breathing ${ }^{" 1}$ is alitte work translated from the German of Sophia Marquise A. Ciccolinu, by E. S. Werner, and printed here by Messer:L. Holbrook \& Co., which can be highly recommended. It teaches the science of breathing, whit spacial reference to its effect upon the lunge and the singing voice. It is familarly and charmingly written, and conveys most useful and practical information to all womed, and particulary tos young giris, as well as simgers, and those strising to culifate and tmin their vocal organs.

How we Feed the Baby" gives practical experience in feeding und rearing bablex from birth. It also trints of other matiers fucident to the period of infuncy, collected from the contributions of C. E. Page. M.D., to the phrenological Journeu, and lssthed in pajper covers by Fowler \& Weils.

Introductory Lessons" in trawing and mainting in water coloss is the athactive bibe of a mont wefnl and well-wrltetn manam by Marion Kemble, lately fasued by S . W. Titon de Co., thotion. The bork is itwtended to be self-inatructive, and almost any child can take lit, and frum fiss simple leasona and Illustrations learn to draw athd paint fairly. It is invalaable ass a jractlee book.

Angeline."-t"he lutem work by Mr. (ieorge IL. Cehtwrt, known asa
 work of fifly pages, the ethily of a young life, from the splitatistic print of yiew. Angellne bs a gifted and angelle child, Whowe elsirroyant wight revenis to her minny thinges shut out from lews-favored mortals. Her Ittle sisfer returis from the other worlit to play whither; leer mother only pateen from ther uarthly withe whon she diem. Of course, the philasophy which underties all this is a momed questlon: has Mr. Calverthea put to refined and delfeate nse a lovely nod jxerle concoptluas, and makes one feel if "tim not true. "tlis pity "tis not.

The Woman Question In Europe." n book about to be puh-



"In a Nutshell." - It is almost fatal to be known ata man with a hobby. Thle is the chme with Dr. Dio Lewfy. Tlie Doctor ham had many valuable fdeas, and ho has endeavored to embody them in a echeme of education ; but they have fatled to make as deep and wide a mark as they shonld on our time, becnute they were limited by their application to a few only, and by the disphay of an undmeriminating prejudice. " In a Nutsbell " is a beantfully printed and gotten up work, fssued by Clarke Brothers, the Bible Howee, had containing so much that fegood that it is a pity to be obliged to qualify approval by pointing out what in misleadthg. The Doctor fres away at him old wimemills whout may knowledge, apparently, of the lapse of time, the growth, the changes, the reguirements of a constantly advancing elvilization - requirementa which must be met, and which, if not dirceted with whatever mense and judgment can be brought to bear upon then, will be met unwisely and aisustronsly. The mumerous heavy akirlis, and the nanatural compremsion of the wafst, are things of the past with sensible, well-informed women; and though there are a few foolish ones who draw themselves in a few inches, yet the average of walst measure, which for a medium-blued woman is twenty-three inches, uccording to an experienced corset maker, khows that, with the majority, compression is very little resorted to. As for clothing. it takes time to adjust habits to new methods, and there are many things recommended by zenlous drese ruformers that have been found upon trial to be injurious, and againet which fashion itself has stepped in and tanght a better way. This ia the case with straps from the shoulters for the support of heavy skirts. These straps were fund to bear upon the most delicate part of woman's nnatomy-the breast-and only removed the weight to another spot, not taking ft away altogether. The gradual introdiction of warm merino (whole) underchothing, has distributed warmth and equalized it all over the body, and has gotten rid entirely of all skirte, even in the coldest weather, save two, one of which may be chemise and skirt in one, and the dress skirt. which, if not made in one with the bodice, is hooked on to it. The Doctor"s strictures on eating are gond, but his eetimates are not true, and his receipt for a six cent dinner. even if a possibility, would not do for 365 days in the year. Besides, if every one applied for that one pound of beef in the neck which is to be hat! for four cents, it would soon go up to forty, on the principle that makes salmon cheap in San Francibco and dear in New Fork, while the gentle porgie is precisely vice-veraff. The chapter on tubacco ought to be read by all those who indulge in this injurions practice. for here the Doctor knows what he is talking about.-und there is much true philosophy in "How Much We Should Eat."
Hybrid Literature.-A distinctive type of literature has sprung up whin a few years Regno as a presumed art, it has degencrated into a trade. Entered upori ostensibly a* a study of human nature and of social combinations, it has gradually fallen into a reportorial record, more or less graphic, und with greater or less force of taste in its sense of selection. . . . Let us by all means assign it to its legitimate place among the vanities of life. But let us not degrade literary art by including this hybrid, this mushroom erowth of the duy, as a branch of our literature, nor number among the homored names of its workers the society novelist.-Lilian Whiting, in Bawton Traveler.
c The Benefit of the Doubt."-This story, if it can be catled one, which has more musical phrases in its comporition than literary skill in ite construction, or literary finish in its execution, is still hrightly written, and will please many young readers. It is like eome minor opera-a curioue reminiscence of mmsic you have heard all your life; and so "The Benefit of the Doubt" suggests places, people, the society novel, nud various other thinge, without gathering them up and formulating then. It is very nicely bound and printed by Pumam for the anthor, Mary Clare Spenser.

The War of the Bachelors " is a story of the Crescent City, by "Orleanian," which is bripht, wity, and full of social nhtusions, and the record of a eocial life which is full of "contemporaneons interest," and ende happily.

The Art Amateur " Por May is lavishly fluetrated, and contains balf a dozell supplementury designa for wood-carving, jewelers" use, chan painting, and the like, and is full of novel Engermion amb informution for art workera. It in still murivaled in the deld which it was the fles to enter.

Mastery." $A$ new publication with thls sfange title, fintended for young peophe. is at lenet thmely. Its object secma to be to fell how to do things- B mast nsaftal fanction, when one considers the very small opporthinty thar extet- for boys and girle to learn anything of a really practiens character. "Marfery" secks to fupmet real kaowledge and make it filteresting and ftenceeds. It be well ithertated, and its articles on hower growing as of lusimess, Explorations in the Modern Wonker Wordi, and Mr. Barnurd's story, ure either of them worth the cost. "Mustery " is a weekly, und mifes nhoud of the magaziner made up of shag and fleton. We wish it coubl be taken by every fumily in Amerlen.
A. New Magazine, bearfig the thle of "Dow Lewis"* Monthly for our Girje." and devoted to santin'y und social seleme will soon be phlati-hed by Clanke Hrothore, New Yurk,

Mrs. Marthe J. Lamb in to edit, henceforward, the Magczine of Ammican Jisiony, whith has been sold by A. S. Barnes \& Co. Io the Hiturleal Publication Co., Bu Lafayctte I'lace (Norfh American Rewew Bulding). Mrs. Lamb's masterly and muccesaful achicvement, "The Hintory of the City of New York," long since phaced her in the front rank among authore, and the now bringm her executive ubility, grod tante, literury skill, broad and minute acholurnhip, conscientionaneas reapecting hithorical irith, and umparaideled enthumiam into a field where she fs perfectly at home; thas the future of the magazine under her anminkstration can hardly full to be briliant and prosperous. It will be illustrated, and the beat talent employcd. The parties ansociated with Mra. Lamb are well known, and abundantly able to make the only historical magazine in the country what it ought to be-a complate success. The first isaue under the new management is an admirable apecimen of editorial judgment and typographical art, and gives rich promise for the future. The openlig article, "Wall Street in History," is the first of a ecries of three articles by the new editor, Mrs. Martha J. Lamb. wilh fourteen illustrations, embracing maps, portraits, and original drawings by Alfred Fredericks. The Rev. Dr. George E. Elis contrlbutes a suggentive article, entitled "Landed Gentlomen in the United States." "President Buchaman Vindicated " is Prom the pen of Honorable Horatio King, who was in the Cabinct for a time, and will command attention. One of the special attractionk of the number fsal " Unpublished Letter of Edmund Gibbon, the historian, concerning the fight at Coneord," which comes to the magazine from Gencral Meredih Rend. In the department of Original Documents appears ite gem of the famous Franklin collection, "The Petition to the King by the Continental Congrese of 1774," illustrated with the fuc-simile of the signatures, which now first appears to the reading world. An announcement of considerable muterest promises, in carly issues, the Mss. volumes contributed by Dr. T. A. Emmeth, of the original secret record of elaily intelligence conveyed to sir Heary Clinton during the war of the Revolution.

The Magazine of Art" for June has a charming article illustrated) on "Out-of-Doors in Surrey," a leading one which is valuable on Bastien puge and his works, a frontispiece which is a copy of Rosetti"s "Rosa Triplex," ant illustrated paper on the modern "Cosmopolis," San Fraucisco, and many other featuree of interest. including a resome of the principal women art workers in Rome, and a delightful little illistrated puem of Austiu Dobson's.
"Outing" is a new journal of recreation very ably edited and representative of the best in sports, travel, and the like. It is written with care and judgment, made up with tuste, and commends itself to a refined and intelligent class of readers. It hails from Albany, N. Y., and is ten cents a number.

Our readers will find the inside view of Smith College furnished by Miss Kate Sanborn in the current number of this magazine vecy interesting. Miss Sanborn is professor of English literature in the famons Northamp ton Institution.

Art Notes (Illustrated) of the Spring Exhibition at the Acad-emy.-It is to Mr. Charles M. Kuriz that we are indebted for the happy idera of doing for us what Mr. Henry Blackbora does for the art world of London-fix, arrange, nud put in neat form illustrated notes of the important Spring Exhibition of the Academy of Design, which is the Salon not of New York alone but of the entire country. The issue for 1883 contains nearly one hundred pages, and uhout the same number of exceilent reproductions of pictures in the Academy exhibition. They are admir-ably-made, well-balanced, and fair. The cover has a picture of the Academy, and is well printed in blue, on gray. The cost is thirty-five cents only, and it contains a list of American artists with their addresses, which is of itself valuable.

The American Kindergarten Society has established a depot for the sale of American Kindergarten material at 23 West lnion Square, N. Y. Also such articles us are most valuble for the education and enterthinment of children-hooks, pictures, and all appliances necessary for Kindergarten, primary and home schools.

The * Electric " Brush is now so well known for its stimulating aud restorative qualities that it is a matter of public iaterest that Dr. Scutt, He inventor, has reduced ifs price to a lower range, beginning at sl, and advancing, according to size and filish, to $\$ 1,50, \$ 2.00, \$ 2.50$, and \$s.00. Dr, Scott's electrie corsets have hat a success cqual to his brushes, und the pricos ranging the same ne alove yuted for brushes, no great lose is incurred in makine a trial of one.

Our readerg will find at the establishment of Charles L. Hadley, Whose carl njpeare in another phige, It complete assortment of flue English aud Fremeh china, incluling dinuer, tem, nut chamber Eets, wheh are offered at remsonathe prices. (On receipt of P. O. money orter, or check, or by express, C. O. D., poods will be semt flrougloni the combiry. P'arties destring anythine in ibfa fise will do well to sead for a cutaloghee und price-lish, which will be fimished free.

## A New Departure.

Two of the three brothers of the old and well-known house of Le Boutingier Brotisixs, in Enat Fourteonth Streer, liave recently taken possession of wew and commodious premises at 81 and asy West Twente-third street. This change enables the new flrm to meot the demands and wishes of an fmportant and raptaly Increasing elfatele by adding to their premises accommodatiqus greatly needed fn New Fork, especially by out-of-town customers. The well-known character of the frm for honor and integrity, for fatlifal and promptattention to the interests of patrone at $n$ distance as well as thome who are able to select goods in person, has bufit up a very large and diversifled Mall Order department, and made their fine store the resort of a considerzble proportion of ladies from out-oftown who do occasional shopping in New Fork. For the bentit of these a parlor bus been flted up, furnished with writng materials, and every conventence for ladies who are spending the day in shopping, and who wish an opportunity for rest, the care of parcels, postal pacilities, the making ont uf listes, the meeting of friends, or the examination of samples. I'he perfection of the Mails Ornetz Department obviates many of the difficulties of ladies fin remote places who want new and fashionable fabries, tine French wool dress goods, best makes of black and colored silks, French or domostic underwear, gloves, hoslery, ribbons, linens, and embrolderies, or handsome mourning materials such as silk warp Hentietat cloth, armures, French cashmeres, Tamise, num's veiling, silk and wool grundine, and the like. We recommend old friends and new phtrons to avail themselves of the facilities offered by this enterprising firm at their new quartere. 31 and 83 West Twenty-third Streer, mind call or send. as the best test of the truth of its chams to public favor.

## The Best Refrigerator.

A cood Refrigerator is of somuch importance in a household that we feel justified in calling attention to one thut we have tested, and that is really so admirably constructed as to leave nothing to be desired in the attainment of its various objects-which is the preservation uf food in a perfect condition, -an economy of labor, and the utilization of the means employed for as many purposes as possible. It is not necessary to enumbrate all the fallures which have vexed the house-keeper's nind, and depleted her purse, in experimenting on refrigerators during the past twenty or thirty years. A refrigerator is not an article for a day, but for a considerable part of a life-time: and when it has been wanted, and waited for, and finally purchased with money that was needed for other things as well. It is more than annoying to find that it is a mere sweating machinu. and condenses moisture in which your summer fruits and vegetables dissolve, as in a heated temperature; and in which every fresh and distinct flavor is lost. Roloson's Refrigerator condenses nothing inside the cool chambers, but keeps them charged witha dry, cool, equal air current, which saves the consumption of ice, and reduces it to a minimum. It is recommended heartily as combining all the best qualities of the best refrigeratore with some special ones of ita own, which can only be appreciated by using.

## Swindlers.

You should be on the lookout for all kinds of traveling swindlers, prominent among whom are the bogus book peddler and subseription srent. The latter is, probably, the meanest of the tribe, his victims heing generally needy persons who desire to enrich their homes with a magazine or family paper. This impostor avers that shark $\&$ Grabem are the anthorized agents for a particalar territory, and have contracted with the publisher for ten, ffteen, or twenty thonsand copies each month, and are thus enabled to take subsertpitons at half price, and give one or more chromos, of large dimensions, in addition. He is generally supplied with carrent coples of the leading pulslications, which he has purchased from some nowsdealer, ind will lenve one number on payment of the reduced price, or one half, the other half to be paid on delivery of the second number; and that fe the lat geen of the melf-styled "subscription agent." the mugazine, or the money.

Subscription swinding was common in yeara past, but dreet communfcation with the publishers through the faclities offered by the motern poilal system is yo eusy that these swhollens meer with but litile nnecess, "nless some special inducement can be nffered to the expected victim, who parts with a dollar, often more, fometimes less, becanse the opportumity is at hie door of obtaining, as he thinke. a two or four dollar magaxine for half the publiaher'e price. Thim inducement nul the ally, lying tongue of the applicant, blind them to the fact that if the publimber could aford to mell his magazine for lean money, lee would futurditely past it on bis pubbication, that all the world should know it, nud not bend out atepecial frand to notersell hifi in his nwn market.

## Good Words.

An esteemed corrospondent writes :-"I liave bern a conatunt reader of your magazhe for several yearm, and permit me tomuy, not from the demire to ilatter, but because I can think of mo less complimentary exprembion which would be true, that I helleve 'Demoneat" Magazine' mecta at greater atumber and variaty of waire than any other periodical puhbished. It has been the means of momuch pleasure and proit to me that I have felt I mint give utterance to my apprechation; thonghi fancy you have heard the same thing from mo many different enurces that you munt grow very weary of the theme, were it not that kindly sentimentes will beur a good denl of repetilion. "A thlng of benuty ia a joy forever." Are mot the word of encourngement and apprectation which norve no for freshas efforts, tas joy producing und endurjng?
A. R."

A Woman writes:-"I wonder ff publighers realize what a hearty welcome the magazincs they sund recelve sometimes? How like aghmpse of another and more beantiful world they eenn to the poor, lard-working womsth who etints, and save日 in order to subecribe for her favorite perioubcal. When it is the for its appearance how ansfonsly she awaits the return of her husband fron the pont-ofice, and how eagerly it in first looked over, and then carefully read, and latd away to be read again. I will tell you of one meh woman. She is not a regular anbecriber, she is tor proor for that ; she huye a copy un she has a few cents to spare. They are very poor people, and being poor in Californita meane a hard uphill struggle, but this woman thinks they muat have a lithe beanty, even if it is cheap; ;o she suves her rags and sells them at one cent per pound; thia she divides equally between magazines and louse platata; she alwny has flowers lu bloom, 10 mater how much work whe hns to do. She hus one large medley picture made from the stecl eneravings she took out of her magazines; she has twosmaller ones, pietmen she haf macke out of the colored plates, and with great pride she exhibite the 'Fisherman's Children," and ' Rose Time,' which she intends framing in a wtyle of her own invention. As it may be interesting to others, I will write the directione. Have a smooth, well-sensoned board two inches larger than your picture; cover it with fine brown paper pasted emoothly on; then after your paper is dry, paste upon it the picture, being careful to get it in the center of the bourd. Paste velvet or plush around the edge-the velvet shonld extund from the edge of the picture-and turn over the edge of the bonrd. mas to be hidden at the back edge. Framed in this way they look quite well."
"Mns. M. E. S." says: "Your magnzine is a gent fives the mure rent pleasure than all my other magazines:"
"Mna. F. P. M." writes from Texas: " lonr magazine in an educator. and we think no woman con reat it for long without betoming intelligently informed on a wide range of eubjects. It surpasses anything of the kind we have ever seen."

## Madame de Stael.

On the stirring events of the epoch covered by the first French RevoIntion and the first Empire, the influence of the remarkable woman whoe name heade thif puper left an undoubted and enduring imprese. In early womanhood she eaw a nation throttled in the grasp of anareby, and witnessed the overthrow of Legitimacy and the erection upon its ruius of the Republic and the Empire. Above the sordid jealonsies and the selfish ambitions of the politicnd and military leaders of the time her voice ever rang out clear and true, and she preaerved pure and unsulled her grand ideas of nationn liberty, which neither the threats nor the displeasure of an emperor could drag from thelr lofty pedestal.

Anne Lonise Germaino Necker, Bnronne de Stad-Holstein, was born at Parls, April 22, 1766. Her mother was Susamah Curchod, the danghter of a Swiss pastor, whose humble cure was in a charming valley in the heart of the Jurn Mominalos. Mademolselle Curchox whs educated by lher father in a manter more befiting a ma-crtine than a fuminine mind. Le afmed to prepare luer to modertake the highent grade of teaching. and to this end who became proficient in the principal monern and classit languages, and well versod in selenre, economics and literature. It was suld of her that she wat one of the bes informed women in Enmpe : and to a well-furnished brain whe josined a face: and fortu of eront imiroulal beanty, and a phyalque as perfect as at gule studions bife amid jure mountain uir could produce. She was, while yet a gitlo findncterl Inks the highly intellectual mompolere of socicty fis feneva and latu*ame, when her wit, no less than her beatis. won for her hosts ut ulmines. The romantic [mamion concelied for luer by the futume hishorma, difimin, is a bright lneldent in har exceedingly brillane yonth. At her futher"s death
 eadd of her that "tos rember lour perfectly amablo sho only meeded som" fanlt to purdon in hereif.

Juntes Necker, the father of Madame de Stapl, whs, Ilke Mademolethe





ant ample fortume. His well-hesurved repmbation at the greatest financfer of his time led to his belng appointed Fimanimi Ministor in the cablnet of Lonis XVI.
In fifi postion, howover, his fotegrity was too inflexible and his fratriotion too fronounced to sult the corrupt courtiers by whom the weak Louts was murronnded. Again and nghtn was Necker dtmmissed only to be as often recalled in responise to the ctamors of the people and the urgent needs of the fuat-sinking ship of stute, But his umalded efforts were unavailing to avert the hmpendige crash. The stom of popalar rage hroke over the monarch"s heat, and the monarehy went down amid the Revolution's upheaval.
From these two brdep hingraphies it will be percelved that Matame do Stael belonged ummistakably to the aristocracy of intellect. Neeker and Madenoiselle Curchod wure murried fir 1764, he being thirty-two and she twenty-five yeus old. Thelt married life, wo are told, wat oue of singular felichty and happlinsw. To Mme. Necker, her husbund bebig engrossed by atairs of state, fell the rask of educating their danghter, and it is not greatly to be wondered at that, horach educhted for a teneher, she early begran asystem of mental sud physical training based upon attentwe gturly of the pectilim tomperament of the little Anne. These is but lutle doubt, however, that only the chind's exceptionally brilliant powers of mind prevented lier from coming ont of this ordeal a hopelege idiot. Mme. Necker litenally "erammed" lier with information on every imaginuble subject; even her hours of rucrention were mude to subserve the one grent end-edncathon; everything childish was repressed, ant the girl was carly inducted into udhutt sochety. As a result, we are confronted with the somewhat painful spectache of female Crichton not yet in her teens, though we are wofoced to learn that "her ardent nature yas ever spontanconsly breaking away from this boudage so foreign to its insuncts.
It is said that she fooked upon her mother with great respect and awe, but regarded her father with an effusive affection and a playful famitiarity. Simond. the fumons traveler, relates an anecdote that aptly describes her atiftsele tewnod her parents

Madame Necker had no soonep left the room after dinner, one day, than the young girl, till fren timidly decorous. suddenty seized her napkin and threw it acruss the table at the head of her father, and then flying around to him, hung upon his neck. suffocating all has reproofs by her kisses. Then, seizing his hands, she drew him into a dance around the table, and was arrested only by sounds of the returning steps of her mother, when they resumed their seats at the board with the utmost sobriety.

The salon of Mme. Necker was one of the most brilliant in Paris, and Anne found in her admission therein some relaxation from the severe mental toil that aftended her education. At the age of twelve she essayed to write-her efforts, it is said, even then commanding the attention of her friends. Some of her dramatic productions were at thas time acted with applause, by herself and her juvenile companions, in her parents' drawing-room. At the age of ifteen her mother regarded her education as finished, sofar as the mere routine of study was concerned, but it is certain that she continued to acquire knowledge till the day of her death. At this time, too, she composed several essays upon philosophical themes, "but her father wisely discouraged these immature efforts."

The peculiar life she had led hitherto, so stimulating in its mental ex. citements, aronsed her bain to an abuormal and unhealthy activity, followed by a serions decluse in bealth. Her aystem was only restored to its wonted tone and elasticity by a cessation from all systematic study, accompanied by plenty of open-air life at her father's country seat at St. Ouen. At this period the loving care and tender criticism of her father. himeelf a liflérofemr of no muan attainments, did wonders for the brilliant girl. While Necker estmated at their full value his daughter's mental abilities and admired with all a parent's pride her ready wit and vivacity, he sought to restrain and ghide her futellectual growth, lest it slonifl become choked in Its own luxtrionsness. Though Madame Necker viewed with dinapproyal these sedative efforts, it is donbtless true that to her father's wise discerament and gentle criticisms at this epoch is Iargely due Madamo de Stndl's subsequent literary successes.

Her personal appearance, lacking much of the beaty of her mother, is thus described at the age of clghteen: "She was gracefnl in all her movements: her countenance, wilhout entirely atisfying the eye at tirst. attracted it and relahaed it by a rare charm, for ft quickly displayed a kind of ideal or fintelfectual beanty. No one feature war salient enough to determine in advance her charneter or mood, except her eyes, which were magnifteent.

A kiad of exterior indolence charneterized hur: but her vigorous frume, her flrm und well-adjuted uttitudes, added to the great force and wingular directness of her discourse."

Matcmoiselte Necker, at the age of twenty, becane the wife of Erle, Baron de Stadh, the swedishambnesulor to the Fronch court. The baron was neventeen years her menlor, and the match was in every bense a mariage du convenanct. 'The buron was a staunch supporter of M. Necker's finamelal and political ideas, and the murringe undoubedly atrengthened the Jaterere jorithon in the affairs of the thwe. Subsequent events proved that there was little love-din the lady's jurt, at leat: M. de Suse was content to obtain so brillint a wife, aud, withal, vie so riehly endowed
with this world's goods. He was u man of parte, of generoms clagracter, and of enlightened political opinlon, but a great ependrift: he was popuhar at the French caphtal, and his marriage gave undoubted pleanare to hits soverelgn. The.fate of Mademoiselte Necker was toc common ane for her to regret it ; elve only atipulated that she be not parted from her parents while they survived. So the danghter of the friendless Swhet emlgrants was now a baronees and an antbasmadresy, and asured of a posluon at the French court commensarate with her rank, wealth, und intellect. It has been remarked that the negotiations preceding her marrlage were more appropriate to the nuptials of a princess of the blood royul than to those of tho daughter of antitled parents. From this period untll her exile from Paris at the lands of Napoleon, she was the brilllant queen regnant of the Parislan acion.

As might be expected, her title and lier talents brought Madame de Stael into intimate relafions with the court and its king and queen, Louls and Marie Antoinatte, But her republican splrit revolted from the pornp and magniflence of royalty, and slie turned instinctively to more intellectual enjoyments. The $\$$ wedish Legation became a rendezvous for the representative men and women of the day. "Men of lettera, foretgn diplomats, members of the leglslature, and even the brothers of Napolenn, were among her guests and were prond of her friendalip." All through that period of ferment which preceded the Revolution the momentous questions of the day were debated fin her saton. and she herself became arr acknowledged leuder and a power in the politics of the day.
But Baron de Stael's tastes and ampiratfons led him to take no part ia these fintellectual delights, awd hos wife could not fail to contrast him unfivorably with those master minds by whom she was eurrounded. During the extreme youth of their chlldren, Auguste and Albertine, parental affecton held them together ; hut ultimately an amicable separation was arranged, and thia ill-assorted comple parted. The Baron did not long survive this event, and died in 1802 .
The candid chronicler is forced to admit that Madame de Stael's conduct as a wife was far from being irreproachable. She allowed many udmirers to lover around her shrine. Anong these may be named Talleyrand and Benjamin Constant. Madame de Remusat, referring to this Hubject, says: "Her nature was too passionate for her not to lowe strongly, and her imugination too vivid for her not to think that she loved often." The caustic and sparkling wit of the arch-dissembler, Talleyrand, appears to have completely enthralled this bribiant and not unlovable woman. Hence, when he deserted her for Madame Grand, she was prompted to ask him an unfortonate question, the reply to which lus become historic: "If Madame Grand aud I were to full into the water, Talleyrand," inquired Madame de Staël, "t which of ue would yon save first ?" "Oh, madame," replied the minister, "you swoing so well:" The remembrance of this slight probably prompted her fumous eummary of Talleyrand'e characteristics as a politician: $\cdots$ He is such u dissembler that if youkick him behind he will smile in front ! ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Coarse as this saying nndoubtedly is, it was true to the life.
During the blackest hortors of the Reign of Terror the patriotism of Madame de Stael caused her to view with sorrow and anguish the diztracted condition of her belored country. She made constant and courageous efforts to save the lives of proscribed and suspected persons, and in more than olle instance her lumanity cansed her motives to be questioned. She was even denounced in the Assembly by Legendre, but Buras snccessfally vindicated her patriotism. In 1793. however, she retired to England. where her socinl and intellectual triumpha fu the French metropolis were repeated.

In 1795 she returned to Paris, and her great influence was exerted in favor of law and order and the Directory. She belfeved implicitly that the Republic was the only government possible for France, and her infuence was so great that the then rapidly rising Napoleon conceived a biter dissike for her. At first she bad been captivated by the young general, and thought that in him she enw the Liberator of her country. When ho became First Consul Madame de stael fully shared the popular enthusiasm. But she soon saw that France had much to dread from his necendancy, and disertust touk the place of admiration. Napoleon, on his part, feared her intuence, and wae jealous of her socind power.
Cajolery and threate were alike powerless to convert her to his views, and what ho conld not bend be strove to hreak. In 1802 she was banished from Paris, and forbiden to reside within forty leagues of that capital; other pelty persecutions were added, even her friends bejng seut to share her exile because they upheld her opinfons. As a recent writer has well remarked, " Napoleon conquered all the conthent of Europe, but this one solitary woman, whom he affected to despise, and upon whose integrity he exhausted all the arts of persuasion and the tertors of persectition, he cunld not conquer " She remainel in exlle till after the Dictator"s abdication.

Duriug this period some of her most brilliant literary works were penned, and they ampiy fultll the bright promist of her early yeare, They evince agenius, a power of analyzation. sud a breadth of mind unequaled among the works of women. Even Napoleon declareil of her: "This woman teaches people to think who never thaught befone of wha find forgotten how to think." Accordiog to the same sutharty Madame

sheh a womm fis to be feared, and I will not agree to it." And when all his vast dreams of cmple had lied, asd he himeelf was tasting that extle to whelt he had condemod her, he satd, after neading her moble worke, - No one can deny that she le a woman of grand tatent - of extraordinary latelleet; she will last ! "

Among her many admirers, durtug her hasband's lifetime was a young Genevin offleer maned Rocen. That Madame de Stact loved him it fo impossible to donlt, and that her pasmion was retumeth ts aleo well attented. This being so, there was neither sense nor reason in her Recreily marrying, at the age of forty-flve, this youth of twenty-firee. The marriage wote not nowed antil her death, ind duting sll the Intervinhig years Rocca appeared to the world in the capactiy of an exceptomally favored laver. This course phaced both the jurttes concerned in a false pusition, and catsed much gorrow and mortifation to the relatives and friends of all concerned. Thim marringe was praductive of much happh ness to the couple most mearly interested, but it is diftcult to perceive what motive, aside from romuntiefem carried to excest, could have prompted Madame de Stact.

Grent us was her fascination for the brilliant men of If it time it remains a fact that her female friendelips were many nud lasting. Schiller and Goethe, also, were her stanch admirers, and the philosopher Fichte owned her power. In Ticknor's Life and Lelleve is preserved the following muechote, which illustrates, perfectly, her acuse habit of mind: "When Madame de siatel was af Berlin she excited a great sensation, and had the men of lettery ivotet up and down, as it were, before her, to see their paces. When Fichte's turn came, after talking u litte while she suld, 'Now, Monsleur Fichte, will jou be so kind as to give me, in fiftem minutes or so, a sort of idea of your system, so that I may know clearly what yon mem by your "I " and your "me ;" for I am enticely in the dark about it." The notion of explaining, in a little quarter of an hour, to a person in total darkness, a system he luad been all his lifelime developing from a eingle principle, was quite ehocking to the philosopher's dignity. However, being much pressed, he bugan, in bad Fremelt, to do the best he could. Bat he had not gone on for ten minutes hefore Madame de StaEl, who had followed him with the greatest attention, interropted him, with a countenance full of eagerness and eatisfaction, 'Ah! it is sufficient: 1 comprehend you perfectly, Monsieur Fichte. Your system is illustrated by a story in Baron Wuncheusen's Travels. For, when he arived once on the banks of a great river, where there was neither bridge nor ferry, nor even a poor boat nor raft, he was at first quite confounded, mutil ar has, his wits coming to lis assistance, he took a goad hotd on his own sleeve. and jumped himself over to the other side. Now, Monsieur Fichte, this, I take it. is just what you luve done with your "I "and your " me." is it not? There was so much truth in this, and so much esmit, that, of course, the effect was irresistible on all bat poor Fichte himself.

He never rorgave Madame de Staül.
She died in her befoved Paris in July, 1817, and thes passed awry' a wo nam who united in herself " the graces of society and literature with the gemine of philasophy."

Hentig F. Rediall.

## Pet Paragraphs.

Fimm Dr. Holland"e Bitter Sweet.
The fonntain of joy is fed by tears.
AThl lawe is lit by the breath of sighe: The deepest yriefs aut the wildent fears Hewe holiest ministrius.

Who can trell what a buby thinke? Who can follow the gozxamer lisks By which the mamblkin feele his way Git from the shore of the great tanknown, Bhosd tud wailing and alone.
foto tite bitht of day ?
Onf from the shore of the maknown rea,
Toreing in pitful neony.-
Of the unk nown man that recle and rallesperkled witit the th.nke of little sothle-

Barks that were lanached on the other wide. And whpued from henven on mebling the What deres he think of hif mother'z cyes \% What does the think of hits mother's huir \% What of the cratle roof that iles
Fonvird and liackward thouglt the alr? What does he thisk of his mother's breastBure mid benntiful, smooth and white Seeking fo ever with fresli delightCup of his iffe and couch of hia reat ? What does lie think when her gulek embrace Presegs hif hand and burles his face Deep where the heart-throise sink und awell With a tenderneas ahe can never tell, Thongh stie nhumbr the words Of all the birds:
Words she hat learned to mumbur well? Now he thinks he'll go to sleep!
I can see the shadow creep
Over his eyes in soft eclipse,
Over his brow, and over his lipe
Out to his little fluger tipe
Softly slinking, down he govea !
Down he goes ! Down he goes I
Seo: he is hashed in sweet repose.
I know
That care line fron crowne for many brows ; That Culvarles are everywhere, whereon Virtue is cruciffed, and naile and spears Draw guiltiess blool; that korrow sits and drinks At sweetest hearts, till all their life is dry ; Thut gentle spirlte on the rack of pain Grow faint or flerce, and pray and curse by turns ; That Hell's temptations. clad in Heaverly ghise, And armed with might, lie evermore in wait
Along life's path, giving aceault to allFatal to most ; that death stalks through the earth Choosing his victime, sparing none at last.

Gol forgive me: but I ve thought A thousand times that if I had Ilis power, Or He my love, we'd have a different world From this we live in.

Be careful of your words ! 'Tis no light thing To take the guidance of a straying soul.

Tie not the lighty-faden heart of man That loves the best the haud that blesses all ; But that which gronning with its weight of sin, Meets with the mercy that forgiveth much.

Ohd tunes are precious to me as old paths In which I wandered when a happy boy.

When men get loose in their theology The sciews are started up in everything.
*
Hearts, like apples, are hard and sour, Till crushed by pain's resistless power; And yield their juices rich aud bland To none but Sorrow"s heavy hand.
The purest streams of humm love Flow naturally never,
Hut gush by pressure from above.
With God's hand on the lever.
The first are turbidest and meanest,
The lust, are -weelest and serenent.
Life evermore is fed by death,
In earth, and sen, and sky:
And that a roee may breatre its breath,
something must dife.
Thue js it over all the carth:
That which we call the fairest
And prize for its surpuseing worth, Ts always rarest.

All common good bas common firice ; Exneting good exceodiug ;
Ehrfet bronght the keye of Parmulice ly cram bleallug.

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