

ALGERIAN ZOUAVES.

What These Adventurous Soldiers of France Were Originally. Many of our readers will remember a class of soldiers in the civil war known as "Zouaves." A writer of a magazine article upon the war in the Crimea, offers the following account as to what these soldiers were originally: As considerable misapprehension appears to prevail as to what the Zouaves really are, we may observe that these regiments originally consisted of Arab natives of Algeria, and were so called after an Arab tribe. They were afterwards disbanded and reconstituted; only Frenchmen, with a very few exceptions, being admitted into their ranks. Native regiments were then formed under the name of "Indigenes," or "Turcos." The Zouaves are notorious for their activity and courage, and at the same time for their propensity to plunder—a habit easily contracted in an African campaign. They chiefly consist of men, having served their prescribed five years in the army, have no desire to leave it, but prefer the perils and excitement of a military life, and of various other adventurous spirits who love war better than peace. It requires the strictest discipline to keep them under control, and to place some check upon their natural propensities. They wear a loose Oriental dress, with fez and turban, both becoming and convenient.—Christian at Work.

Never Irritate Your Husband.

A wife must necessarily learn to form her husband's happiness, in what direction the secret lies; she must not cherish his weaknesses by working upon them; she must not rashly run counter to his prejudices, her motto must be, never to irritate. She must study never to draw largely on the small stock of patience in a man's nature, nor to increase his obstinacy by trying to drive him; never, never, if possible, to have scenes. I doubt much if a real quarrel, even made up, does not loosen the bond between man and wife, and sometimes, unless the affection of both be very sincere, lastingly. If irritation should occur, a woman must expect to hear from most men a strength and vehemence of language far more than the occasion requires. Mild, as well as stern men, are prone to this exaggeration of language; let not a woman be tempted to say any thing sarcastic or violent in return. The bitterest repentance must needs follow if she do. Men frequently forget what they have said, but seldom what is uttered by their wives. They are grateful, too, for forbearance in such cases; for, whilst asserting most loudly that they are right, they are often conscious that they are wrong. Give a little time, as the greatest boon you can bestow, to the irritated feelings of your husband.—N. Y. Ledger.

Trained Dogs in War.

Dogs in some instances carry the concise dispatch in a small metal case fastened to the collar, and this certainly seems to have the advantage of security, as attracting the least possible amount of attention; whereas the leather letter-case hanging from the collar, or the two leather pockets attached to a strap passing under the body and kept in position by a second strap across the chest, though, of course, available for bulkier documents, is undoubtedly more conspicuous, and more liable to render the dog an object of suspicion and a mark for a bullet. By a similar arrangement of straps the war-dog is enabled to carry a small case of ammunition, and is thus made useful on the outward march, ere he is dispatched on his solitary journey as military postman. Some sanguine trainers even hope that dogs may be trained to return to the munition wagons during the heat of battle to bring fresh supplies to the fighters, regardless of all danger from shell and bullets. It would seem more natural to enlist their services as water-carriers to bring drink to the wounded and dying.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Thin Women and Fat Women.

Thin women are dangerous. A fat woman has got to be good tempered and easy going. I think temper is all in the bones, any way, and when a woman is fat the temper becomes absorbed before it comes to the surface. But when the woman is thin the temper is right there on the surface. If ever a fat woman has a temper it is awful. She never cools. A thin woman cools off quickly, but she heats up just as quickly. A thin woman with a good temper comes as near being an angel as anybody can on this earth—if she isn't too thin. A thin woman can dress in a white robe, and if you put a harp in her hand she'll look just like an angel. Could a fat woman ever look like an angel in any dress? No. When a woman has a stout, full figure there's no expression to her. She's a series of curves that don't change. No. There's something about a thin woman that you can't describe that is dangerous to the peace of man. Still, people do love fat women often.—N. Y. Graphic.

"I desire to insert this small advertisement in your paper to-morrow morning," she said. "This," said the advertising clerk, looking it over, "will go among the 'wants.' " "Have you no 'wishes' column?" "No, mum." "Then, sir," said the young lady from Boston, haughtily, "you need not insert it. I simply wish a situation as governess. That is all. It is not a case of want. Is there any newspaper printed in English in this place?"

Talk is cheap, but not the affectionate talk of a pretty girl; that is dear.—Boston Courier.

SIAM'S DANCING GIRLS.

A Spectator Describes Some of Their Graceful Performances. Poised on tip-toe, bending their limbs back as far as they will reach and picking up bits of straw with their eyelids, the dancing girls of Bangkok are always exercising in the royal gymnasium. The new volume in the Zigzag series, "Journeys in the Antipodes," gives a very graphic description of these girls, whose ages vary from five to twenty years. The curious and subtle feat of picking up a bit of straw with the eyelids can be learned only by the youngest of them, who are made to practice it in order to render them flexible in every part of the body. There are two long rows of benches, one a little higher than the other. On the lower is a row of little girls and on the upper bench are laid fine polished bits of straw. At the sound of the drum the little girls altogether bend the head and neck until they touch the bits of straw, which with wonderful dexterity they secure between the corners of the eyelids. The cup dance is the most graceful and poetic of their dances. A row of young women with a tier of cups on their heads take their places in the center of the gymnasium. A burst of joyous music follows. On hearing this they simultaneously, with military precision, kneel down and fold their hands, and bow their heads until their foreheads almost touch the polished marble floor, keeping the cups steadily on their heads by some marvelous jerk of the neck. Then suddenly springing to their feet, they describe a succession of rapid and intricate circles, keeping time to the music with their arms, head and feet. Next follows a miracle of art such as may be found only among people of the highest physical training. The music swells into a rapturous tumult. The dancers raise their delicate feet, curve their arms and fingers in seemingly impossible flexures, sway to and fro like withes of willow, agitate all the muscles of the body like the flutter of leaves in a soft evening breeze, but still keep the tier of cups on their heads. At other times a cup full of some liquid is placed on the floor in the center of the hall. A girl will spring to her feet and dance about it in round wild eddies, and suddenly laying herself down, keeping her arms folded tight on her breast, will take up the cup with her lips and drain the liquid without spilling a drop.

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WANAMAKER'S PICTURE.

How the Only Existing Photograph of the Noted Philadelphian Was Taken.

John Wanamaker, the millionaire merchant prince of Philadelphia, has a deep-seated objection to sitting for a portrait. He has repeatedly declined the overtures of his family and friends who are anxious to secure a counterfeited presentment, and up to the present time it is not known that his features have been transferred to paper in any regular manner. A year ago, however, Mr. Wanamaker was a passenger on one of the North Lloyd steamers from Europe to New York. During the voyage he was frequently surrounded by a bevy of frolicsome girls, who made as much of him as they would of the most eligible beau at a fashionable watering-place. They were, in fact, more attentive than the proprietors warranted. One of them in particular hung around the Philadelphian's steamer-chair almost every time he appeared on deck, and her marked attention caused a great many jokes to be cracked at her expense. Among the passengers was a passenger who had traveled extensively in Europe for an Eastern newspaper, and who had procured one of those small detective cameras which is concealed in an apparently innocent button on the coat itself. Seeing this young lady around Mr. Wanamaker, the newspaper man determined to catch a photograph, and one bright afternoon he stepped in front of them just as a lurch of the ship threw the young lady into Mr. Wanamaker's lap. The focus was just right, and the telltale machine was snapped on the instant. It happened, however, that the Philadelphian man moved his head just as the chemicals were getting in their deadly work, so that his features are not well defined in the negative; but the position is perfect, and the outline of the young lady's face, as well as the figure of the millionaire, are brought out in strong lines. It is the only known photograph of John Wanamaker extant.—Washington Letter.

Difficulties in Trousers.

Speaking of trousers reminds one that they are the most difficult garment in a man's wardrobe to get on comfortably with, in a philological sense. There are large sections of the country where they are degraded by being called "pants." Even in cities they have their defamers, persons who never speak of them by their correct name. These persons frequently speak of themselves as "gents," and wherever there are "gents" you will hear of "pants." The waistcoat has had its nomenclatural troubles, too; but never has any name so inelegant and offensive been bestowed upon it as is applied to trousers by those who call them "pants." "Vests" is not the name it prefers, although "vest" is not a departure from the proper name too terrible to be borne. Even the good old-fashioned word "overcoat" is being driven from its citadel. In circles where clothes are matters of great moment "top-coats" and "great-coats" are mentioned, but "overcoats" are seldom heard of. Words have their fashions as well as garments.—Dress.

MAINE'S SOLID STONES.

They Make the Great Buildings and Bridges Half the Country Over. As long as there are post-offices, custom houses, big bridges and the like to build, the State of Maine is sure to come in for a generous share of the money expended in their construction. For there is enough granite down here to build a bridge to Ireland, and it is of the very finest kind, too. Sections of Maine's geological make-up are distributed all over the country in the form of magnificent public and private edifices, and many a mile of metropolitan pavement, as far west as St. Louis, is composed of granite blocks from the quarries of this State. Dix Island, Vinal Haven, Blue Hill, Mt. Waldo, Gouldsboro and Sullivan, on the eastern coast, have long been famous for their quarries, and now Hollowell, on the Kennebec, is becoming a great place for the knights of the hammer and drill. Four hundred men are at work there now, and business is booming. Granite is being taken out for the Metropolitan Museum of Art and American Bank building, New York, and for the ten-story Bank of Commerce building in Pittsburgh, Pa., and the contracts for monumental and tomb work now on hand amount to \$100,000. The shaft of the John Wentworth monument in Chicago was quarried and cut at Hollowell and shipped last week. The shaft is fifty-two feet long, weighs sixty-five tons, and was shipped to Chicago on two cars specially built for the purpose. Some very creditable sculpturing is done at Hollowell, a large building being devoted specially to such work. The sculptors are now at work upon eighteen life-sized figures for the Bible building in New York City, and the last of the figures for the Plymouth monument has just been expressed. A life-sized plaster bust of the late Governor Bodwell has recently been completed, and is pronounced a work of genuine art. It will be copied in marble, and the reproduction placed on exhibition in the State House this winter. A big granite quarry is a handy thing to have around a town, for the quarrymen get good wages, and there are so many of them that their patronage brings joy to the hearts of the shopkeepers.—Bangor (Me.) Letter.

AN HEROIC COURSE.

The Straits to Which a Young Married Man at Boston Was Put.

I heard the other day an authentic story of something that happened here in Boston, which recalls an incident in one of Balzac's novels and tends to support the old saying about truth and fiction. It seems that the wife of a young man who has a little house of his own somewhere in the outlying districts, but whose salary is very small, fell ill, and was unable to leave her room for several months. The doctor, as often happens, prescribed a great many remedies, tonics and beverages, such as Apollinaris water and champagne, which, being very expensive, were far beyond the young husband's means. What could be done? He was bound that his wife should have everything which the doctor ordered, and his purse having been emptied, he stole out one evening with the parlor clock under his arm and returned with a five-dollar bill. A large easy-chair was expended two days later for a few bottles of port wine, and to cut the story short, by the time the young woman was able to go down stairs, the rooms on the first floor had been stripped of their contents to pay the grocer and the apothecary. It must have been a bitter moment for the poor young wife when she first saw what havoc had been wrought in her drawing-room, and I dare say that for a few minutes at least her good man felt that he had been too clever by half. It must be acknowledged, however, that he acted pretty wisely. Health is more important than furniture, and in time the household goods will be replaced. The plan which this enterprising fellow pursued was surely better than helping himself out of his master's cash-box, and perhaps it was preferable to the ordinary course of running in debt; certainly it was more original.—Boston Post.

Separate Municipal Elections.

Without venturing to decide which plan is the more desirable, we think there is no longer any doubt in any impartial mind as to the need of the proposed separation. There can be no improvement in our municipal government, no relief from the extravagant and oftentimes corrupt expenditures which make life in our cities so enormously expensive, until we bring the mass of voters to the comprehension of two points: First, that it is playing into the hands of the men who make their living out of politics to allow National and State political considerations to enter into the choice of municipal officers; secondly, that the burden of taxation is not borne by the rich alone, but largely by the poor. The voters must think when they are deciding how they will vote, not as to what the effect of their ballot will be on a candidate for Governor or President, but upon municipal taxation, schools, police, paving, lighting, street-cleaning, sewerage, docks.—Century.

—During the trial of a case in Kingston, a Kingstonian was examined as a witness. After the lawyers had asked him all the questions they could think of about the case one of them facetiously inquired about the dry goods business. "They are selling off at cost," promptly answered the witness; "yes, for less than cost." Then, as he realized that he was still on the witness stand, he earnestly added: "But I want you to understand I'm not under oath now!"—Kingston Freeman.

SOME SHORT SAWS.

A Few With Unusually Long Teeth That Have Been Newly sharpened. "I love you for yourself alone," as the blackbird said when he swallowed the gooseberry. This is the commonplace expression of false friends, who, while they make the utmost use of us, even to abuse, profess the most unbounded admiration of and regard for us. "That's neither here nor there," as the crow said when an egg fell out of her nest. How many of us have to lament the spoiled life, the wasted opportunity for good, the lost time, the possibility that was in our life and went out of it, the wreck of this image God made! "I'll never do that again," as the monkey said when he fell from the top of the mango tree and broke his back in the fall. There are many people who take credit to themselves for abstention from evil when they are not able to commit the evil they renounce. The sick man says: "I tear myself away from the world;" the poor man, "I deny myself the luxuries of life;" the old man, "I abstain from the follies of youth;" the blind man, "I take no pleasure in riotous living;" the deaf man, "I make a point of never listening to the whistlers of scandal." "Oh, you swindler, you've a stone inside you!" as the wasp said when he ate into the plum. Few people are more virtuously indignant that the cheat when he finds himself outwitted. "This is a thing that ought not to be permitted," as the fox said when he found the henroost empty. The assumption of virtue is common to mankind, but none assume it so loudly as those who have the least right to it. By such people any shortcoming on the part of others is made a subject of complaint. "You've got a bee in your bonnet," as the hive said when the old lady came to look at the honey. While it is an inherent weakness of human nature to love to find fault with other reason, in none is that weakness so fully developed as in those who are most guilty of "little sins."—Quiver.

MILLIONS FOR CHARITY.

The Enormous Bequests of an Italian Duchesse to Various Charities.

The late Duchesse de Galliera was as large-hearted and as open-handed as the late Mme. Boicicault, though perhaps less judicious in the use she made of one of the largest fortunes of this age. The late Duke of Galliera was one of the Continental railway kings and a keen and venturesome speculator. He died leaving personality in France alone amounting to \$55,000,000, and in Italy over \$15,000,000. The Duchess gives the following list of her well-known deeds of generosity: Two thousand dollars a year to the poor of the Seventh Arrondissement; \$4,000 a year to the poor of Paris; for the Brignole Galliera Museum, near the Trocadero, \$1,000,000; for the creation of an orphanage at Meudon, \$2,800,000; for the support of that institution, \$2,000,000; for the building of three working-class lodging-houses in Paris, \$400,000. To deepen the port of Genoa she gave \$1,700,000, to the present Pope \$500,000, to build two hospitals \$1,800,000. Besides the above donations she gave Genoa the palace called the Palazzo Rossa, with its art furniture and pictures, comprising a collection of ancestral portraits by Rubens and Vanduyck. The gift of a palace and estate at Bologna to the Duc de Montpensier can hardly be called a charity. Her last great benefactions were the founding of two asylums, one for 200 old men and 100 old women, and another for Christian Brothers too old or broken down in health to teach. It was at the opening of the former at which she caught cold, which, degenerating into inflammation of the lungs, killed her. How she disposed of the remnant of her vast fortune is not yet known. The Duchess had an idea she was insulting the poor to ask them to live in meanly-constructed almshouses. She therefore created palaces for them.—Paris Letter.

The Charge of the Ewes.

I was sheep-herding then in Northwest Texas, and had about five hundred ewes and lambs under my care. The day was warm, though the wind was blowing strongly, and when noon approached the flock traveled but slowly toward the place where I wished them to make their midday camp. To urge them on I took my long bandana handkerchief and flicked the nearest to me with it as I walked behind. As I did so the wind blew it strongly, and it suddenly occurred to me to make a sort of flag of it in order to see if it would frighten them. I took hold of two corners and held it over her head so that it might blow out to its full extent. Now, whether it was due to the glaring color, or the strange attitude, or to the snapping of the outer edge of the handkerchief in the wind—and I think it was this last—I can not say, but the hindmost ewes suddenly stopped, turned round, eyed me wildly, and then half a dozen made a desperate charge, struck me on the legs, threw me over, and fled precipitately as I fell. It was a reversal of experience too unexpected! I lay a while and looked at things, expecting to see the sun blue at the very least, and then I gathered myself together slowly. In all seriousness I was never so taken aback in all my life, and I was almost prepared for a ewe's biting me.—Cornhill Magazine.

—An American may suffer from a lack of dollars, but no Calcutta man ever went to the poor-house because of a lack of rupees.—N. Y. Sun.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

A small dish of charcoal placed in the meat tender will keep the articles sweet and wholesome almost as well as ice. —By putting a dish of hot water in the oven the temperature can be easily lowered, if found too hot while baking. —Salted beef can be plunged into boiling water; this hardens the outside at once, and keeps the juices within the meat. —Sunlight is one of the best disinfectants. The microbes that cause disease do not flourish in strong sunshine. It also has the advantage of being cheap. —It is worth while to take pains to keep the right side of carpet rugs out when folding and winding them. It makes a vast difference in the appearance of the woven fabric. —A simple remedy for a flagging appetite is a raw egg beaten till very light, mixed with a little milk and sugar, seasoned with nutmeg, and taken half an hour before eating. —When lifting little children by the wrist, the bones of the arm, not being wholly formed, or rather solidified, are very liable to break. The hands should be placed under the armpits. —According to an English barber frequent washings of the head will produce baldness. Another important agent in causing baldness is the use of fancy toilet soaps in shampooing the head. A good brush and comb are sufficient to keep the head clean. —To prevent the eyes from wetting when onions are peeled, immerse the onions for a short time in boiling water and then throw them into cold water, from which they may be removed one by one, as required for peeling. —Custard Cake—Two eggs, two cups of sugar, two and one-half cups of flour, and two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder. For custard: Two eggs, one-half cup of sugar, two cups of milk, two heaping teaspoonfuls of corn starch. —To test cake in the oven never insert a broom splinter, but draw it gently forward and put the ear close to the loaf; if it be not done there will be a little spluttering sound. When it is thoroughly baked there will be no sound. —Malaria is due to microbes, which reach their victims either from the air, by inhalation, or from drinking water which has absorbed them. Boil the water, avoid the night air, sleep in the higher rooms of the house, and guard against all excesses. —A few pence will buy an ounce of saturated solution of permanganate of potash at a chemist's. If when a drop of this solution is added to a tumbler of water its color changes brown, it is unfit to drink; if it remains clear, or slightly rose-colored after an hour, it is, broadly speaking, safe. —An excel lent remedy for a cough is a simple flaxseed tea, made as follows: Pour over an ounce of whole flaxseed a pint of boiling water; let the tea stand on the back of the stove for twenty minutes, then strain and add the juice of three lemons and honey and loaf sugar to sweeten.—Northwestern Agriculturist. —The following is a good recipe for cologne water: Take a pint of alcohol and put in thirty drops of oil of lemon, thirty of bergamot and half a gill of water. If musk or lavender is desired, add the same quantity of each. The oils should be put in the alcohol and shaken well before the water is added. Bottle it for use. —Mushrooms and Eggs.—Cut mushrooms in halves, stew ten minutes in a little butter, salt and pepper. Drain off, put the mushrooms in a deep dish, break enough eggs over to cover the top, season with salt and pepper, spread the top with bits of butter and grated bread crumbs; bake until the eggs are set.—Farm and Fireside. —Citron Pudding.—Three-fourths of a cupful of sugar, one-fourth of a cupful of butter, three-fourths of a teaspoonful of baking-powder, three-fourths of a cupful of cornstarch, one-fourth of a cupful of milk, the stiff whites of three eggs, one-half of a cupful of sliced citron. Bake. Eat with sauce.—Good Housekeeping. —Plants, like human beings, need air, light, warmth, food and drink, and if these are supplied in proper quantities they will live and thrive, accidents, of course excepted. The first requisite is to have good, rich soil, mixed with one-third sand for potting. Next proper drainage, which is of vital importance to all potted plants. —Borax is exceedingly useful in the domestic economy, and should be always at hand. Its medicinal properties are ceasing and healing. It is highly recommended for catarrhal troubles, and as a wash for weak eyes, especially for inflamed lids. For public speakers and singers it is invaluable for keeping the voice clear; a piece the size of a pea, dissolved in the mouth, is all that is necessary. It allays the inflammation of sore throat, and mixed with honey is very healing to canker, thrush and sore mouths of any kind.

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