WOMAN AND HOME.

A RADICAL AND CURIOUS DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MEN. AND WOMEN.

Bists on House-Cleaning-"Fresh Air" Philosophy-Nerves, Diet and Study-Familiarity Breeds Beauty-Society Customs.

[Signor Max in Detroit Free Press.] | have many times observed the superior tect with which woman adapts herself to ercunstances. In feed, her impulse in that direction is instinctive. He must be a wise man who shall teach us why that is so. We know the migratory habit of birds. Too implies is that the Creator endowed them with a knowledge when to fly southward and of the time to fly northward. assume, also, that the creation theory is apulicable to women, as explanatory of he natural desire to fly from base surround It is not worth while to argue that there are many debestd women. know it; but the reason for it is found in artificial circumstances.

Debusement is unnatural to woman. Even in that condition, however, she illustrates a kind of superiority that seems to me inherent. The outcast is, perhaps, rockles of her good fame lost; but it is only in the last stage of her descent into the social find that she becomes indifferent to those refinements which make her attractive. Thus to deal merely with the small farts of the case) she is fond of appearing in pretty elothes; she offects the amenities which pure women practice; cleanliness is the governing article of her creed; and she has the insatiable stomach for emquest that the world knew all about long before Delilah's

The debase t man holds all refinement in cortempt. He makes no sustained effort to escape from his wallow. He is victors in the degree that he is debased. He takes as kindly to rags as to royal raiment. His greech, his thoughts, his acts are niways orse, often brutish. Dirt, literal and other, suits him best. A bath gives him morally irophobia. He does not care to hide his sores under a garment of assume i politeness. In short, he is the emboliment "reason fled to brutish beasts"

Here, then, are two propositions that seem a establish a radical and curious difference in the natures of men and women. Tout difference, as we find it folustrated in the varying phases of every-lay life, must always be a fascinating study to those who sek for the philosophy of things.

Take the woman who marries above he station. At first thought many would be nclined to say that she is fatally misplaced and that she mu t be a cause of enlies numiliations to her husband. But no man who has learned the alphabet of the woman nature could be misled by such superficial the ght as that. Here is a significant situation in which the wemanly adaptiveness mist strikingly demonstrated. True, she omes from a comparatively low station, but instead of being a clog to her busband's espirations, and a daily witness to his supsed felly in contracting a misalliance, she teps into her new office conscious of its demands and early compels both respect and

Do you begin to see that she thus presents against her former low estate and all its unefpements a combination of forces that i invincible! Of course she wins the victory Geneus for that kind of generalship is be birthright. I think I ought to add here that she does not use very noisy powder or fight her lattles of this sort to the sound of

Let a man marry a woman who is in sta tion and accomplishments his superior, and then make your computation of the time and devoted to him before to gives the least sign of progress. You will exhaust the re-ources of arithmetic without arriving at a satisfactory result. I have never known a man who was lifted out of a groveling condition by marriage with a soman whom he knew and the world knew was his superior. Almost invariably it is the darker side of the picture that is presented. By this I mean that while on the e band the woman of low surroundings whom marriages removes to a higher and learer atmosphere readily accommo lates herself to the changed order, anothe woman, of better rearing, who marries below her order is quite prone to descend to ber husband's plane,

Hints on House-Cleaning. "Carol Hea" in Tid-Bits.

There are several things that I want to remind you of to make the disagreeabl part four work easier. If you must (as some times happens: take up a carpet without carfying out your stove, do not get down on our knees and hift till you "ee stars" and every bone in your body creaks. Do not try to lift the stove with one hand and pull the carpet out with the other; but get a big stick of wood and use it as a lever. will scarcely feel the weight at all that way and a little child can draw the carpet out for you, if you tell him just how, After four curpet is out, sprinkle the floor plenti ally with wet sawdust, or dump earth This will clean the dirt up so well (when you weep it all out together; that you need not scrub the floor till your wood-work is all

Put a little aqua ammonia in the water when you clean your paint. B raxine in the scrubbin;-water will save

ou time, soap, and "elbow-grease." Beat your carpets with a horsewhip. Use turpentine to take out paint-sp.ts. Pour hot tallow through ink-stains to re-

Use hot vinegar to take paint-spots off of he window-glass

If there are moths in your garret or loset, sprinkle the floor with benzine. KEEP T CAREFULLY AWAY FROM THE FIRE. Put salt in your whitewash to make i

tick. A few drops of liquid bluing will hake it look all the whiter when it is on the

U e turpentine to clean nickel-plated orna Use salt and vinegar to clean brass orna-

Ue common baking-soda (with a damp lannel rug) for silver.

When you white wash the top and sides of our cellar, put copperas-water in the whitesh, to drive away all kinds of vermin. If vegetables on the cellar-bott in have sade a damp spot, sprinkle copperas-water

Rub old furniture and picture-frames with

When you clean your stoves, a little sugar the blacking will make it stick better and at longer. To clean willow furniture, use sait and

water. Apply it with a coarse brush, and Wash the mira in your stove-doors with vinegar and water to remove the smoke

Nerves, Diet and Study. Marion Harland's Book.

More of American dyspepsia process from violation of the two plain rules I have cient, picture que co-tumes of the comm stated to wit: Never to eat heartily when very * red, and never to fast to exhaustion than from climate and ill cooked vituals. Realing "wild" broke or studying at meal

imes, is a Imost as infurious. Heated dismions and quarrels, fretfulness and sullen britismity while eating, are as unwholeto as they are unchristian. Oblige both boys and girls to observe these principles. This is a pecially advisable with her whose onstitutional" is now by a walk, instead of a run, and who passes less than one-third the time in the open air that her broth-

That a school or college boy is "hollow wn to the beels," is a proverb, the truth which no mother will gainsny. Nor could he after the fact thus expressed, had she Even the Billickins of college town is disquieted, if her lodger tas what she would call a "pecking appethe." She may have no other human juter-

et in his wolfare than the natural to fre that he may so far prosper in workily at-fairs as to be able to pay her weekly bill, but less of relish for food portends tilness. and she has no time to waste in nursing sick toys. The kindelt matron was preside over the table of the young ladles' institutis neither surprised nor uneasy when the bourders play with or reject their foot. No has he the presumptive right to insist that the scanty medicum of provisions they do accept and condescend to swallow shall not

he raisins, plus and pickles, The girl who openly enjoys bread and butter, milk, besisteak and potatoes, and thrive-thersby, is the object of many a movert sneer, or covert jes, even in they ensible days arrong sensible people. The who brings up the tone of her nerves by cup of coffee and sustains the organ of which she is ashamed by a morsel of lifted to listless lip. by a dainty thumb and forefinger, and barely nibbles a strip of belied ham; who carries a bon bon box in her pocket into the school-roum, and has a private bottle of olives in her de-k to rewe faintness, is "interesting" in the eyes of her little court-a soulful creature wh ooks as if she fed on air. Whatever her elders may think the popular sentiment her congeners encourages her in the cultipation of the fragility which is our material urse and should be her own and her parants' sorrow.

"Fresh Air" Philanthrophy.

(Boston Cor. Albany Journal.) Only the other day, a benevolent lady ers went with an assi tant into the very lowest quarter of the city and invitel -ix poor, disspidate I, half starved children under 10 years of age to spend the day at her seaside home. She said it was heart-breaking to see the wistful faces of the other nidren in the neighborhood, who was bed the departure of their wretched little playmates. Every summer this lady gathers to these stray waifs and gives them a day's pleasure, independent of charitable associaons or "fresh air" funds.

There is a large, airy room in the stable a her estate which she has fitted up for these little transient goests, and there they have a hearty breakfast before being taken sea bath and afterward allowed to play in the sand or on the grass under the tree, There is a swing for them, and toys, shovels and pails and dolls for the little girls, and a tables and a puiding after, that one tot, gether. whose eyes were bigger than her enpacity, cried because she couldn't eat any more of. This is indeed a noble charity, for the kind and generous heart that provides for the e children makes no fuse about it, and would be much surprised to hear it spoken of as an

Another lady who formerly lived in Boson, now of New York, does even more for the poor children in this vicinity. She has charming summer place at Braintree, Mass, and every summer she has twelve or fifteen sickly young-ters taken from the poore-t families and brought down to a little cottage near her own house, where they are given a week of sea air and country with all the happiness that can be crowded into seven days, under her personal supervision. The benefit that some of these little children derive from this outing in the country can not be calculated, but the one shadow on the picture is the despair they show when obliged to go back to their home in the city. That is saddening; some are indifferent to the change, or they do not appreciate what a good time they've had till it is gone.

How Society Customs Differ.

[New York Times.] The ideas and customs of society people in the different cities of the Union are widely different. There is an affinity between the young ladies and gentlemen of Britimore that does not exist so extensively among the best people of the other cities of the east. A Baltimore girl will go to a ball alone with a man with every sense of propriety and without shocking anybody's sensibilities, while a girl of the same social position in New York

A New York girl will only go to a ball when she is properly chaperons i. I know of a young lady in this city who was even when she went to the theatre with her brother. She said to him: "Some people nay know you are my brother, but a great many will think you are not, therefore I do not care to go to the theatre with you unless

there is another lady in the party. The difference between a Baltimore and a the former will go to an entertainment alone with a young man the latter will only accompany him when there are more than one of her own sex with her. As to Boston young ladies, they have about the same does as those of New York in going to or from a dance alone with a young man. Philadelphia you are asked who your grandfather was, but in Baltimore they inquire only concerning your qualifications for dancing.

The Sexes Drifting Apart.

It is a strange fact that with the progress of civilization there come always two different and distinct results. First, the intercourse between men and women becomes easier and pleasunter; second, there is a tendency on the part of both men and women to separate their interests and even their pleasures. A certain portion of the day and of the evening is given up to common pleasures, but there is a large part of each day when both men and women prefer to be apart. I think my-self it is a good thing, and so long as what separates the sex s is their distinctive duties it is well enough.

But smong the growing leisure class in the east who have no duties these hours of separation are devoted to amusement, You would be astonished to know how many society women in New York and Boston both smoke and drink. To have nothing to do is a curse to men, but it is deadly poison t women. They are not, as a rule, ble of self amusement as are men and they are proce, as in the matter of smoking and drinking , to tamper with the coarser passe of the men. Out of this grows boldness, a carelesmess about the minor del icacies of social life, which is noticeable the noment ore touches the borlers of society in Boston, New York or Washington.

The Fashionables at Rome.

(Foreign Letter.) They are robed in the hight of the fa-hion. Not even in Paris, in the great Bois, can more exponsive contumes to seen. Masters, servants and horses are slock and parapered.

The coachmen are tricked out more gorgeou ly than even those of London and Paris, and they drive, or sit, with the ends of their long whips on their kness with a grobeeque dignity, for even they and their orses must contribute something to the general impression of pomp and high bresdng which the masters and mistresses must

maintain. These ladies are accompanied by fewer dogs and more babies than the fashionables of Paris. Those who have babies with them have nurses to attend to them, and these nur-es are arrayed wonderfully in the aupeople, with gorge us head-dresse- of yellow, blue, or crimson rabbons fluttering abroad with petticoats of bright colors, often trimmed with gold bands or gold fringes Thus the e fair and imperious donnas trick out their servants, and thus they drive fazily about and loll and chatter in the lazy air of an Italian evening.

The Latest Fancy. modes a Magazine j

Parisiennes have taken an extravagant affection for birds, which about equals the pug-dog mania now on the wans. The sanis for birds is as strong as it was in the days of the Empre s Josephine In every fashionable bouteir you will find on a plushcovered table anish books, reviews, bonbounirs and feminine trifles of all kinds, a wely cage of carvel ivory, tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl or chased silver, which imscisons two or more rare exotic birds, or a

air of green 1976 urras. "The seous" wnien asy sat are beld in a silver cup; they drink rom little lawis of B hemian glass. The attom of the care it spraished every morng with the awdust of a scented wood in

Lastly, the rarest and most beautiful hotmise flowers are altached between the bars of the cage for the birds to smell and plack to deces with their bills. To what extravacance will fashion next lead her votaries? The cost of keeping a whole family moterately is trifling in comparison with what is now wasted on pets.

Familiarity Breeds Beauty, Too.

After you come to know people very inti-nately, you do not know whether they are pretty or not. Their ways make an impresm on you, lut not their noses and ears, their eyes and mouths. In time the soul expresent itself to you, and it is that which you see. A man who has been married twenty years carcely knows what his coks like. He may declare that he does, and tell you that she is a bewitching little blande, with soft blue eyes, long after she is fat and red and 4); becaute the image of his early love is in his heart, and he doesn't see her as she is to-day, but as she was when he courted her.

Or, being an indifferent husband he may not know she is the fine woman that other people think ber. You have known men who have married the plaine t women and think them Feautie; and you know beauties who are quite thrown away on men who value a wife for her success as a cook,

Training for Her Station.

Five years ago a remarkably bright and retty girl of 17 worked in a San Francisco laundry. The son of wealthy parents fell with her. She returned his passion, but said she would not marry him, as he wished, because she was uneducated and coarse. Then he offered to send her away to school. She accepted this offer. During the ensuing four years she was in a Monfreal convent, very apt and studious. The training wrought all the change that was is-irabic, and the wedding took place, with down to the shore, where they are given a a long tour in Europe afterward. The conple returned to San Francisco lately. To show that she had neither forgotten nor was ashamed of her former employment, the bride gave a grant suppor to those of her dinner, with plenty of good keef and vege. old companions who could be brought to-

Mark Twain's Children

(Exchange.) Mark Twain's has written a letter in which he aworts that his children are wellbehaved, well governed, and occasionally charming, and he refers to Mrs. Harriet Bescher Stowe, Charles Dudley Warner, and his other Hartford neighbors as witneres. He attribute: this goodness to his wife's training. He emphasizes the point in her discipline that no promise is broken to the youngsters, whether it involves a whipping or a picnic. In administering corporal punishment she invariably lets a few hours lapse between the sentence and the exscuti n, so that no anger on her part shall enter into the matter; and he affirms that the "child never goes away from the scene of torture until it has been loved back into happy-heartedness and a joyful spirit."

Cholera Infantum.

[Cinconnati Commercial Gazette,] Cholera infantum is quite as much a filth disease as Asiatic cholera; unwholesome or improper diet being the immeliate cause and foul air and generally unsanitary surroundings the predisposing and aggravating condition. A good deal of real missionary work might be done among the poor in showing mothers how to save the lives of their infant children. Experienced physicians will tell them that care of the diet is everything, but nine mothers in ten need more explicit directions. Over-feeding, the almost universal mistake of American mothers, is one prime cause of digestive troubles, and doubtless many a fated baby might be saved by simply giving its over taxed atomach long intervals of rest,

The Girlful Game of Cricket. London Letter,

"The girlful game of cricket" flourishes in eleven of a well-known girls' school in Surrey, and eleven of the ladies of the neigh borhood took place. Toe ladies were their usual costume, and the school girls were at tired in white tunies. Eton blue caps and sashes to match, black stockings and white knickerbockers. They also wore red roses Philadelphia society girl is light. Where as a badge, while their opponents were ing as many as ninety-nine runs in their second innings-and retired amil great applause, wearing the white roses of their opponents.

Jelly "speckled" with strawberries is the favorite dish for suppers after dances in

England. Care of Race-Horses.

[Chicago Tribune.] Crack race-horses have their meat and drink more carefully attended to while traveling than royal personages. The English runner Paraday on his late trip to Paris had his own particular brand of water carried over with him in cases like a monarch's private champangs.

Coming Rapidly Into Favor.

Inter Ocean.) No drug ever came so rapidly into con spicuous favor as the hydrochlorate of cocaine, which has been used for several the to allay Gen. Grant's sufferings. he appethetic properties were discovered last October, and now it is known and used the world over.

A balloon is bigher than a stump, but it isn't half so reliable to hitch to in time of a storm.

-The story told of the German malden and the boss plumber who spent their courting nights in innocent slumber in their chairs, was paralleled in my experience for one of the young women in my list of sweethearts used to tell me that her sister had a beau, a farmer, who always fell asleop soon after he had come to see her, writes Julian Ralph in the Epoch. He had done a hard day's work on the farm, and she had been tiresomely employed in the house. Neither one had any thing to converse about, so, when he fell asleep, she settled herself for a nap, and whichever one woke first awakened the other, whereabon the young farmer bade the young lady good night and went away-it might be eleven o'clock or it might be

hree o'clock in the morning. -Howard Chaffin, of New Holland, O., whose domestic relations are not of the pleasantest, lately attempted to eighten his wife by sending her the ollowing note: "When you get this on will be a widow. You will find my body in the stable." Mrs. Chaffin ecrived this startling news with coniderable nonchalance and, it is alcated, got out her husband's best hill.-Louisville Courier-Journal. lother and began to brush them for he funeral. She sent her daughter to he stable, who returned, saying he cas not dead, but looked "awful bad." Instening to the stable, Mrs. Chaffin ound her husband suspended from the after. In her efforts to release him he discovered that he had passed the ord under his arm and that there as not the slightest prospect of death uning from strangulation. Securing good, stort stick, she belabored him antil he cried for mercy and begged to No. 3," replied: "I guess it must be

be released from his awful position.

DIAMOND JOE REYNOLDS. BURGLAR INSURANCE The Startling Suggestion Made by a Wide-Awake St. Louis Physician.

something. Seldom is any thing re-

covered, and when something is re-

turned it is generally by the burglars'

generosity, which prompts them to re-

-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A BEAR'S VISIT.

School-House.

had applauded. As the noise ceased

there was a scratching sound at one of

the middle of the room.

bear the alarm subsided.

lars in an alley.

he Third Bantist.

A Railroad That Pays \$100,000 a Year on an Outlay of \$300,000.
There is at least one railroad in the country that pays more than a fair re-Why not have a burglar insurance turn upon investment. It rups from a company? We have life, fire, accipoint on the Iron Mountain railroad. sent and other insurance companies; and yet the risk of loss of life, health State. It is twenty-two miles long, or property by burglar, is as great as state. It is twenty or the usual way that from any other cause. In our It was narrow gauge when it was present high state of civilized life it is built, seventeen years ago, and it is narrow gauge to-day, though it is the is a constant and unavoidable risk. In the West End thirty-eight burgiaries gauge soon, as Hot Springs loses that intention of the owner to change the were committed within the last two months. Any responsible company stand the fatigue of even a single which would undertake to indemnify transfer. its subscribers for such loss could

command a high premium, and an the Hot Springs road is the coat of immense patronage. Not only the arms of the owner, Joseph Reynolds. wealthy would join, but any body It is a large diamond, inside of which who had any thing, especially the large middle class, who western public, and a large portion of is the letter "J." To the South can little afford to lose what the West also, Mr. Reynolds is known they have. I am of the lat- as "Diamond Joe," not on account of ter class. I have lost by burglary the diamonds he doesn't but is able to within the last four years more than wear, but on account of his coat of five hundred dollars' worth of clothing arms, or, as he calls it, his trade alone. If I had a wife and jewelry mark. Before he was known as my loss would, of course, have been Diamond Joe the owner of the title proportionately greater. I am a careproportionately greater. I am a care-ful man, too; I pay my nightwatehman first put Jay Gould on his feet. With regularly as he comes round every the money advanced by Zadoe Pratt, month; I use political influence to have late of Prattsville, this State, Jay a double police force in my part of the Gould went into the tanning town, and I keep a dog in the back business, not in Wall street, but in yard so nobody can come in that way. Sullivan County, and Jo eph Reynolds lie awake at night distening for suspicious sounds, and came near shoot- the raising of wheat. He raised lots ng one of the other boarders who of it and gave his wheat a market came in rather late the other night. I reputation by marking the sacks in sit on my trank for hours during the which it was packed with a large day with a navy revolver in my hand. diamond inside of which was stamped But sometimes I have other things to a "J." The name he thus got. attend to, and it is always when least Diamond Joe, has stuck to him, and expected that the burglars come to he is evidently proud of it, for such make their collections. Sometimes property of his as will stand it is they come again the following night, marked, to this day, in this way: but only when they have forgotten

turn helrlooms, or, perhaps, their lack Hot Springs was small pumpkins of sentiment does not allow them to when Diamond Joe paid his first visit appreciate heirlooms. If we overlook the shortcomings of a burglar we can to the place. He had made a lot of money in wheat, and, having worked see that he serves a good purpose as hard in the meantime, found his well as every thing else in creation. health not what it should be. A He serves indirectly to secure work for friend told him there was some wonthe locksmith, the tailor, the jeweler, derful water at Hot Springs. He went profit to the second-hand clothingthere, saw the springs, bathed in the dealer and support to a numerous and water, was made well, and concluded stately police force. A company has been formed which offers to put tele- that some day Hot Springs would be a graph facilities into every house for popular health resort. He concluded \$12 a year, by which one can call a to top the Iron Mountain Railroad with a narrow-gauge road, for mounted police officer every time a burglar is in the house. It is hoped prior to 1872 people who wanted that the horse will frighten the burg. to reach Hot Springs were compelled, lar. But this company does not in. after they disembarked from trains on the Iron Moun ain road, to reach demnify the housekeeper when the Hot Springs by stage coach, and neithburglar has packed up and gone with er the coach nor the road over which the goods. Therefore a burglar insurit traveled was in the best condition. ance company is a pressing ucc sity. Diamond Joe obtained a charter from the Legislature of Arkansas which permitted him to charge each passenger on his road at the rate of ten cents per He Hunts for Estables in a Kentucky mile until the road was b ought within the limits of Hot Springs. Diamond Miss Sarah Jarvis teaches the Mount Joe contined to charge ten cents per Welcome school in the northwestern mile until a couple of years ago, as

part of the county, twelve miles from the terminus of his road was just outhere, says a letter from Barboursville, side the limits of Hot Springs. Ky. That region is mountainous and A couple of years ago the Legislavild and the school building is pitched at the foot of a high nill covered with felt certain that Diamond Joe was dense forest. The old-fashioned spell- making too much money, compelled ing bee is still popular in this part of Mr. Re nolds to carry his road into the State, and it is also a practice at Hot Springs and to reduce his rate to the school Friday evening to divide the five cents per mile. Being a man who pupils into two classes and allow them is open to reason, when it is backed to spell against each other. Miss Jar- with sufficient authority, he oboyed vis has adhered religiously to this the order. He has not lost money by custom. One Friday evening there the change, for the crowd that visits was the usual spelling match at Miss Hot Springs is annually growing larg-Jarvis' school. The building in which | pr, and every atom of it is compelled she teaches is of logs, with several to travel to and from the springs or windows coming down within two Di mond Joe's railroad.

feet of the ground. The match II s little railroad, it is believed by had been of more than usual men who have studied it, has netted interest, the strength of the two him for fifteen years the sum of \$100. sides being pretty nearly equal. One 300 per annum on an outlay of \$300,of the pupils had just spelled such a 100, a fa'r profit, at least, as railrouds long and difficult word that the others | go. - N. Y. Times.

TRICKS OF SAVAGES.

the windows in the rear of the house. Go drive that dog away," said Miss How They Conceal Themselves in Order to Jarvis to one of the boys. The boy Surprise Their Enemies.

An experienced savage warrior, in walked back to the window, shoved up the sash, and leaned out to strike at an emergency, can conceal his dusky the animal. When he thrust his head limbs in a tiny bush that hardly seems out he gave a yell and rushed back to large enough to hide a rabbit, and if no bush should be at hand, a few stones Startled by the boy's action Miss will serve the same purpose. In such Jarvis herself ran toward the window warfare, a rifle which will kill at a to see what was the matter. Before range of 2,000 yards is useless against she reached it a black, halry head was a foe who may be near enough to be thrust into the aperture, and she plain- touched, but persistently keeps out of ly recognized a black bear. The sight. Moreover, at the distance of a pupils, too, saw the animal. There few yards, the assaga' is the most was a stampede at once. All rushed deadly of weapons Even white lying for the door, and in a moment were out on the ground a Kafir, with a sort of of the room and the school-house, underhand jerk, can propel his weapon Miss Jarvis is a cool woman, and with a certain aim and with deadly she retained her coolness. She force. There is no report, and no took care of the younger children and smoke betrays the position of the kept the crowd together. When she thrower, who, as soon as he has struck saw that they were not followed by the bis foe, glides off like a snake and seeks a new ambush. In the late Ashantee Jake Woodson, a farmer, lives about war the chief difficulty lay in the fact mile from the Mount Wescome school that it was scarcely ever possible to bullding, and Miss Jarvis informed btain more than passing glimpses of the black-skinn d enemy who was firhim of the raid of the bear. Jake ing at the English soldiers from the shouldered his rifle and, followed by lark shad ws of the bush. The Ashanhis nineteen-year-old son Henry, who had a double-barreled shot-gun, went ee warriors knew better than to vento the school-house. He found the ture into open ground. They hung on the flanks of the advancing army, and door open and the bear on his haunches kept up a close and galling fire from a in the middle of the room placidly listance of only a few feet, their dark chewing several spelling books and

odies being quite invisible in the first readers. A single shot from Jake's rifle dispatched him. The bear Even when surprised in the open was not a large one and was also very sountry, the dark savage is at no loss thin, evidently having been on short or modes of concealment. For exam rations for some time. Woodson, who ole, the Australian "blackfellow" will is an old woodsman, says that the bear undenly squat on the ground, cover had been forced by hunger to come is crouching body with his mat, and down from the thick forests on the hold one of his long spears upright. In this position he looks so exactly - 15 a ratery published story book like the "blackboy" bush that the for boys the author has a boy thirteen enemy when in pursuit might pass years old capture three burglars, save within a few yards without detecting four persons from drowning, discover and put out a fire, save a city from there are certain tribes which employ inundation and find fifty thousand dol--At Adrian, Mich., a lady saw an engine-house with a steeple, and innojunct to the stratagem. When they cently asked a gentleman attendant: go on their maranding expeditions "What church is that?" The gentlethey dispense entirely with clothing man, after reading the sign, "Deluge

Alabsheld Earkyns, who fived for a ong time in Abyssinia, was on one occasion completely deceived by some marauding Barea, a tribe which is a very thorn in the side of the more els-

llized Abyssinians. He was traveling over a plain which had shortly before before been devastated by a bush firs. when his guide suddenly warned him of the presence of the Barea. "All I saw was a charred stump of a tree. and a few blackened stones lying at its foot. The hunter declared that neither the tree nor the stones were there the last time that he passed, and that they were simply naked Barea who had placed themselves in that position to observe us, having no doubt seen us for some time and prepared themselves." Not believing the guide, Mr. Parkyns ordered his party to move on slowly while he dropped into the long grass with his rifle, and crept toward them. When he was within long range he fired a shot at the disputed object, and was considerably startied at the result, The tree came to pieces and ran away. while the logs and stones jumped up. took to themselves legs, and made after their comrades. "I was never more surprised in my life, for so complete was the deception that even up

to the time that I fired I could have

declared that the objects before me-

were vegetable or mineral-any thing

but animal. The fact was that the

cunning rascals who represented stones were lying flat, with their little round shields placed before them as screens." A still more ludicrous instance of deception took place in India. An officer was surveying the country, and, finding" his helmet uncomfortably heavy, he hung it on the branch of a treestump close to where he was standing. To his unutterable surprise, the tree turned a somersault, and, shricking with laughter, went off with the helmet. The fact was that the seeming brauch was the leg of a savage marander. The man was standing on his head, and had disposed his legs in such a manner that, aided by his spears which did duty for the small boughs, he had completely metamorphosed his dusky body and limbs into the semblance of a dead tree trunk.-Chautaugaun.

NEW YORK FASHIONS. How the Fashionable Woman of To-day Heralds Her Appearance.

being used in the wondrous embroid- Ocean. ery. These trimmings are worked on foundations as thin as crepe lisse, which is next in lightness to the air itself, leaving little to be seen but the sparkling pendants and rows of finely cut bends. In less expensive millinery adornings, but still more charming, is a tidal wave of deliciously perfect French flowers, which have sent far into the shade the maimed and abnormal-looking birds and bird-wings, breasts, heads and feathers, these duil, stiff effigies being voted passes and unseasonable. The lovely flower bonnets in princesse and capote shapes, and the picturesque shepherdess hals wrea hed with rare-tinted rose garlands and folinge, look as if they had been imported direct from Arendia.

The number and variety of small wraps that have been invented is truly wonderful. All sorts of small visites, pelerines, and shoulder capes are made with silk and black lace. One model shows a close plain corsage made of black Chantilly net, very long in the waist and belted, with sleeves of the same pattern, but made of flowing lace. just deep enough to reach to the elbows. In front the bodice turns back in wide lace revers over a belted shirt-front of the silk net, but beyond the belt the fullness forms two scarfs that fall below the knees on the dress skirt. There are a host of French wraps made of very costly black nets and laces that are overburdened with bands, pendants, shoulder pieces and panel ornaments of real cut jet. Accordion-plaited pelerines for slender women are exhibited, these with cape collars of jet and long Abbe Galant fronts. There are besides many simple shaped fichus and shawl capes of black or white lace, crossed at the front with medium long tabs or ends. Small visites and mantillas of all shapes are also made of black lace combined with repped silk ribbon and beaded in gold, steel or jet. In place of lace, in combination with the ribbon, one of the many varieties of openwork allk tissues which are used for dresses and wraps, is also employed. These are trimmed wita double rushes of lace set along the edges and around the neck. -N. Y. Post

The system of asphalt paving introduced so extensively in Paris has proved, it would seem, admirably dapted for the great driving streets. but not so well for those subjected to heavy business traffic, and among the advantages principally attributed to it are those of homogeneity of material, noiselessness, perfect surface drainage and the readiness with which the road-way can be repaired; that is, as suming that the asphalt material is of good quality, instead of the unreliable compositions consisting of crude mineral tar or manufactured tar mixed with pulverized minerals of earth. In all reliable asphalt pavements the asphaltum rock is heated to 200 or 212 the imposture. In Africa and India degrees, is compressed while hot, and ling from infants to the aged patriarch when cool assumes all the essential a still more ingenious mode of conceal- qualities of the original rock. It twelve years at \$600, able-bodied womment, or, rather, of deception, their appears that so satisfactory has this en \$800, and thrifty farm hands at dark color being an indispensable ad- kind of improved pavement proved in \$1,100. A man fifty years of age was Berlin that already some 600,000 square metres of roads and streets are new covered with it, its firmness of band and wife are quoted separately. and carry nothing but their simple wear as well as all other qualities. The document is queer reading to the giving it a decided preference.-N. Y. present generation

VOCAL MIMICRY

An Account of the Art of Ventriloquism Ventriloquism is a kind of vocal mimiery by which an illusion concerning the origin and direction of the voice is produced. The etymology of the word. from venter, the belly, and loquor, to speak, indicates the idea formerly held concerning the manner in which the sound is produced. It is now, however, well known that the sound does not proceed from the abdomen. The art was known to the anclents, but not being understood by them, it was supposed to indicate the presence of a familiar spirit, or demon, which resided in the internal organism of the speaker. The prohibitions against the use of familiar spirits In the law of Moses are believed to be directed against this practice, and the Hebrew phrase translated, "having a familiar spirit," signifies in the original, "speaking from the belly." The famous responses of the oracles among the Greeks were most probably produced by ventriloquism. By this trick the diviners and soothsayers obtained great influence over the Ignorant populace, and in spite of the death penalty pronounced against them by the Levitical law, they flourished among the Hebrews as well as among other nations. It was supposed for many years after the old superstitions concerning the art had passed away that some peculiar conformation of the vocal organs was necessary for ventriioquism, but it has been ascertained that in reality no such peculiarity is needed, and that the ventriloquist speaks, in practicing his art, in precisely the same manner as in ordinary articulations. "The only difference." says Dr. Hammond, "is in the mode of respiration. A very full inspiration is taken, and then the air is expired slowly through a narrowed glottis, the diaphragm being kept in its depressed condition and the thoracle muscles alone being need to empty the lunes." This can be done without moving the lower jaw and with but slight movement of the lips, and if at the same time the attention of the hearer is directed by skillful and natural gestures away from the ventriloquist and toward the point which he wishes to have regarded as the source of the voice, the deception is usually complete. To quote from The coming of a fashionable woman Dr. Hammond again: "It is at all of to-day is heralded by a rattling of times difficult to determine the source beads which begin at her bonnet, drop of sounds by the hearing alone, and to the fringes on bodice or wrap, cling the only means by which the unassistto her sash-ends and draperies, and ed car can form an idea of the distance glitter on the tips of her natty French of a sound is by estimating its intensshoes. The elegant and wholly novel ity." It is therefore said that for sucgalloons and gimps used in new mil- cass in this art the ventriloquist only linery are richly wrought with bend- needs keen perceptions, an ear deliing, and brims, corner pieces, and cately attuned to the variations of deep points, pyramids and arches are sound produced by distance or direcablaze with these gem-like garnitures. tion, and a strongly developed talent Some of the superb Venetian and Ro- for mimiery. With these qualificaman pieces are actually worth their tions any one can develop skill in venweight in gold, pure metal threads triloquism by practice.-Chicago Inter-

ABOUT MUSICAL SAND. A Deposit Recently Discovered at Studland Bay, Dorsetshire,

The existence of the phenomenon of musical sand has recently been discovered at Studiand Bay, Dorsetshire, and reported upon by Mr. Carus-Wilson, F.G.S., to the Bournemouth Society of Natural Science. Studland Bay musical sand is composed chiefly of quartz grains, more or less rounded, and to some extent polished, but many are angular. At various points between the Ferry and Studland there are patches of sounding sand which have been seperated from the finer grains both by wind and wave action. When the foot is drawn over the surface, these sands give out a musical note. In walking over it in the ordinary manner a tingling sensition is felt, as of vibrations communicated to the body. Some of the layers are far more musical when the surface is rubbed than when it is struck. The coarsest grains are found to emit the deepest note. This musical sand is to be distinguished from the bedded sands, which, in the same locality, are simply sonorous, and not musical, as also from the rock known as phonolite, or "clinkstone" In a "singing-beach," the musical notes are produced by the friction of the separate grains, and not as in the phonolites from the solid rock. It may be remembered that about thirty-five years ago Hugh Miller drew attention to his discovery of musical sand at the Bay of Laig, in the romantic Isle of Eigg. Hugh Miller described the Eigg musical sand as being derived from the disintegration of the beds of politic sand-stone. To the ordinary observer, musical sand presents the same appearance as any other white sand, the musical and the mute being frequently indistinguishable when placed side by side on the sea beach; but under the microscope it is seen that the grains of the musical sand have had their angles rubbed off by natural attrition, their surfaces having become beautifully polished; that they are more or less uniform in size, and that, unlike other sands, they are perfectly clean and free from fine particles or any coating of adherent substances which produce the friction and consequently the sounds. -Leisure Hour.

-After each rain the ground should be cultivated lightly in order to preyent evaporation of moisture. loose dirt serves as a covering and shields the earth from the direct effects of drying winds and the heat of the sun.

Birds are the close and persistent friends of farmers, and farmers ought to be grateful and constant protectors of birds.

-A e tizen of Carthage, Mo., has in his possession an original price list of slaves, the property of Jeff Davis' brother before the war. The list embraces 106 names of both sexes, rang-Bables are quoted at \$100, children of worth but \$600, while an old blind woman was set down at zero. Hus-