AMERICAN POSTAGE STAMPS, PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL The First Issue and Its Successors-Some Rare Specimens.

"The issue of postage stamps was authorized by Congress in 1845," said Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen, as the correspondent was curiously examining the case containing specimens of the different issues and its contents a few days ago. "Before that time the postage was paid in cash. sometimes by the sender and somelimes by the receiver of the letter, and the schedule of rates varied with the distances. The charge for transmitting a letter thirty miles was six cents, and the tariff increased in gradual ratic until a maximum charge of twenty-five cents for three hundred miles or more was reached. This method was it vogue for two years after the issue o' stamps was authorized by Congress.

"In 1847 the first stamps were issued, They were of the denominations of five and ten cents. The five-cent stamp had a picture of Ben Franklin and the ten-cent the head of Washington as the 1828, lately died, having been an inprincipal figure in the design. Those heads have continued to adorn the postage stamps of our country from that day to this. The stamps first issued was a little larger than those now in use. In 1851 the carrier system was introduced in all large cities. and stamps of a peculiar design, costing one cent each and known as carriers' stamps, were issued for the purpose of providing prepaid delivery. In that year the letter postage was reduced to three cents, and the old brick dust red three-cent stamp came in. At the same time the issue was enlarged to eight stamps, the largest denomination being ninety cents. The portrait of Jefferson was introduced on the fivecent stamp, but the other seven bore the heads of Washington and Franklin in different designs. These stamps were the most popular ever issued by the department. They remained in use for ten years. "The new three-cent stamp issued in

1861 was of a light red. It was almost as popular as its predecessor. You must remember at that time the threecent stamp was the popular stamp or the one most in use, and not the twocent stamp as now. The light red three-cent stamp remained in use until 1869, when there was a decided innovation in the designs of the entire issue. The new stamps were square instead of oblong, and many of them were printed in two colors, the central design being in one tone and the border in another. The principal figure in each design was in almost every instance a representation of some mode of carrying the mails instead of the head of some departed statesman. The three-cent stamp was printed in blue and the principal figure in the design was a locomotive. That issue of stamps lasted about ten months. The people clamored so against them that in 1870 a return was made to the old designs, which were printed, however, in different colors. The three-cent stamp was then made green with the head of Washington in the center of the design. That stamp is of such re cent date that its design is familiar to every one. A great many of them were stored away in old cash boxes and stamp boxes, and occasionally now we find them on letters received at this office."

The green three-cent stamp which was adopted in 1870 continued in use longer than any of its predecessors. It was used until October 1, 1883, and it might have continued in vogue much longer had not Congress reduced the rate of letter postage to two cents. Under the new law a brown two-cent stamp was issued. It continued in use until 1887, when its color was changed

to the objectionable green. Among the rarest American stamps

are some which were not issued by the Government. When Congress, in 1845. authorized the use of stamps, it neglected to make such provision as warranted the postal authorities in their estimation in the issue of stamps. During the period of two years preceding the issue of government stamps the principal cities of the United States issued what were known as postmasters' stamps. They were intended for the convenience of business men who desired to mail letters after the closing of the post-office, for the postoffice did not remain in operation all night in the pranitive days of the postal service. These stamps were issued by postmasters at New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, St. Louis, Providence, Alexandria and a great many other places. Some of these stamps were merely slips of paper bearing the signatures of the postmasters. Collectors value the Baltimore stamp which is of this character at \$200. A stamp which was issued by the postmaster of New Haven is worth on an original-used envelope \$300 and more. A postage stamp issued by the Milbury postmaster, which was of elaborate design for those days, and bore the head of Washington, brings easily \$300 to \$500. -Washington Cor. Pittsburgh Dispatch.

-After the fifth or sixth year on the average, raspberry plantations are liable to deteriorate, the fruit becoming small and scanty; and as it takes a year or two for new plants to get into the best bearing condition new plantings every third year have been advised by some horticulturists. In this way one plat is just coming into fine bearing as the other goes out.

-Biggs-"Did you notice, Driggs, what the Howler said of mylast speech?" Driggs-"No, what was it?" "Why. that in it I showed myself a Sampson of debate." "H-m-m. I see. Sampson was the fellow who slew his enemies with the jaw-sone of an ass."-June.

-The Queen of Siam wears one and

one-half inch shoes. -It is related of Jay Gould that he was very witty as a young man and fond of lively conversation.

Duchess of Marlborough the handsom- population are slaves. Some Arabs est woman in England.

-A Cincinnati couple, named re-Honey, were married in that city re- dents find the best possible employ-

chum took the first daguerreotype small negro boy, whose average price ever made in Boston.

-Emperor William, of Germany, is consumes an enormous amount of meat. beer and wine every day, and is never troubled with indigestion.

-A woman who became insane from religious excitement and was admitted to the asylum at Staunton, Va., in mate of the institution for sixty years. She was ninety-two years old.

-Stanford, Crocker, Colton and Hopkins, the projectors of the Pacific railroad, had not among them all money enough to buy a supper when they started, but by the success of their magnificent enterprise, they became railroad kings, with a fortune of twenty millions apiece.

-M. Jules Simon, the eminent French statesman, has quiet dignity. ease, a cool head, and the faculty to simulate warmth and genuine emotion. As a speaker he steers clear of declamation, and can draw at will on veins of irony and sarcasm which he gently infuses and as if in a casual way.

-Noadiah M. Hill, an old gentleman who died near Albany, N. Y., recently, read and understood Hebrew, Arabic, Mogrebin Arabic, Persian, Armenian, Turkish, Hindoostan, Orenburg, Tartar, Estrangelo, Transcaucasian Tartar, Greek, Latin, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Flemish, Anglo-Saxon and many other tongues.

-An old farmer on the coast of Maine, in the vicinity of Bar Harbor, watched with deep interest the projects of a wealthy land owner, who had built an elegant summer cottage and was buying up real estate right live in separate villages as in the and left. "I declare." exclaimed he, satisfied till he buys up all the land that jines him."

-A woman accustomed to preparing food for the sick found it necessary to cake to the women's exchange, but was not successful. She then thought of delicacies and tempting tidbits for invalids, and she has been so successful in this undertaking as to reap a rich harvest. The rich and the poor both patronize her, and the comfort to hotel and boarding-house residents can hardly be told.

### "A LITTLE NONSENSE."

-Many college boys can scan Latin

verse who can not Scandinavian. -Train robberies are becoming so frequent that when the conductor shouts "Tickets!" all the passengers hold up their hands.-Chicago News. .- A hen oft has a way to hatch,

A ship a hatchway has to match, But while the hen one egg can lay, The ship can lay to every day. -Iowa State Register.

-German landlord (to agent for firm of wine-growers) - "How is it you sell your red native wine dearer than the white?" Agent-"Do you think we get the color for nothing?"

-Mr. Hyde (of Hyde & Tallow, Chieago)-"Waiter. I want a dinner." Waiter-"Will ze gentleman haf table d'hote, or a la carte?" Mr. Hyde-"Bring me a little of both, and have 'em put lots of gravy on it."-Puck.

-A broken pilot wheel stopped a railway train in Connecticut, but the Yankee-born conductor replaced the wheel with a railway restaurant mince pie, and succeeded in running his trair into New York on time. - Somerville Journal.

-An old couple were walking down the street the other day reading signs, in expectation of life comes farmers. when they ran across one which the old man read thus: "Johnson's Shirt Store." "Well, I declare!" exclaimed hotelkeepers. It may be mentioned the old lady. "I wonder how he tore that among hotel and saloonkeepers, it!"-Little Rock Mirror.

-Wife (looking up from newspaper) study. Here's an account of an astron omer sweeping the heavens with his telescope." Hasband-"Yes; that's the latest style of telescope, with next to hotelkeepers as regards averthe broom attachment."-Rochester Budget.

Lady-"What! left your situation so soon, Maria?" Maria- Yes, mum, I couldn't stay no longer." "Why, Maria?" "Well, ye see, mum, my mistress wouldn't let me 'ave my young gentleman to dinner, an' they do say that the only way to a man's 'art is through his stomach."-Pick-Me-Up. prevalence among them of consump--"I heard you kissed the prettiest

girl in the room at the party last night," ob-erved an Austin youth to his companion. "Well, I did. for a two thousand cases watched during fact. What of it?" "Oh, nothing; only the past twenty-six years they are of I'd just like to know how you felt during the sweet osculation." "Felt like a beefsteak." "Like a beefsteak?" "Yes. Smothered in onions."-Texas

Siftings. -Aristocratic but vinegar-faced caller-"He's a charming little fellow. Mrs. Grindstone. Only five years old, you say. You'll give me a kiss, won't you, Willie?" Willie-"Yes'm. (Kisses her.) Caller-'That's a good boy. Willie. But what are you holding in your hand so tightly?" "It's a han dollar mamma gave me. She said she 'spected you'd want to kiss me, and I told her I wouldn't do it for less."

SLAVES IN ZANZIBAR.

Seven-Eighths of the Empire's Population

Owned By Araba. To give an idea of the importance of

the slave question to the people here. it is only necessary to mention the fact -The Shah of Persia considers the that not less than seven-eighths of the have as many as 1,000, and the number of those who count them by hundreds spectively John Sweet and Millie is not small. The less wealthy resiment for their capital is to buy slaves, -Edward Everett Hale says that whose services they let out on hire to when he was in college he and his the Europeans for high wages. A would be \$20 can earn 20 pesas a day. Europeans, in whose employment these a very hearty cater and drinker. He negroes are, often have not the least suspicion that they carry the lion's share of their wages to their Arab masters. The blockade has not been successful in preventing the trade in which every one on this coast, at least every Arab, takes part. Although the selling of slaves in the open market has not been tolerated since 1873, it still takes place in closed rooms (Europeans being excluded therefrom), and is perfectly legal. It may seem strange that negro laborers can not be transported by sea, which is allowed in the case of women and domestic slaves. In spite of the constantly increasing price of slaves in East Africa, donkeys are still dearer than men. A strong workman or porter costs on the average from \$100 to \$120 (£15 to £18). The Surias for the harem are naturally the most costly human merchandise, each well-to-do Arab having three, four, five or even six. Pretty young negresses are always in demand and usually fetch from \$50 to \$150. while Abyssinian women bring as much as from \$200 to \$500. Those who wish to possess such luxuries as women from Jeddah, in Arabia, have to pay fancy prices. It needs no long stay in this country to become convinced that, however horrible the hunting of slaves may be, the present form of slavery in Africa is not so very much worse than the political slavery of some of the working classes in Europe, indeed, in many respects the work exacted from the slaves is lighter. The slaves in Zanzibar do not Cameroons, but master and slaves "I don't believe but what he won't be form one household. Before most of the houses one sees a lazy, laughing crowd of finely-molded negresses; they are the house slaves, whose let is not by any means very hard. Although support herself. She tried sending the Arab recognizes in the European a superior, the negro very often has more respect for the dignified Arab. who, although he eats in common with his slaves-perhaps would even play cards with them-still remains always a born aristocrat. -Cor. London Daily News.

# FACTS ABOUT LIFE.

Merchants Live Longer Than Others and Clerks Are the Shortest-Lived. The statistics recently published by a leading life insurance company

contain many interesting points. Americans live longer than our foreign-born citizens.

Among foreigners, next to the Americans, stand the Irish, English and Germans, in the order named. Few Germans or Englishmen die of

apoplexy. Germans furnish the highest percentage of suicide.

Native Americans are comparatively

free from diseases of the liver. Typhoid fever has the most victims in the Northwest and the fewest in the South, but in the latter section there is a large mortality from other zymotic diseases and more liver disease, but less kidney disease.

According to the facts collected by this particular insurance company the conditions in the South are less favorable to life than in other parts of the

Union. The report says: "From a comparison of the various statistical tables it appears that the occupation most conducive to longevity is that of merchants. Next to these then follows in succession doctors, lawyers, clergymen, shopkeepers and brewers and wholesale liquor dealers, the deaths from consumption, heart -"Astronomy must be a fascinating disease and zymotic diseases are comparatively few, while the rate for nervous diseases and diseases of the liver is extremely high. Brokers follow age length of life, and then mechanics. while the very last on the list, ranking even after those engaged in occupants classed as "hazardous and unhealthy," are clerks and persons engaged in similar wholly sedentary occupation. The statistics show that one of the chief causes of short duration of insurance for this class is the tion, which causes the death of almost

> As these statistics are based upon considerable value, but they are not by any means conclusive. - Atlanta Constitution.

one-third of the total number.'

An Evidence of Her Age.

"How old do you think Mrs. Grim-

er is?" "I don't know."

"Has she ever got over crying when she wishes to influence her husband?" "Yes, she never cries nowadays." "What are her methods in bringing

him to terms?" She goes for him with the tongs tove-book or any thing handy."

We I, then, she is past forty years -Chicago Globe.

FOOD IN OLD AGE. Strict Moderation Should in All Cases Be

the Guiding Maxim. With regard to food, we find from Dr. Humphrey's report that ninety per cent, of the aged persons were either "moderate" or "small" eaters, and such moderation is quite in accord with the teachings of physiology. In old age the changes in the bodily tissues gradually become less and less active, and less food is required to make up for the daily waste. The appetite and the power of digestion are correspondingly diminished, and, although for the attainment of a great age a considerable amount of digestive power is absolutely necessary, its perfection, when exercised upon proper articles of diet, is the most important characteristic. Indulgence in the pleasures of the table is one of the common errors of advanced life, and is not infrequent in persons who, up to that period, were moderate or even small eaters. Luxuries in the way of food are apt to be regarded as rewards that have been fully earned by a life of labor, and may, therefore, be lawfully enjoyed. Hence arise many of the evils and troubles of old age, and notably indigestion and gouty symptoms in various forms, besides mental discomfort. No hard and fast rules can be laid down, but strict moderation should be the guiding maxim. The diet suitable for most aged persons is that which contains much nutritive material in a small bulk, and its quantity should be in proportion to the appetite and power of digestion. Animal food, well cooked, should be taken sparingly and not oftener than twice a day, except under special circumstances. Dr. Parkes advocates rice as a partial substitute for meat when the latter is found to disagree with old persons. "Its starch grains are very digestible, and it supplies nitrogen in moderate amount, well fitted to the worn and slowly-repaired tissues of the aged." Its bulk, however, is sometimes a disadvantage; in small quantities it is a valuable addition to milk and to stewed fruit. The amount of food should be divided between three or four meals at fairly regular intervals. A sense of fullness or oppression after eating ought not to be disregarded. It indicates that the food taken has been either too abundant or of improper quality. For many elderly people the most suitable time for the principal meal is between one and two p. m. As the day advances the digestive powers become less, and even a moderately-substantial meal taken in the evening may seriously overtask them. Undigested food is a potent cause of disturbed sleep, an evil often very troublesome to old people, and one which ought to be carefully guarded against.-Dr. Robson Roose, in Fortnightly Review.

## SYSTEM IN FARMING.

Why It Pays to Make a Specialty of One Branch of Agriculture. In an address upon this subject Mr. Hiram Smith, of Wisconsin, spoke

substantially as follows: There is much complaint about competition in various branches of farming, yet few who are in the business can get out of it safely; they are in to stay. The chief point to consider is how to make the business pay. The farmer who aims to produce a little in the many branches of farming and the one who pursues only the old methods is farming at cross purposes, and does

Take an instance: Here is a farmer with 400 acres of land. He sells steer beef at \$3,25 per hundred. This meat was produced thus: Pastured upon grass land in summer, fed meadow hay in winter and finished off with

This man farmed at cross purposes His neighbor, who farmed at a purpose, made money by feeding steers; for he filled his silo, fed them this in winter and in summer had them upon pasture while feeding a grain ratio; then soid in July or August at the best prices. Besides making money, he worked much less hard than his neighbor.

Another case: A farmer, who read that money was made by breeding trotting-horses, went to raising them. Then he read that there was money in Jersey cows; so he tried them. Not knowing how to make butter, he sold his milk at the cheese factory, and, of course it went into the general pool. A dry summer came; the cows went | their services can be employed in the week displayed in the ample windows dry, and, to cap the climax, a cow hooked his head trotter, and-he sold out in the fall, bankrupt. He had no purpose in his farming.

The one who studies all advancemethods, devotes his best efforts in class of product, and plans wisely, is farming to a purpose, and succeeds. The sooner the farmers of the country concentrate their efforts on special lines, the earlier will desired success crown their efforts.

Make a specialty of one branch of farming. Crowd that for all it 's worth. Bend every energy to be the employment. best in that line, and you can hardly fail to succeed.—Dairy World.

-"That's what you get for poking your nose in other people's affairs," said the clam to the rat, which had just left a bit of his snout between its shells. "And that's what you get for not keeping your mouth shut," said the rat as he snapped Mr. Clam out of his shell and swallowed him.

-The American Cultivator advises farmers to grow celery. No plant is more healthful, it says, and it should be more generally on farmers' tables during fall and winter

INSECT JEXTONS. A Beetle Which Performs the Last Sad

Rites on Small Animals. A naturalist gives a very interesting account of the industry of this insect. He had often noticed that dead meles, when laid upon the ground, especially if upon loose earth, were almost sure to disappear in the course of two or three days, often of twelve hours. To ascertain the cause, he placed the mole upon one of the beds in his garden. It had vanished by the third morning; and on digging where it had been laid he found it buried to the depth of three inches, and under it four beetles, which seemed to have been the agents in the singular inhumation. Not perceiving any thing particular in the mole, he buried it again; and on examining it at the end of six days he tion, any plan whereby the fouls can found it swarming with maggots, ap- be supplied with pure fresh air withparently the issue of the beetles, which he now naturally concluded had buried answer. the carcass for the food of their future

ly, he put four of these insects in a glass better during the last few years, the vessel, half filled with earth and properly secured, and, upon the surface of the earth, two frogs. In less than twelve hours one of the frogs was interred by two of the beetles, the other two ran about the whole day, as if busied in measuring the dimensions of the remaining corpse, which on the third day was also found buried.

He then introduced a dead wren. A pair of the beetles were soon engaged upon the bird. They began their operations by pushing out the earth from under the body, so as to form a cavity for its reception; and it was curious to see the efforts which the beetle made, by dragging at the feathers of the bird from below, to pull it into its grave. The male having driven the female away, continued the work alone for five hours. He lifted up the bird, changed its place, turned it and arranged it in the grave, and from time to time came out of the hole, mounted upon it, and trod it under foot, and then retired below, and pulled it down. At length, apparently wearied with this uninterrupted labor, it came forth, and leaned its head upon the earth beside the bird, without the smallest motion, as if to rest itself, for a full hour, when it again crept under the earth.

The next day, in the morning, the bird was an inch and a half under ground, and the trench remained open the whole day, the corpse seeming as if laid out upon a bier, surrounded with a and dropping boards, as an absorbent, rampart of mold. In the evening it if ventilation has been properly had sunk half an inch lower, and in attended to, the house will always be another day the work was completed and the bird covered.

The naturalist continued to add other small dead animals, which were all sooner or later buried; and the result of his experiment was, that in fifty days four beetles had interred in the very small space alotted them, twelve carcases, viz: four frogs, three small birds, two fishes, one mole and two grasshoppers. In another experiment times its own weight in two days.-N. Y. Ledger.

## STENOGRAPHERS' CHANCES. The Relative Demand For Men and Wo

men Short-Hand Writers. "There is a popular though mistaken idea that the supply of shorthand writers exceed the demand," said the principal of one of the largest shorthand other day. 'There is no reason why a person who can write one hundred words a minute should be out of employment. We are receiving applications from prominent business firms and steamship companies every day, and we are unable to fill all of them. A pupil by devoting two or three hours a day to the subject for six months should be competent to do ordinary work, and should command a salary of from \$10 to \$15 a week."

men as stenographers?"asker the reporter as he glanced around the room, and noticed that the majority of the pupils were bright-looking young women. All were intent on their work, some receiving their dictations, others busily transcribing their notes, and still others manipulating the typewriters with nimble fingers. "Men are in much greater demand

than women," replied the teacher. "You see, women are naturally careless, and hence men are preferred where accurate work is required. Boys are in great demand in large offices where of black or moss-green velvet are this double capacity of amanuenses and office boys. They can be employed in carrying information from wreaths of brilliant autumn foliage in one house to another, going to the bank and doing the numerous little ofments, keeps step with all the best fice duties that an employer would hardly require of a man, and much less one direction, to the production of one of a female stenographer. If boys would look well to their interests they would begin their business careers with shorthand instead of going into mercantile houses at salaries ranging from \$8 to \$12 a month. and then and short seal coat, to the long, sumpsalaries equivalent to those which boy stenographers get the first year of their fur-lined; with countless dressy vis-

"Another popular, though mistaken a glance of fatherly solicitude in the Post. direction of his girl pupils, "is the notion that pretty stenographers always marry. I have observed this phase of the subject for many years, and I have ally, one pint of cold milk, beating all found that the majority of our young women graduates-most of whom are good-looking, and many really handsome-have remained single. The fact ture into the bowl containing the is that as they are able to learn enough mush and milk, and, when the batter to supply all their wants, and to dress in better style than if they were married, they prefer to remain independent."-N. Y. Sun.

out being subjected to draughts will On how many places is it a pleasure to visit the hen house? Although To determine these points more clear- there has been a great change for the average hen house is still shunned by all who are not obliged to visit it. This is not surprising, as it is full of lice in summer, and in winter is foul with the stench from a year's droppings. This need not and ought not to

THE POULTRY YARG.

How to Secure a Profitable Yield of Eggs in

For very early eggs warm, comfort-

able houses, proper feed and good care

are necessary. If the hens have to

use all the feed they get to keep them-

selves warm, if they are not supplied

with food containing egg forming

material, and if the houses are not

kept clean and well ventilated, the

egg basket need not be a large one.

The roof of the poultry house should

be tight, the sides well battened and

the knot holes covered, or the entire

sides covered with tarred paper to pre-

vent draughts, and the floor made in a

way to take no drainage from the out-

side and be perfectly dry. For ventila-

be. The poultry on a place, especially if a pure breed is kept, should be a "joy forever." They never lose their interest. Each has its individuality. its likes and dislikes, like all other stock, and a half hour spent in watch. ing them is always full of pleasure, and seldom without profit. Something new can be learned at every visit.

The droppings should be raked up, and the floor cleaned at least twice & week; every day would be better. No one who has tried daily cleaning would go back to once or twice a week. The former keeps the house so much nicer and sweeter, and the work is so much more easily done that the little extra time consumed does not count. Clean the nests so often that the eggs will never be soiled. Short straw or hay will answer very well in the nests in winter when the lice plague is not to be feared and fought against, but in summer, little of any kind means lice, and then a nest of sawdust or fine sand with a sprinkling of carbolic powder or diluted carbolic acid will keep these pests out. With thorugh cleaning out of the droppings, and renewal of the sand, or whatever is used on the floor sweet and clean, a pleasant place to visit, with noting to offend the sight or nostrils of the most sensitive .-American Agriculturist.

### NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Favorite Garnitures—Stylish Head-Gear-Elegant Outside Wraps.

The wide flat gimps and galloons which have been so extensively used, remain a favorite garniture for winter a single beetle buried a mole forty costumes, and appear in new elegant matelasse and broche effects on bands both wide and narrow. Many of the new all-wool suits from Paris are finished in simple tailor style, but with a departure in the shape of these rich gimps and passementeries as decorations for shirt and bodice. The English coats which accompany these dresses are likewise adorned. There is but slight bouffancy to the back schools in this city, to a reporter the drapery, but the manipulation of each fold is highly artistic.

Following the caprices in gowning, golden brown copper, red, terracotta, orange and green, are combined with black on stylish head-gear. Folds, tufts and aigrettes of the color of the background of the bonnet fabric form the trimmings. The new toques are pretty and very becoming. They are long, brimless, oval crowns, smooth at the back and much trimmed in front. This shape is a cross between a bon-"Is the demand greater for women or net and a round hat, and is in high vogue just now as a demi-season model. The halo hat, the "Tosca," and the Spanish round hats worn last summer reappear in felt and velvet. Gray, suede, ecru and gray-blue. felts are shown, with "aureole" brims covered with ostrich-feather bands and trimmed with very large ostrichplumes. Gold and silver stars, galloons and pins are handsomely used on expensive bonnets and hats. Black ribbons with brilliant cashmere borders are employed with admirable effect, and pretty little Quaker bonnets of an importer on upper Fifth avenue, these simply decorated with half shaded velvet.

The variety of elegant outside wraps displayed this season is marvelous, for no two models seem alike, and the exhibit appears to be an endless one. In previous seasons la mode decreed a certain fixed length and style for outside garments. Now every style seems to obtain, from the natty hunting jacket waiting several years before earning tuous French garments of heavy brocade and Lyons velvet, fur-banded and ites. military coats, newmarkets, driving-jackets and peplum capes and idea," continued the principal, as he cast pelerines as a happy medium-N. Y.

> -- Mush Griddle-Cakes, -- To one pint of warm corn-meal mush add, graduthe time. With one pint of flour mix two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder and one teaspoonful of salt. Sift this mixis smooth, add two well-beaten eggs. Fry in small cakes on a griddle. The mush may be made of either white or rellow corn-meal. - Good Housekeening.