

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The balloon for the Paris exhibition of 1889 will carry up one hundred persons.

The Town Council of Bayreuth has voted eight thousand marks for a Liszt monument.

Among the treasures left by the late Prince and Duke of Wagram, are the bed on which Bonaparte died, and the swords of Zenghis Khan and Tamerlane.

The Turkish Government has given permission for the publication of the Zoritsa, the Christian newspaper of Constantinople whose suppression has attracted attention.

Artesian wells have been sunk in Algeria with such success that large tracts of waste land have been reclaimed with the water thus provided.

The late deceased Lama of the Calmuck people has been cremated. He was the last of his line, as the Russian Government has decided to suppress this priestly office.

According to a recent cablegram the Mikado and leading statesmen of Japan favor the adoption of the English language in transacting the official business of the country.

The two copies of the Bible used at Queen Victoria's coronation are still in existence. One is an heirloom in the family of the late Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester, and the other is preserved in the Cathedral at Norwich.

An interesting race was recently run at Cairo, Egypt. An English pony (mare), from Malta, was matched for a mile and a half against a full-blooded Arab male pony, the former conceding fourteen pounds in weight.

The population of the island of Cyprus, now under British control, is almost entirely rural, there being no large towns; yet the number of offenses in proportion to the population is three times as great as in England, and the number of homicides ten times as large.

There has been found at Solothurn, Switzerland, the center of a large watch manufacturing district, the nest of a wagtail, built wholly of long spiral steel shavings, without the least part of vegetable or animal fibre used in its construction.

A Russian journal has just published an article on the Donetz coal field. It is stated that the coal formations of the Don Cossacks district occupy a large area in the provinces of Tcherkassy, Donetz and Mionsey.

Judging from the programme just published by the Berlin University of the lectures for the coming summer semester, that institution represents a perfect tower of Babel.

ORIGIN OF FASHIONS.

Man's and Woman's Slavery to the Whims of Those High in Social Station.

In observing the characteristics and changes of fashion it is impossible not to ridicule them. We may become familiarized with a present fashion and so see nothing preposterous in the attire in which humanity may clothe itself.

Many of the fashions of former days were invented to conceal some deformity of person. Hoops, cushions, panniers and other monstrous devices were substituted to make up for certain unkindness of Nature, who had not graced all her creatures with the forms to which they considered themselves entitled.

Full-bottomed wigs were invented by a French barber named Daviller for the purpose of concealing a deformity in the shoulder of the Dauphin of France, and while the bean monde in England wore their hair incuriant, the bench and the bar were seen with the enormous wig, and the physicians appreciated conjointly the magical effect that was paid to it by the world.

To hide his ill-made legs, Charles VII. of France introduced long coats, reaching to the ground, and Henry, Duke of Anjou, wore shoes, whose points extended fully two feet, to conceal an excrescence on one of his toes.

Conceive, if you can, a beau and belle of the time of Queen Elizabeth, the beau dressed in his starched doublet, his luxurious curls, moustache and beard starched to a point, his enormous breeches pushed out to a most laughable excess, being stuffed with wool, hair, feathers or other light material.

In every phase of fashion starch has played its part, and it would not be uninteresting to record the introduction of that powder with which Beau Brummel fashionably dismayed and conquered the Prince Regent of England.

In the year 1564 Mistris Van Den Slesas, born in Flanders, daughter to a worshipful Knight of that province, with her husband came to London for their better safety, and there professed herself a starcher; in which she excelled; unto whom her own nation presently repaired, and paid her very liberally for her work.

Fashions repeat themselves, and we may see our beaux of the present day dressed for a dance as we have seen them about the year 1830. A gallant of that day was accoutred in a coat of blue, lined with white silk, large cut brass buttons styled "coronation."

Among our Indians the most highly prized article of adornment is eagle feathers. They not only use them for making head-dresses and ornamenting their blankets, but use them as money in the purchase of fire-water, tobacco and other necessities of Indian life.

How Indians Catch Eagles.

The earliest and most graceful way of making lace skirts is to use the scalloped skirting, gathering or plaiting the top in front to the belt, letting it fall to the foot on the left, and drawing the right side up half its length, to be held there by jet ornaments.

Reliable Furniture Polish.

The subjoined simple preparation will be found desirable for cleaning and polishing old furniture: Over a moderate fire put a perfectly clean vessel. Into this drop two ounces of white or yellow wax. When melted add four ounces pure turpentine; then stir until cool, when it is ready for use.

Well conducted experiments in beet-feeding, says Prof. Fear, of the Pennsylvania State College, are greatly needed in this country. Farmers could realize from them what they have lost by so long neglecting a crop entering in the rotation of all well-managed farms.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Growing Popularity of Lace Dresses in All Colors and Shades.

Lace dresses are an important feature of fashionable wardrobes at present, as they are worn all the year round, taking the place of gironadines for visiting toilettes in the summer, and serving for dress occasions in all seasons. Black, white, and Suede or coffee-colored laces are largely imported for spring and summer, both in piece lace and in that with scalloped edges, wide enough for the length of the skirt, and in narrower widths for insertions and flounces.

The fancy in black lace dresses is for entire black, using inexpensive black satin under, the lace, such as a deep fall of satin surah, cut in points at the lower edge, and covering the foundation skirt of satin, which is finished with a satin pleating, or with gathered pinked frills of the satin; the basque is then of lace laid on substantial satin rhadames, which serves without other lining.

Pointed girdles of jet galloon with deep fringe attached are put across the end of the front of lace basques, and in keeping with this are a Y-shaped plastron of jet, and other V's for the top of each sleeve. A high collar band of jet and wristbands in beaded stripes will be much used.

Ribbons are also much used with both black and white or Suede laces, sometimes the entire dress being made up of rows of lace alternating with moire ribbon arranged in bias rows on the whole basque and on the diagonally draped apron front, while the back has straight rows forming stripes.

The third year a portion of the stalks that first make their appearance can be cut and eaten. The cutting, however, must not be continued more than two weeks, as it is necessary to have most of the stalks mature in order to strengthen the roots.

RAISING VEGETABLES.

Sowing the Seed in Rows Where the Plants Are Desired to Stand.

Many farmers neglect to raise asparagus and rhubarb, or pie-plant, because the plants required for setting cost so much and are so difficult to obtain. Some are not aware of the fact that but little skill is required to raise plants suitable for cultivating in a bush from seed. A still smaller number do not know that many market-gardeners near our large cities now sow the seed of rhubarb and asparagus in the rows where they wish to have the plants stand.

There is a farm one hundred miles long and one hundred miles wide in Louisiana. It cost \$50,000 to fence it.

A FAMOUS ABBEY.

Description of a Visit to a Monastery Famed in Sacred and Profane History.

I did not see Melle, but had the pleasure of visiting the Abbey of Klosterneuburg, a few miles above Vienna, the richest and most famous in Austria, and almost as ancient. It belongs to a community of Augustines, once very numerous, but now diminished to about forty persons. Their residence is a veritable palace, looking from lofty hillsides over a broad expanse of hill and valley, of vineyard, forest and meadow-land, a great part of which is theirs, and brings its annual revenue into their already-bursting coffers.

Finally after much waiting and wandering up and down among chilly corridors and great stone staircases worn with the monastic tread of long ages, it occurred to some of the more commercial menials that they turn an honest kreutzer. So one of the more enterprising waylaid a brother a little more profusely covered with gold than his fellows, and obtained permission to show me objects of greatest interest.

I was shown the imperial apartments by an aged damsel, whose soiled apparel did not correspond with the enormous wealth of the abbey. The novel and striking feature of her face were two teeth, which, descending from beneath the upper lip, projected over the nether like the tusks of a walrus.

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and repeated mechanically and simply the words: Welding, Leopoldsdorf, Florisdorf, Jedlersdorf, Jedlersdorf, Stammersdorf, Bisambergangenbrunn. They were the names of the hills or towns that were in sight or in the direction indicated. I looked back after I had parted from her in the corridor. Her tusks were sawing the air as she dropped the kreutzers I had given her slowly from one wrinkled palm into the other. I took a draught of the excellent Klosterneuberger wine in the abbey cellars in an adjoining street, and taking a last look at the huge imperial crown of shining copper that surmounts the chapel tower, descended the hill and made my way as hastily as possible across the broad grassy plain to the landing of the Danube boat.

A BOY'S VENGEANCE.

Destroying the Power of the Indian Tribe Which Killed His Father.

He was a boy of fifteen, named Joseph Brown, and his story is a remarkable instance of long-studied vengeance in one so young; but space will allow me to refer to only two incidents, says a writer, speaking of the war between the early settlers of Tennessee and the Indians. His father had been awarded some lands in the vicinity of Nashville, for services in the revolution, and in 1788 he set out, with his family, to settle upon them. Within a few miles of Chattanooga his boat was suddenly surrounded by about forty Indian canoes, and in a few moments his headless body lay at the bottom of the Tennessee.

For more than a year the boy was a prisoner among the Chickamaugas, enduring all sorts of hardships, but meanwhile discovering all their hiding places in the mountains. Then he was liberated by John Sevier and returned to his friends in South Carolina.

Now the youth thought himself old enough to take a part in the bloody drama that was being enacted everywhere about him. He repaired to James Robertson, who had military command of the Nashville district, and told him that he knew the secret fastnesses of the river Indians, and could pilot an army to their rear which might destroy them. Robertson heard him gladly, but shook his head, saying that he could do nothing. The orders of the Government were imperative that both he and Sevier should act strictly on the defensive, and under no circumstances again invade the Cherokee country. Spain held Louisiana and was in alliance with the Creeks and Cherokees.

It was more than a hundred miles through a trackless forest where never white man had been, and behind every tree might lurk a Chickamauga; but with two or three companions the young man went and returned in safety. By the route he had blazed a party of 550 men soon followed, and the rest is history. The head chief of the Chickamaugas was killed, and seventy of his warriors, and their towns were laid in ashes.

Would Need No Help.

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