

The newest and nicest underclothing is of spun silk. The garments are occasionally made by measurement, so that they fit closely to the figure.

New veils come in lovely shades of cream and white, with dots, wheels, stars, feathers, flowers, and leaves in small detached silk brocaded figures.

The latest importations of brocaded silks show Ottoman grounds with satin and plain silk designs, flowers, leaves, and conventional, and mediaval, and Oriental figures.

Brick-work on panners, tabler, panners, and panels is a trimming often upon imported dresses of cashmere, ladies' cloth, tulle, and flannel.

Os-blood red, so-called from the dark red seen in Chinese porcelains, is used in cashmere this season in combination French gray for children's dresses.

Cream-colored face powder is now preferred by ladies. This diction comes from excellent quality. This is where the fashionable "creamy fallor" described in society novels comes from.

Corsage flowers for the street, either real or artificial, are but little seen, being replaced by knots of handsome ribbon, either of Ottoman silk, plush, ribbed velvet, or plaided surah, in brilliant hues contrasting with that of the dress.

Turkey red satin dresses for children will be even more popular this season than last, and are most effective when trimmed with tucked ruffles and frills of erica embroidery, and worn with wide puritan collars and erica embroidery.

Sheer India lawn promise to be the favorite material for children's and ladies' white dresses. They will be made for both old and young with an abundance of tucked ruffles and rich, open embroidery, the sleeves and yoke being often composed of silk needlework.

In some of the newest models for house jackets and chemises, the edges are cut into squares and a dainty bit of embroidery is worked in each block. In binding or lining these squares a little space is made between each, which is filled in with a fan plaiting of white lace.

For dressy walking costumes, French designers are sending to America the very fashionable terra-cotta copper shades. The French touch in fashion is being made, making exactly the veritable hue of terra-cotta ware, and is quite unlike the deep straw-green-red shade so long in vogue.

Pine-needle and dot-colored plaids and checks in fine woven fabrics are among spring novelties. Except for children, these plaids will form the skirt and tunic alone, the jacket being of plain fabric, and with no trimmings except medium-sized buttons of green, enamel, and gold. Cream-color and garnet are another popular combination in shepherd and other plaids.

New spring bonnets for evening wear are in the Valois style, with soft crowns and shirred brims. Some of them are made of delicately tinted velvets, like pale pink or mauve, with tulle and bows of Ottoman silk, run through the jewel headed pins. Others are made of cream-hued satin, wreathed with peach blossom, cream-buff and leaves, or sprigged with violets and cream lace, tinted in the center of each loop with a delicate hue matching the flowers of the wreath.

Ribbed plush in two or more shades is being much used in the composition of visiting card reception sets. The plush is used for the skirt and the upper portion of the bodice. The ribbed plush skirt has the overdress of cashmere, ladies' cloth, or vigogne. Brown and old-gold plush, with soutache or tulle, are also used in the overdress. The overdress is plain peacock-blue cashmere trimmed with the plush, are among the stylish spring dresses of this description abroad.

Old-fashioned mantles of black English thread have revived. They are made in size and figure with tiny dots or rings, rounded in shape and finished by a narrow border of saw-tooth scallops. There is a strong effort to revive old Chantilly lace and to use it in question of fashion. It is after roving in a profusion of cheap lace, will be satisfied with the comparatively small amount of real lace which the same money will buy. Guipure lace proved a failure and ended in the use of Spanish guipure, an imitation of the real lace, and it is not unlikely that the present attempt to revive Chantilly may end in the popular use of imitation French thread.

A HEARTRENDING RECITAL.

The Fatal Rigors of a Manitoba Winter.

Late last fall Mr. John Woods and his family left London for Manitoba, in order to better his fortune. It has just been learned that Mr. Woods was well-known in the community, having left for the Hamilton road. Formerly he kept a hotel at the corner of Dundas and Clarence streets. Mr. Woods unfortunately arriving late in the season for the small frame house he occupied near the corner of Dundas and Clarence streets, he was unable to secure a room for the winter.

A TERRIFIC BLIZZARD.

The babe, a little over eight year old, was on account of being pressed to the mother's breast, and severely frost-bitten. The poor woman herself was discovered with both legs frozen stiff, half way up to the knees, so much so that the doctors subsequently had to amputate both legs below the knee. Mr. Woods himself was badly frozen, but it is thought he will not lose any of his limbs. The friends of Mr. Woods are anxiously waiting the detail of that night of horrors.

He Forgot Himself.

A young gentleman of Bensington stepped into a store in that village and asked the proprietor if he had any champagne. Content being given, he called for the proprietor to put him in connection with his own home, at the other end of the village. The conversation began by the young man saying: "Mamma, I don't want to call there. It might be rather not, won't it be some other night?" The mother seemed to insist upon his making the call, whereupon the young man became quite excited, and pushing back the skirt of his coat with one hand, shouted with entire sincerity: "Why, mamma, I can't go. Just look at my trousers."—Troy Times.

Society Woman's Blunder.

In connection with the heating of a house, Sweden, Germans, French and Irish have a natural incapacity, while an American takes it as a duck does to water. Not only is it apparently impossible for the newly-arrived foreigner to make a fire, but after it is made, she will manage, in some remarkable fashion, to put it out.

When a Colorado man emerges from the cellar where he passes a pleasant quarter of an hour hiding from a blizzard, he finds his house upside down, and says, "I am sure to explain: 'I do pity the poor folks, who never enjoy fresh air unless they come to Colorado.'"

The Weekly Gazette

As I Glide.
On the ice field waste and wide
I glide with you, my love,
As my flashing feet for hie,
Who dares chide my beauty's pride
As I glide, as I glide.
Far the ice sea stretches wide
And the ice with you, my love,
All the links loose and wide,
As I glide, as I glide.
My joy I cannot hide,
My face is flushed and eager-eyed,
I flash forth where never guide
Comes to me, if he tried,
My admirer side by side,
And the one whom I'd
Love to meet, open wide,
All their eyes, electrified,
As I glide, as I glide.
Now I glide, as I glide,
Now the giddy ranks divide,
Are true love and selfish pride,
But the giddy ranks divide,
Can't the giddy ranks divide,
As I glide, as I glide.

A VISIT TO BEDLAM.

Scenes in London's Famous Asylum.

What is that man doing, or of what can he be thinking? He was already leaning against that partition wall some time ago, when I first passed through the long corridor. The twilight had descended, and I cannot see his face so well. He stands as if he were looking at something far off, his face very tall, more than six feet. He is fair, his hair is a light brown, his eyes are blue, his hands are folded. His arms are folded. His eyes are blue eyes look somewhere, far away, with indescribable fixity. People constantly pass by him, some address him, some speak to him, but he does not move. Should the old building forthwith sink down, except the narrow spot he stands upon, I believe that when the dust of the fallen ruins had vanished he would be found undisturbed in his spot. No one shall ever know the secrets of this impassable man, for even if he were to speak no one would care to listen. We are in No. 1 ward of Bethlem Hospital. He has not been there long, a few months, but how often will the doctor, the clergyman in his melancholy round him in the same place? His case seems to be incurable. He is therefore in the asylum for life, and he looks young and strong. I wonder if, in twenty years, some visitor like myself will have the same tall man and his long gaze into space. What was his position in the world I do not know, but he has the appearance of an educated man.

Things do not always run smoothly in the asylum. Patients
GET SUDDELY VIOLENT
and have to be put in the refractory rooms. These are variously padded some with a sort of camptulion, against which I should not like, under any circumstance, to ram my head; some with mattresses, and one, on the female side, with a mellow, inviting in its rubber. What a nice adjunct to a nursery would such a room be! They are not infrequently occupied, those rooms, either during the day or the night. Those are put there who rebel against the officials or show signs of an impending desire to kill themselves or somebody else, for the murderous mania is not always very particular. Prompt, at all events, must be the action of the officials, because the deed is soon attempted or done. Not long ago a patient, a general paralytic, was so expeditiously and effectively handled by another patient that he died in a few hours of general fracture of the ribs. Another day an excitable female patient, going to the chapel, suddenly leaped over the stairs and just escaped by her life, although seriously injured. A quick and efficient restraint is the most necessary means of violence, at least with the male patients; there is always a well-founded apprehension lest they would be contagious and lead to riot.

The female side of Bethlem is brighter and better appointed than the male ward. Patients look more cheerful on that side, and things look less gloomy. With rare exceptions there were all employed: something or other. Some were sewing, some were cutting out materials, some were writing letters or reading other were engaged in conversation, giving to the rooms the comfortable appearance of home. Most of them were ladies. If the least skilled physiognomist of men led blindfold into the men's ward would at once have recognized the sort of society he had been taken into. He is an observer, under the same conditions might have been considerably puzzled in the female quarters. Sad sight! Two or three very young and extremely pretty girls were there, but they looked unaccountably and, I think, foolish, as what we called their misfortune; their loss of reason—was the more utter. One of them, however, as we pass came to read; she lifts up her eyes; she rouses herself, she looks at you, she looks at you, she looks at you. Perhaps it is one of those moments when her reason, not quite destroyed, wakes up, and sets off her doom. Has any one ever fathomed the horrible distress of a human being who is suddenly aware of being shut up amid horrors of the most refined by night as well as by day. "Do you lock them up at night in their rooms?" I ask of one attendant. "Yes, of course," he replies. "If we didn't do it they would be all over the shop by next morning."

OUR GOLD MINES.

The Wealth of the Disputed Territory—Canada's XI Dorado.

What makes it of the utmost importance that the ownership of the disputed territory should be finally and speedily settled is that under existing things the development of the resources of the district is in a measure crippled. An extensive mining belt has already been discovered, and operations have been commenced by fifteen or twenty companies. They probably do not experience any greater difficulty in working their claims than they would do if the dispute were settled, but even they would feel more security for knowing to whom they owed their allegiance and who was responsible for the law. In the present state of things, the enforcing of law and order. And this brings us to the value of the district.

From time to time our readers must have noticed reports upon the operations of the Keewatin and other mines in the Lake of the Woods district. In those reports frequent mention has been made of the richness of the ore. It has been no fancy picture that has been painted, no portrayal of something like Hodge's razors, made to sell, but HONEST UNEXAGGERATED DESCRIPTIONS of the workings of the mines and the value of their yield. It is no land bomb that we are trying to foist upon the public. In proof of this it is only necessary to refer to the reports of men like professional Chapman and others, who are not likely to be misled by the reports whose reputations are too dear to be risked in giving false assays. They are also men who are known to us all, men whose scientific attainments are recognized not only in Canada, but in England. If then, the question may be asked, these mines are so rich, why are they not upon the market? They are not put on the market. All that is put upon the market is a certain number of shares wherein to invest, but not the ore itself. The ore is for labor. There might be layers upon layers of pure gold buried beneath virgin soil, but like the produce of the coal mine, it would require labor to put it upon the market, and labor is costly. If the companies who have given the right to work the mines wish to sell out en bloc they could do so for

children to hard work during the period of growth are well known in all manufacturing towns. Boys and girls, of the age of seven or eight years and upward, are often kept in mills to labor ten or eleven hours per day. Their stunted and partly developed bodies and limbs show too plainly the bad effects of overwork in the brain. The bad effects of overwork of the brain of children are none the less conspicuous to those who have eyes to see such things. If any person doubts that the children in our schools are almost universally overworked, let them try to learn the lessons required of boys and girls of the age of twelve years and upward, and see if their mature brains will not have all the work that they feel able to perform. If this is true, then is it not overwork for the brains of children to accomplish such tasks? What must be the effect upon their immature and undeveloped brain tissues? If such tasks are to be performed by them, shall they be accomplished at the expense of the growth or development of the brain. The energies which were designed to be used for the full development of a large, healthy brain are used up in the carrying of lessons, and the nutrition of the brain is interfered with.

The ill effects of excessive brain-work in children has often been pointed out by the best medical authorities. Dr. B. W. Richardson, the well-known English writer, says: "I have known a regular imposition of work, for several years, upon the development of nature work for many a man and woman. There are schools in which children of eight, nine, and ten years of age—and it may be younger children still—were made to study from nine o'clock until noon, and again, after a brief rest, from two o'clock to five in the afternoon, and later on, are obliged to go to lessons once more preparatory for the following day. The bad fact is, that the work is actually done; and as the brain is very active because it is diverted to the study of the school, the child it belongs to may be rendered so unusually precocious, that it may become a veritable wonder. Worse than all this precocity and wonderful cleverness, however, is the fact that the brain is overworked, and the little ability to some further stretch of ability, so that the small wonder becomes an actual exhibition, a receptacle of knowledge that can turn up a date like the chronological table of the Encyclopedia Britannica, give the whole history of Cleopatra, to say nothing of the Needle, carry you through a Greek verb without a stop, and probably recite a dozen selections from the hardest poets. This is the outside of the marvellous picture. Let us look at the inside of it. In the first place, it can easily look and read too. These precocious children are never well. Their mental excitement keeps up a flush which, like the excitement caused by strong drink, in older children, seems like health, but has no relation to it. In infancy and youth, when the face for long, you note that the frequent flush gives way to a unceremonious paleness. If you watch the eyes, you observe that they gleam with light one moment, and are dull, depressed, and sad at another, and they are never laughing eyes. The brightness is the brightness of thought on the strain—an evanescent and dangerous phenomenon. If you feel the muscles, they are ready to be taken up. In some instances, they may fairly be overworked. Dr. Andrew Combe in his work entitled "Principles of Physiology," says: "At any time of life, excessive and continued mental exertion is hurtful, but in infancy and youth, when the structure of the brain is still immature and delicate, permanent mischief is more easily inflicted by injudicious treatment than at any subsequent period of life. Notwithstanding these and other warnings from time to time uttered by medical men, the evil of excessive brain activity in children goes on, and seems likely to continue until parents themselves comprehend the danger and shield their children from it."

A I LLOYDS.

The Great London Board of Directors.

One learns with a surprise which is followed by regret, that the Lloyd's Association of underwriters, which for nearly two centuries has been, as Mr. Podman in *Our Mutual Friend* explained to the French visitor, "an institution of Angleterre," will probably cease to exist, and this on account of the competition of the outside marine insurance companies and more modern practices, as a contemporary says. It will be interesting to learn how the association under this name, whose fame is world-wide, came into existence, and of what it consists. Perhaps no phrase expressive of soundness and confidence is so current in commercial circles than "A I Lloyds'." But there are many who apply it to firms or companies who are unaware of its derivation or at least unfamiliar with what Lloyd's Lane, Lombard Street, some three miles from London Bridge, where there like two hundred years ago, was thus a convenient place for sea-faring men, with whom as well as with shippers and insurers, it became a common rendezvous. Lloyd's name is known to the ends of the earth, and is even yet used by distant correspondents who write to "MR. LLOYD, LONDON," as if the man were still alive. And more, as if to perpetuate his occupation, in the handsome saloon where now-a-days insurance of shipping is carried on, the seats are arranged as in the old days, with mahogany tables and chairs, and the name known as "Lloyds" consists of an association of individual underwriters, whose rooms are on the eastern end of the Royal Exchange in London, and whose place of resort takes its name from the coffee-house in which it is held. What is its history? They used to meet. There are two classes of subscribers to Lloyds: members who do an insurance business, and subscribers who merely have the right to visit the rooms in search of information. There are about 600 members who have to pay an entrance fee of £100 stg., and twelve guinea annual dues. There are 550 subscribers, who pay £25 on entrance and five guineas annually; these are allowed proxies, who pay no entrance fee, but five guineas yearly. Insurance companies are also members, some of them pay as much as £100 annual dues. Furthermore, a sum of £5000 is deposited in the hands of the Lloyd's committee by each member on entrance, as security for all contracts made.

THE PLAN OF DOING BUSINESS.

It is somewhat as follows: An owner having a ship to insure goes to his broker with whom he arranges the reasonable rate of premium. Particulars of the risk, such as name, tonnage and class of the vessel, what port she will sail from, how long her voyage will be, what goods she is destined for, are drawn up on a slip of paper, together with the sum to be assured and the premium offered. Armed with this slip of paper, the broker goes to the saloon and admits it to one after another of the underwriters seated at the tables. One may perhaps put down his name on the slip for £100; another for £50; a third for £500 and so on. The broker or his clerk goes about from table to table, and secures the accepted acceptances to the amount required. After this a policy of insurance is drawn up and presented for final signature to each of the capitalists whose names have been obtained. Sometimes it is a single policy and hulls amounting in value to £50,000, or £200,000, have been guaranteed by a single signature, but this is rare. Men of great wealth and great nerve have been known to carry the insurances of several vessels of their own property at the same time; but the usual practice is to distribute the risks in the way first described.

TRIDINGS FROM THE SEA.

At one end of the gorgeously decorated saloon stands a huge volume, in which are posted the casualties at sea. One may imagine with what interest its pages are scanned by those who have their ventures in one bottom trusted. "Like Antonio," says one who is not less nervous, are the glances into the corresponding volume at the other end of the room, where safe arrivals are recorded. The entries in both these books are published every day in a little sheet known as *Lloyd's List*. The information here given is procured from Lloyd's agents, over a thousand in number, in all the principal maritime cities of the world, whose despatches announce arrivals and departures and wrecks. Adjoining the saloon is a reading room, which also serves as an auction mart, and a resort for transacting business between ship-owners and carriers, or between merchants and captains.

WHAT A I MEANS.

Quite apart from the establishment properly sketched, in the foregoing, is another known as "Lloyd's Register of Shipping." This dates only from 1834, and was originated "for the purpose of obtaining a faithful and accurate classification of the mercantile shipping of the United Kingdom, and of the foreign vessels trading thereto." It is now a White Lion Court, Cornhill, that a ship receives the character which is designated by the calligraphic letters and numbers that have become so familiar. To say that a ship is "A I" at Lloyd's means that it has been inspected by a surveyor of this Association and has been accorded by its register committee the highest class of its register. The "A" signifies that the ship is safe; the "I" signifies that she is seaworthy, and the figure "1" denotes that she is first-rate in all her equipments—her anchors, boats, rigging, pumps, in short her outfit. After a few years, more or less according to her build and materials, she is removed from the "A I" list, and is classed as "A 2," or "A 3," or "A 4," or "A 5," or "A 6," or "A 7," or "A 8," or "A 9," or "A 10," or "A 11," or "A 12," or "A 13," or "A 14," or "A 15," or "A 16," or "A 17," or "A 18," or "A 19," or "A 20," or "A 21," or "A 22," or "A 23," or "A 24," or "A 25," or "A 26," or "A 27," or "A 28," or "A 29," or "A 30," or "A 31," or "A 32," or "A 33," or "A 34," or "A 35," or "A 36," or "A 37," or "A 38," or "A 39," or "A 40," or "A 41," or "A 42," or "A 43," or "A 44," or "A 45," or "A 46," or "A 47," or "A 48," or "A 49," or "A 50," or "A 51," or "A 52," or "A 53," or "A 54," or "A 55," or "A 56," or "A 57," or "A 58," or "A 59," or "A 60," or "A 61," or "A 62," or "A 63," or "A 64," or "A 65," or "A 66," or "A 67," or "A 68," or "A 69," or "A 70," or "A 71," or "A 72," or "A 73," or "A 74," or "A 75," or "A 76," or "A 77," or "A 78," or "A 79," or "A 80," or "A 81," or "A 82," or "A 83," or "A 84," or "A 85," or "A 86," or "A 87," or "A 88," or "A 89," or "A 90," or "A 91," or "A 92," or "A 93," or "A 94," or "A 95," or "A 96," or "A 97," or "A 98," or "A 99," or "A 100."—Troy Times.

The Ex-Khedive's New Palace.

It is reported that Caen Wood Towers, Highbury, in England has been purchased in behalf of Ismail Pasha, the ex-Khedive of Egypt, for £90,000. Caen Wood Towers is a modern house of Elizabethan design, and is surrounded by about twelve acres of admirably laid-out grounds. Mr. Elward Brooke, the former proprietor, expended large sums upon the embellishment of the house, and all its appointments are on a scale of magnificence. The staircase windows are painted with scenes from Terrence; some of the rooms are hung with staupea Cordovan leather from the Netherlands, and some of the doors are of ebony, inlaid with ivory. In the grounds there are a miniature farm and a dairy. It is said that the gentleman who now owns the place in the first instance purchased at £40,000, and resold the property on the following day to the agent of Ismail Pasha for £90,000.

Mr. Maurice Gran's French Opera Company.

Mr. Maurice Gran's French Opera Company, with Mme. Theo. and M. Capoul as its principal attractions, has been singing with great success in Havana and several cities of Mexico.

HUNDREDS OF TIMES THE PURCHASE MONEY

of the land, but they do not wish to do that. They know the business; they have tried and wish to profit by it. At present the mines are in their infancy, but even now the output of the Keewatin is ten tons per day at \$108 per ton, or \$1080 a day. When the output is increased to 100 tons per day, there will be an output of at least fifty tons per day. There need be no fear that for a long time to come the mines will be worked out, as not only is the vein of quartz well defined to a great depth, but it increases in richness as it goes down. This is the best evidence of an imperial vein, as regards the Keewatin mine, and he says what is true of that mine is also true of others. In fact, he states, the ramifications of the gold-bearing veins are so extensive throughout the country, cropping up here and there at all times where least expected.

ONE OF THE RICHEST POSSESSIONS OF THE BRITISH CROWN.

There was no more thought of abandoning the country. And yet in Australia trouble was at first experienced in raising capital to work the mines. We are told that with great difficulty the colonists raised twenty thousand pounds, and that it was not until the purchase of the land under which the mines were supposed to lie. The results were enormous. As soon as work commenced in earnest the five pound shares became worth one hundred and twenty pounds. And then came the news of the discovery of gold in California, and the price of the shares rose to five hundred pounds. Australia at once became

Education and Health.

Education is too often secured at the expense of health. When it is attained at such a sacrifice, it is purchased at too dear a price. It were better to remain uneducated, possessing health, than to become educated at the expense of health. Education is a desirable attainment, and almost indispensable requisite in the present state of the world's civilization, yet it will be of little advantage to him who has ruined his health in obtaining it. A less degree of education with a sound physical system can do the possessor to make use of the knowledge possessed, is far preferable to the high degree of education with enfeebled powers of body and mind. The intellect rules the world, is honored and respected. No longer is the man possessed of great strength of the one honored and respected above others. Such a person may excite, for a few days, a certain degree of admiration, but is soon passed by and forgotten. Even success in war is not won by physical strength, but by intellect, strategy and skill. Wealth is won by knowledge, foresight, and good judgment more than by hard work. In short, all that seems most desirable in life comes through the intellect, hence the universal desire to develop the intellect in order that the good things of life may be had in larger measure. Parents feel a pride in the mental ability and attainments of their children, and endeavor to secure to them the best education possible, and it is not a highly desirable state of affairs if it may be asked. Certainly education is desirable, and it is highly desirable that every one should be educated, but it is not desirable that the education should be obtained at the expense of the health. Yet it is a fact that a large part of our people are injured in health during the progress of their education. The health of some is ruined, while that of many is more or less impaired.

Distinguished Visitors from Japan.

His Excellency M. Sugi, Envoy Extraordinary, appointed by the Emperor of Japan to attend the coronation of King Kalakaua of Hawaii, having performed that duty, reached New York recently by the steamship Zealandia. His suite consists of M. Ishikawa, Secretary of Legation; Michioji S. Nagasaki, Secretary of his Imperial Japanese Majesty's household; Prof. K. Sugi, of the University of Tokio, and S. Kakichi, attaché. After making a short tour of observation through the city, the party is returning to Japan by the steamer in April next. They are a fine, intelligent set of men, most affable and courteous, and all but one speak English fluently.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

The wife of Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin, United States to Persia, will accompany him to the East.
Mr. Howard, of the British Legation, is thought to be the Marquis of Lorne, who is decidedly handsome.
Rev. Phillips Brooks says he sees no country which charms him so much as his own. He spent his Christmas in Bombay.
James Russell Lowell's late lecture in London upon Don Quixote earned him there the title of "a humorist of the first rank."
The "August Moon," which was painted near Tenno's house in Surrey by Cecil Lawson, has been given to the English nation by the artist's widow.
Father and son are sitting, for the first time in the history of the Canadian Parliament, as members of the same House. They are Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Charles F. Tupper.
The site of the temple of Cybele at Sardis, Asia Minor, has been purchased by Mr. Denham, the British Consul, and great expectations are entertained of discoveries among the ruins.
Henry Villard began life as a reporter, Peter Cooper was a hatter's apprentice, Rufus Hatch's first dealings were in "garden seeds," Jay Gould was a boy, and James Watson a Welsh iron clerk.
Liza's fingers are exceedingly long and ugly, with iron strength in the joints; chords which Von Balow and Wagner and others were obliged to run or help out with the other hand. Liza gives with full and even precision.
At the recent sale of Edwin Forrest's theatrical wardrobe at Othello, the bright green velvet robe of Othello, trimmed with gold bullion and lined with yellow satin, was bought for fourteen dollars by the agent of Mr. Thomas Keene.
The Russian Empire has had a pink reception gown made by White, with three buttons and a train of blue and gold, with two garlands of red velvet roses across the front, with a train of illusion lined with ottoman silk and edged with feathers.
The husband of Modjeska, Count Charles Bozenta Chlapowski, was formerly a journalist in Poland. He would like to be a journalist in America, and he has a great deal to do in Poland. He is, however, an American citizen. He has a son at school in Paris.
On the 3rd of February the one-hundred-and-second birthday of Charles Foote, of Ionia, Michigan, was celebrated, when he, being able to go about the house, held a three-hour reception, besides writing his biography recently. He was born in Massachusetts.
King Kalakaua's head has been so turned by his European tour that he sneers at the free government of the United States, and is loading his people with taxes to spend on gaudy finery. As his people have no wealth, it is an impost on the American merchants in Honolulu.

His Own Hear.

A singular fact has lately come to light in connection with the late Mrs. Forrest. This lady possessed more than ordinary interest. Pending the divorce proceedings between Mr. and Mrs. Forrest, the great actor deeded all of his estate to his three sisters, giving each an equal share. Subsequently, one of the sons died without issue, and her share of the estate reverted to the two sisters and Edwin. The second sister died shortly afterwards without issue, and her share of the estate, with what had been left her by the first sister dead, reverted to Edwin and the remaining sister. Not long after this the third sister died, and as Edwin was the only heir, he, by her death, again became possessed of the property he had deeded away. This fact was discovered when the administrators sold the Broadway and streets property. The purchasers, in hunting over the records in the recorder's office, discovered that Forrest had come into possession of his property the second time by inheritance, and through the auditor general's office, at Hartford, he learned that by calculation, after the department had been placed in possession of the facts, the estate was indebted to the state about \$1,300 collateral inheritance tax, which was paid.—Philadelphia Press.

Fruit Lock Guns.

One of the most important of Birmingham industries is the gun trade. A very large number of lock guns go to America from here every year. Many fine fowling pieces are included, but still most of the guns are of a cheap kind. A strange branch of the gun business here, says Consul King, is the manufacture of guns for the east and west coasts of Africa. These weapons are still very much of the old-fashioned iron-worked kind. It seems that the natives of the African coasts and interior prefer the percussion lock, because of the difficulty of procuring caps. These weapons are sold by every dealer, some selling as low as five or six shillings apiece at wholesale; but every barrel has to be tested at the government proof house, the same as if intended for the finest of hammerless breech-loaders.