FOR THE LADIES.

Spring Fashion Notes.

The soft, Persian tinted lace introduced last autumn promises equal popularity for dressy summer wear.

Hats are very high in the crown and more or less conical; their brim is of various shapes, turned up sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other.

Gloves have few new suggestions as far as kid gloves are concerned, but in silk gloves there are some very elegant novelties promised.

High-shouldered effects continue popular and are so especially becoming to many ladies that they are not likely to be abandoned very soon.

A pretty novelty in jackets, likely to prove a favorite with young ladies, is made of stockinette, which is embroidered by a new patent process after the jacket is made up.

Hat trimmings are in great variety, but those most popular will be the *moyen age* scarfs of ecru canvas with quaint printed designs in dull colors and gold. The ground material is not unlike rather heavy, round thread scrim.

Silk mitts are very much in demand. The finer grades of black and colored mitts are almost perfect works of art, and with the improved shape they fit the wrist as closely as they could do if they were buttoned.

Lapis lazuli ball handles, with gilt claws, are much used just now on parasols, and antique and highly-carved ones. Also white muslin parasols, matching the muslin bonnets, are to be the newest thing this year.

French faille in black and every color, which is now made with a strong and rather rough suface, will play a great part in the costumes for summer, as it drapes well and makes charming ornamentations.

Galloons studded with steel dots or stars are used for trimming spring jackets and mantles which are made of fancy speckled cloth, lined with thin silk; they are fastened at the neck with a steel clasp; the sleeve is semi-wide, with velvet facing.

Just now fashion's whim is a tea-jacket, made in soft silk, with lace or gold and silver trimmings, as dressy as possible. It is a thoroughly comfortable article, intended to be worn for home-dinner, either with any convenient skirt or before a low bodice is put on, with a full-dress evening skirt.

A novel trait in spring costumes is that the sleeves are very much trimmed; the trimming is put on on the inside from the shoulder to the bend of the arm and consists of passementerie and fringe, woollen lace or braid; if the latter, it is put on in several rows close together and finished in loops.

The most fashionable materials for spring dresses are etamine, woollen net and a new style of veiling called *voile-de-misaine*, from some fancied resemblance to the texture of sail cloth. All these fabrics are of a coarse, loose texture, somewhat akin to canvas. Woollen net or tulle-de-laine is the most novel and is made in all colors, but being a loose, transparent fabric it requires to be laid on over a silk material which shows through.

Chaussures.—House shoes of fine kid, with a pattern of flowers embroidered over the instep, a narrow ruche round the edge and small bow at the side to match. House slippers of black satin, with border and small bow of black satin and red silk lining. Walking-boots of black kid faced with shagreen, low heels, pointed toes, fifteen small buttons; and fancy boots of fine French kerseymere in a tiny black and white check, made gaiter fashion, and faced with patent leather; fifteen very small black buttons.

Cotton goods are running a very successful rivalry with wool fabrics in point of beauty, and certainly have the advantage of them in cheapness. The new satines are wonderfully attractive. There are the prettiest crape-finished cotton goods, dainty armure-woven materials with bunches and sprays of flowers and leaves, a new cotton fabric known as toile de Jersey, and a material with a crinkled surface called Kensington crape. Then there are batistes and linens for warm days. The Scotch ginghams are almost as pretty as summer silks. They come in very fine checks, pin stripes and a sort of chine effect, and, stylishly made, could not, at a little distance, be distinguished from silk goods.

The general aspect of spring fashions denotes the most extravagant fancies in the way of hats and bonnets. The latter are, perhaps, the most *bizarre* of the two. Some have a small conical crown placed very high on the top of the head and a border lying flat upon the hair; others have a high crown, rising straight up from the back of the head, and a border raised from the forehead and laid close over the temples; others, still more fanciful, are in the shape of a square cap slit open in the middle of the front; there is no border to speak of; the edge is generally trimmed with beads. There are, however, very pretty little capotes of colored guipure, and others of colored crape, embroidered with silk of a darker shade.

Seasonable Recipes.

Rhubarb Pie.—Peel off the skin from stalks of young rhubarb, and cut them obliquely into pieces of about an inch and a half (some kinds need no peeling), stew slowly in sugar, or in butter, and a little water till soft; sweeten and make into a covered pie.

Rhubarb Pudding.—Put several stalks of rhubarb, peeled, into a stewpan, with the rind of a lemon, a stick of cinnamon, two cloves, and as much moist sugar as will sweeten it. Place over the fire and reduce it to a pulp, pass through a hair sieve, then add half a nutmeg grated, a quarter of a pound of fresh butter, the yokes of four eggs and the white of one. Mix all well together, line a pie dish with good puff paste, put in the mixture and bake for half an hour.

Cleaning Flannel.—Flannel that has become yellow from being badly washed can be whitened by soaking it for two or three hours in a lather made of one-quarter of a pound of curd soap, two tablespoonfuls of powdered borax and two tablespoonfuls of carbonate of ammonia, dissolved in five or six gallons of water. Boil the soap in small shavings in water till dissolved, then add to it the other ingredients. Let the flannel lie in it until it looks whiter, then squeeze and press it, and rince in blueing water, and hang it in the hot sun to dry. Iron while it is still damp.

The Exploits of Gen. Komaroff.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

Gen. Komaroff distinguished himself by military tact, audacity, and resourcefulness as well as personal bravery in the Russo-Turkish campaign in Asia Minor in 1877, when he won his present rank of general. After the capture of Ardahan, near the Russo-Turkish frontier, Col. Komaroff was left in command of a detachment which had the difficult duty of defending a considerable tract of the neighboring mountainous country, and of protecting the Russian frontier as well as covering the flank and rear of the army then operating against Kars. When the movement urged by Loris Melikoff was made against Erzeroun, Col. Komaroff executed a very bold and successful manœuvre. With a flying squadron he advanced from Ardaham, passed rapidly round the enemy's flank, and came down upon a part of the Turkish force which was holding the Panak Pass on the Sahanlongh range, which commanded access to the town of Olti on the northern side, whence the Turks intended to attack Ardahan. Col. Komaroff's unexpected appearance had such an effect that the enemy retreated at once without fighting, and the Russians were enabled to occupy Panak and Olti, and to capture 2,000 rifles and 500,000 cartridges. When at a subsequent period of the campaign the Russian troops were ordered to retire from Hadj-Vali, Col. Komaroff, with his detachment, found himself placed in a very perilous position by reason of the withdrawal of the main column of the Russian force, from which he became separated by a distance of from four to five miles, while he was exposed to Turkish fire from the twin heights of Great and Little Yalta. By a dash he drove off the 200 Turkish cavalry who held the Great Yalta, stationed a body of his own men in their place, and under cover of their fire brought the main part of his own force round to the eastern slope of the hill, where after a time they were joined by reinforcements from the Russian army under the very nose of the enemy, and the whole force was enabled to retire in order.

During the attack of the Turks on the night of July 31st (Aug. 1st) upon the Russian camp at Kiouriouk-Dara, Col.—or rather at this date Gen.—Komaroff, for he had already been promoted to that rank, was charged with a detachment to take up a position at Mount Karaal, four versts from the Russian camp, and there act at his own discretion. It was on this occasion that he received a wound in the breast, which, however, did not prove serious, the bullet having struck a religious medal which he wore. Gen. Komaroff subsequently took part in the storming of Kars, and contributed no unimportant share in that celebrated action. At the conclusion of the war he was made commandant of Batoum, on the Euxine, and after the Akhal Tekke expedition he was placed in command of the trans-Caspian army. The Russians attribute the peaceable annexation of Merv in a large measure to Gen. Komaroff's tact and skill in other than military matters.

Furniture Woods.

A generation or more ago the most admired wood for furniture purposes was mahogany. Until quite recently the taste for mahogany has been held in abeyance, and black walnut has long reigned the king of furniture woods. Before mahogany controlled the popular desire cherry was a favorite, and white walnut or hickory was used to a considerable extent, particularly in America. These old-fashioned woods are coming into favor again, and very fine effects are produced by the contrasts of cherry and hickory. Mahogany and cherry blend admirably as shades of color instead of contrasts. The so-called "branch" mahogany, that in veneers on the fronts of bureaus and in the frames of mirrors formerly produced such impossible effects of grain, has given place to that of plain straight grain, the effects of color rather than of grain being desired. Except yellow and black birch and the satin and birdseye maple there are few American woods that show a very distinctive grain. This makes them valuable as foils to the more erratic grained woods of the tropics. One of these, *coco bolo*, of a deep red color, with broad striated grain, works up beautifully with the cherry, making a complement of tints, or with the hickory showing a contrast of color and of grain. According to the statement of a prominent dealer in furniture woods, American cherry and hickory are coming rapidly into demand, and for foreign woods the mahogany and the comparatively little known *coco bolo* are much called for by makers of fine furniture, carvers and internal finishers.—*Timber.*

Duty and Taxes.

When the late Chief Justice Chase chose to unbend himself he could be witty as well as wise. At a social gathering at his house during the war, the subject of taxation having been mooted, a distinguished naval officer present said he had paid all his taxes except the income tax. "I have a little property," said he, "which brings me in a yearly rental, but the tax-gatherers have not spotted it. I do not know whether I ought to let the thing go that way or not. What would you do if you were in my place, Mr. Chase?" There was a merry twinkle in the eyes of Secretary Chase as he answered archly: "I think it the duty of every man to live unspotted as long as he can."—*Philadelphia Record.*

The telegraph wires between Macon, Ga., and Chalcu recently ceased working, and a search was made for the cause. The cable passed through the cellars of the excise office at Macon, and it was discovered that it lay over a rat hole and disturbed the rodent in its movements. The little animal had gnawed through the covering of the cable and bitten through the copper threads, thus breaking the connection.

While demolishing an old chimney in Otsego county, New York, recently, workmen found $97 in Continental money dated 1776 and 1777. The printing of the notes was perfectly legible, and in general they were in good condition. The package consisted of one $40 bill, two $20 bills, one $8, one $7, two 50c., one $⅔ and one $⅓.

SIR PETER LUMSDEN.

How He Gained Valuable Information Disguised as a Holy Man.

One of the members of the English Legation at Washington furnishes some interesting gossip regarding General Sir Peter Lumsden, of whom the papers speak daily by reason of his relations to the Anglo-Russian boundary question in Central Asia.

"From his youth," said this gentleman, "Lumsden has been a man of war. He first saw it in the service of the East India Company, and distinguished himself as a youngster in the terrible meeting of 1857. Having talent for Hindustani dialects he studied them patiently and carefully. In this way Gen. Lumsden acquired a knowledge of the sentiments and character of the rank and file of the Indian Army, so that his service in the country has been simply invaluable. When Sir Frederick Roberts was on his way to Candahar a few years ago it was of the utmost consequence that he should have some accurate knowledge of the route, and the forces likely to oppose him in the mountain passes. This information Sir Peter Lumsden, in his own time and way, volunteered to obtain. Three days elapsed and he had not returned, and General Roberts began to be seriously concerned for the safety of his daring staff officer, and finally thought he had been murdered. The General was sitting in his tent late on the afternoon of the fourth day when a dakir, or holy man, suddenly appeared, riding furiously down the mountain side, and wanted to pass the sentinel, who was a grim old Highlander. The sacred man was an extraordinary-looking creature, and the reverse of saintly, as he appeared to European eyes. He was almost naked, the garment he wore being a pair of dirty trousers made of goatskin. His hair nearly reached to his waist as it hung down his shoulders and back, and the lean, brawny arms were covered with a paste made of sandalwood ashes mixed with castor oil, a decoction of peculiar sanctity and a powerful smell. A nosegay of sandalwood, consisting of ninety-nine beans, completed the equipment of this wonderful object. The man dismounted from his beast, whose heaving flanks told of hard riding, and in a dialect of Pushtoo or Afghan asked to see the head sahib. The Highlander did not understand and motioned him back. Just then General Roberts came out, and, keeping a wary eye on his visitor, asked him in Hindustani what he wanted. The visitor, in barbarous jargon, made the general understand that he desired an interview. When they were alone the dakir said: "Don't you know me?" It was Lumsden, whose disguise, dirt, wig and all, had been so complete as to be even unsuspected to a man whose intimate friend he had been for ten years.

"Knowing how superstitious the Afghans are, Lumsden had selected a disguise they would not readily question, for they are dreadfully afraid of offending those holy men whose superior sanctity is indicated by a degree of dirtiness that is appalling to the civilized mind. He knew the dialect of the class he represented perfectly, and its religious stock in trade in quotations from the Koran, so whenever he approached an Afghan encampment he dashed fearlessly up to it, yelling: 'Fah allah Mahomued resoul allah,' the mystic words of the faithful, and, though questioned pretty sharply once or twice, his identity was never suspected. The information he obtained enabled Candahar to be captured, and made the campaign the most successful one ever made amid those bleak mountains, so often fatal to England's arms. For this distinguished service Gen. Lumsden was, in July, 1881, commissioned a major-general of the Bengal staff, and given a large grant of money, amounting to about $100,000. This is the man on whose report and judgment, above all others, rest the chances of a war that may change the entire map of Central Asia."

The British Gun Factories.

The Royal gun factories consist of forges, smith's shop rolling mills, pattern shop, brass and iron foundry, gun-boring mill, tool rooms, turneries, lighting-room, field gun section, engine repairing shop, with other branches. In these various departments are at work some 600 machines, lathes, and boring machines, drilling machines, other machines for rifling, planing, slotting, shaping, milling, screwing, lopping, and wheel cutting. Twenty weighing machines record and regulate the production; two circular saws are at work, 240 vises are waiting to grip anything they can get hold of. Then 54 furnaces continually do blow, with the aid of six blowing fans, while there is engine power to the extent of 700 horses, and boiler power to a much greater extent. And the factories can produce 6,000 tons of guns, from the light mountain howitzer to be carried on the back of a mule to the latest Woolwich infant of 80 tons or more. At the head of the factories are two or more artillery officers, while the general staff consists of 24 clerks, draughtsmen, and timekeepers, 24 foremen, 386 artificers, and 571 laborers and boys; while as for total annual cost, the guns take in round numbers a quarter of a million from the annual estimates.—*All the Year Round.*

The Happy Land of Japan.

There is a remarkable absence of pauperism in this country. The rich men are few and far between—that is, counting riches as we count them in America—but a man with an income of $1,000 a year is considered a wealthy man, and a peasant or farmer who has $100 laid by for "a rainy day" is ranked almost among the capitalists of his district. In all the empire it is estimated that there are less than ten thousand paupers—a wonderful record for a population of 37,000,000. Not to make comparisons—which Mrs. Partington says are "odorous"—I suppose you have at least ten thousand paupers in Illinois. Perhaps your readers will begin to think I am falling into the habit—a habit as old as the days of Shakspeare—of travellers who praise everything in foreign lands and depreciate everything in their own. There is a tendency in that direction when one compares the social life, the happiness and contentment of all classes here with the relative conditions which prevail in America. I am not opposed to missions or missionaries, but I honestly believe that enlightened Japanese missionaries could do much good in America.—*Tokio Letter in Chicago News.*

Many white people patronize the Chinese theatres in Californian cities.

Home Items and Topics.

—"All your own fault
If you remain sick when you can
Get hop bitters that never—Fail.

—The weakest woman, smallest child and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

—Old men tottering around from Rheumatism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be made almost new by using hop bitters.

☞ My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters, and I recommend them to my people.—Methodist Clergyman.

Ask any good doctor if hop
Bitters are not the best family medicine
On earth!!!

Malarial fever, Ague and Biliousness, will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive.

"My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop bitters."—*Ed. Oswego Sun.*

☞ Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness.

—Ice water is rendered harmless and more refreshing and reviving with hop bitters in each draught.

—The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in hop bitters!!!

—"At the change of life nothing equals Hop Bitters to allay all troubles incident Thereto."

—"The best periodical for ladies to take monthly, and from which they will receive the greatest benefit, is hop bitters."

—Mothers with sickly, fretful, nursing children, will cure the children and benefit themselves by taking hop bitters daily.

—Thousands die annually from some form of kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of hop bitters.

—Indigestion, weak stomach, irregularities of the bowels, cannot exist when hop bitters are used.

A timely * * * use of hop
Bitters will keep a whole family
In robust health a year at little cost.

—To produce real genuine sleep and child-like repose all night, take a little hop bitters on retiring.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

Putting Out Fires in Buffalo.

"Yes, I live in Buffalo," said an elderly passenger, sadly, "and I'm going to Chicago to see the fire department there. We have a fire department in Buffalo, of course, but it isn't a success. It's too slow. When a fire breaks out the man that discovers it goes and wakes up a policeman, the policeman runs around and finds the sergeant of the beat, the sergeant goes home and gets his key to the box, returns and sends in the alarm. At the fire telegraph office they call the fire chief out of bed by telephone, he wakens his hired man and the hired man hitches up the chief's horse and waggon; then the chief goes around to the stations and wakes up the men. The men dress, hitch up the horses, put kindling under the steamers and start for the fire. There is a city ordnance against running horses in the streets, and so the steamer horses are trotted to the fire. They usually get there about the time the walls are falling and the insurance men are fixing up the losses. There isn't any reason why we shouldn't have a good fire department in Buffalo, as we have lots of fires for the men to practice on. We're way up on politics in our town, but when it comes to putting out conflagrations we admit that we are a little behind the times."

A Question.

How can we raise more corn to the acher? Why, of course, by using PUTNAM'S CORN EXTRACTOR. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor has given universal satisfaction, for it is sure, safe and painless. Like every article of real merit it has a host of imitators, and we would specially warn the public to guard against those dangerous substitutes offered for the genuine Putnam's Extractor. N. C. Polson & Co., proprietors, Kingston.

English people are drinking more beer and less spirit. The revenue is less this year by $1,300,000. Beer pays a light tax as compared with liquor.

——The medical profession are slow (and rightly so) to endorse every new medicine that is advertised and sold; but honest merit convinces the fair minded after a reasonable time. Physicians in good standing often prescribe Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for the cure of female weaknesses.

The average maple sugar crop of Vermont is in the neighborhood of 12,000,000 pounds, but this year it will exceed that amount.

It's no secret that Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed is composed of best genuine French Brandy, distilled Extract of Smart-Weed and Jamaica Ginger Root, with Camphor Essence, and constitutes, therefore, the best remedy yet known for colic or cramps, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery or bloody-flux, or to break up colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks. 50 cents. By druggists.

Charles O'Connor is said to have enunciated the principle that "a reporter should get all the news he can and give it to the world, but a lawyer should get all the news he can and keep it to himself."

Young men or middle-aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses should send three letter stamps for illustrated book suggesting sure means of cure. Address World's Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

From the London *Times*: A curious case came before the Derbyshire Charter Sessions. Mr. J. B. Cowcliffe, manufacturer, Glossop, appealed against a decision of magistrates, who fined him five shillings and costs for indecent behavior in Charlesworth Church. The appellant "smiled" at the surpliced choir, and, as they were marching back at the end of the service, he observed that they "looked well in their night shirts," Mr. Horace Smith argued that there was no indecency or disturbance of the service within the meaning of the Act and the Court held that the conviction could not be maintained.

Want of prudence is too frequently want of virtue.

The Vienna Geographical Society will send its Secretary, the well-known Dr. Oscar Lenz, next month on an exploring expedition into the country between the Nile and the Congo, where he will seek traces of Dr. Junker, Lupton Bey and others, who are said to be prisoners of El Mahdi.

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For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION. FALLING AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAKNESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS FROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THERE IS CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY BY ITS USE.

IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION.

THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

ITS PURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY.

FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN EITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED.

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THAT
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bearing a *red tin tag*; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

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