HOW TO DRESS.

What is Being Worn by the Followers of Dame Fashion's Whims.

THE LATEST GOSSIP ABOUT THE STYLES.

Robes of Ceremony Which Admirably Combine Simplicity and Elegance.

Robes of Ceremony.

The simplicity of design and finish adopted by many fashionable modistes for robes of ceremony, as well as for home gowns and street suits, does not argue any lessening of the expense of the toilets, but rather the reverse, as plain robes require richer materials to be effective than those of more ornate design, with their abundance of draperies and garnitures. It is also necessary that the fit and finish of a plain dress be faultless, for which quite as much skill is required as in the artistic disposal of laces and draperies. One among several beautiful but simple gowns recently noted has pale-green moire of exquisite texture and sheen for the material, with front trimming of duchesse lace ten inches deep. The short petticoat falls in two triple box-plaits, one each side of the front, with the space between them widening in fan-shape toward the foot, which is finished without even a narrow plaiting. The train joins this petticoat at the sides, and is very long and square cut, and like the front plainly finished about the edge. The center breadths of the train are cut in one with the bodice and fall in heavy, undraped folds, the side breadths being joined in transverse plaits near the waist, forming gracefully-drooping puffs. Notwithstanding the fullness of the train, it is so well drawn back and held in position by an arrangement of bands on the under side that it falls in a comparatively narrow space without any ungrateful spreading out at the sides until it nears the floor.

The bodice front, which is separate from the petticoat, has apparently only one point of fastening, that being at the waist on the left side. From here it opens diagonally to the right lower corner of the square-cut neck. Across the back of the bodice, which is high, is taken a wired standing collar, ending under each ear. The collar is lined with lace, and on the left corner the lace is bunched under a diamond pin. The long end of the lace is draped gracefully across the open square to the lower right hand corner, from where it is taken in a diagonal loop to the waist line at the left side, ending in a soft cascade, and a second piece taken from under it across the petticoat forms a short apron drapery, continued down the right side of the skirt to the foot in soft falling waves. The arrangement is one of peculiar grace and originality, differing much from the customary flounces and draperies, and also showing the beauty of the pattern most advantageously. The short sleeves are simply puffs of the material with ruffles of the lace depending from them to the elbows. A magnificent dress of violet velvet is very similarly made, with bands of gold-bead passementeries used as garniture instead of the lace. A broad band extends from belt to hem down the front of the skirt, ending in a tasseled ornament. Two similar bands, twelve inches long, are taken up the center of the box-plaits at each side and passementerie trimming to correspond is laid over the front of the bodice and over the shoulders. The back is wholly unadorned and undraped, and heavy folds of velvet being sufficiently rich and beautiful in themselves.

Fancy Ball-Dresses.

FOR LADIES.

As this is the season for fancy balls we give a description of a few suitable costumes. The Incroyable has a skirt of green and pink striped silk. Bodice of green satin, with ruffles of white lace. Black velvet hat with pink rosettes.

The Patrician Lady, early English, has a petticoat of dahlia-colored velvet embroidered with gold; dress of gold and dahlia-colored brocade; revers and sleeve trimmings of velvet. Chemisette of white India muslin. Velvet cap embroidered with gold. Long veil of white tulle.

The lady who wishes to represent harvest will wear a dress with a skirt of poppy-red satin, dotted with gold ears of corn; bodice and drapery of corn-colored, gold-spangled gauze, ornamented with bouquets of poppies, corn, and corn-flowers. A gold sickle fastens up the drapery at the side. A wreath of corn and corn-flowers is placed at the front of the skirt.

Rubens' wife wears a dress of golden brown velvet trimmed with gold braid; the petticoat, vest, and front of sleeves of coral-pink silk, high collar of plaited muslin, edged with lace, deep lace cuffs, black velvet hat trimmed with pink feathers.

The Swiss girl wears a skirt of blue cashmere trimmed with rows of red velvet and gold braid; white muslin apron edged with lace; blue velvet corselet bodice, laced in front with gold laces—it is trimmed with gold braid and buttons; chemisette with full sleeves of white muslin.

The Pandre costume has a petticoat of pink silk covered with cream lace and edged with a puffing of silk; pointed bodice, and overskirt of blue silk, brocaded with roses; waistcoat of pink silk; stomacher of lace, edged with pearls; ruffles of lace, with bows of pink ribbon. The hair is powdered or a white wig is worn, with a pink aigrette.

Marguerite wears a dress of cream-white cashmere trimmed with rows of narrow satin ribbon. Sachet of white silk, with white cord girdle. The cap is of silk, trimmed with bands of the same corded at the edges.

The Japanese maiden should wear a skirt of gold-colored brocade. Bodice and drapery of blue Indian silk, embroidered with blue silk and gold thread. Long sleeves lined with gold brocade. Sash of rose-colored Indian silk. Blue silk stockings and gold-colored Japanese shoes. Hair dressed very high and ornamented with gold pins. Japanese umbrella in one hand and fan in the other.

FOR CHILDREN.

The Dutch child should have a dress of black velveteen trimmed with a row of wide gold braid on the skirt, chemisette and apron of white muslin; sash and cap of blue broche.

Bayadere girl—Dress of gold-colored striped broche, with veil sleeves and sash of spangled gauze; Spanish jacket of rose-colored velvet, embroidered with gold; sash and scarf of rose-colored surah, yellow silk stockings and rose-colored velvet shoes.

Hungarian girl — Dress of dark bronze-green velveteen embroidered with silk; stomacher and undersleeves of rose-colored silk; sash of white silk, edged with fringe; green velvettique, with gold aigrette; high boots of tan-colored unglazed kid.

Games should wear a skirt of gold-colored silk bound with scarlet velvet; bodice, with pointed basque of velvet. The skirt is ornamented with chessboards of black and white silk. The girdle is of gold cord, with ball at the end. Dice are fixed to each point of the jacket. Chemisette with sleeves of white muslin. Cards on the bodice and suit cards in the hand; bezique marker in the hair.

The barn-door fowl should have a skirt and bodice of brown sateen covered entirely with fowl's feathers sewed on in rows, or rows of feather-trimming might be sewed on, and save time. The drapery should be of surah, matched to the prevailing colors of the feathers. A stuffed fowl's head, with bunches of the tail feathers, should be placed at the side of the drapery, and another in the hair. The wings are of net, stretched out by wires; the net is then covered by wing and tail feathers.

The Swiss peasant girl wears a skirt of gray merino; corselet, bodice, and tunic of black velvet; chemisette with full sleeves, and apron of white muslin; plaited cap of spotted net, with band of black velvet.

Fine Brides in France.

Fashionable brides in Paris have the front of their gowns showered over with detached sprays and petals of orange blossoms, as though their friends had pelted them with the same, and the veil is so full and voluminous that it entirely envelops the whole dress. When the veil is lace it falls only to the waist in front, but reaches to the hem of the gown at the back. Often the train is covered with a long veil of lace, and only a small one placed on the head, very full, however, and quite masking the head. Another new feature in bridal attire is that the orange-blossom wreath is placed outside the veil, not a becoming plan. Pages bearing the bride's train have found no favor in France, and if all is true that we hear, the plan is not always carried out with wisdom. Many French brides are wearing large patterned damask silk, outlined with silver.

Immodest Costumes.

A sensible newspaper is engaged in a very bad business when it encourages girls to divest themselves of their maidenly modesty and exhibit themselves in a semi-nude state to a mixed crowd. It is possible for ladies to bathe at the seaside in costumes that will afford them all the necessary freedom of movement and at the same time shield them from that peculiar kind of admiration which is an insult. It is well known that in all ages of the world indecent costumes have accompanied loose morals. Knowing this fact, we cannot encourage any departure from modesty in the matter of dress without paving the way for evils which naturally follow.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Hints for Shoppers.

COLORS near the face should be soft and indescribable.

ONE or two really fine jewels are in far better taste than a quantity of mediocre ones.

LADIES who study economy will never adopt the outre in anything, for outre fashions never last long.

A DARK thin stuff is infinitely cheaper than the cheapest pale material, though its original cost be double.

WOMEN of taste are content with a few things—and those good—in lieu of a quantity of cheap finery.—*Dry Goods Chronicle.*

A PURPOSELESS chaos of millinery is not beautiful from an artistic point of view, and probably mischievous from a sanitary one.

TRUE skill in making up materials consists not only in fitting the dress, but in giving to every morsel of stuff its due value.

IT is indispensable in buying dresses to remember what your wardrobe contains, as two dresses can often be combined into one nowadays if the colors are happily chosen, which is a great economy.

Notes on Styles.

HIGH darts are the rule for all the new basques.

THE new fur and plush mantles show flowing sleeves.

DRAPERIES are very full, and puffed effects are quite gone by.

COOKING aprons for the ladies are made of white lawn and come quite to the bottom of the dress skirt.

IN combinations wool and velvet take the lead. The skirt and the revers and collar on the wool overdress and basque are of velvet.

A BEAUTIFUL little hat, suitable for a child of 5 or 6 years, is the Oxford. It closely resembles a college hat, and is "English, you know." Suppose a little, plain round turban is made of cardinal velvet, and on this is placed a large square of the same, letting the points come exactly in the front and back and at the sides. Tie around the turban a band of satin ribbon, allowing the loops and ends at the back to hang down, and you have the hat.

MR. BOUCICAULT wishes it to be known that he is writing a new American play, as well as a new Irish play, both of which he expects shortly to produce. The American play relates in part to the time of the civil war in in this country. Mr. Boucicault once wrote a play on this subject called "Belle Lamar," which was produced at Booth's theater. That piece had a fortunate beginning, but afterward came to nothing. Mr. Boucicault's new piece will be first presented in Boston in February.

NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

What Is Being Done by the National Legislature.

THE House bill for the relief of Elon H. Marsh, of Battle Creek, Mich., to validate a patent for improvement in steam-engine-valve gear, was passed by the Senate on the 17th inst. The Senate also passed the pension appropriation bill, setting aside $76,000,000, and the army appropriation bill. Bills were introduced to bridge the Missouri at Sioux City and the Mississippi at St. Louis. A resolution was adopted directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to supply information as to the number of places in the District where liquor is sold without license, and the reasons why such places are not suppressed. The Senate also adopted a resolution instructing the Attorney-General to investigate and report the liability of the United States for judgments and awards arising under the Act of March 3, 1875, to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. Senator Cullom presented a petition from a number of citizens from Streator, Ill., respectfully representing that the present system of collecting revenue for the support of the General Government by import duties and the internal-revenue system is unjust and ought to cease. The President sent the following nominations to the senate: John F. Norrish, of Minnesota, to be surveyor general of Minnesota. Postmasters: At Pittsfield, Ill., James H. Crane; Mendota, Ill., George A. Kollenberger; Baton Rouge, La., L. A. D. Comez; Chagrin Falls, O., Tyron Bailey; Conneaut, O., Stephen B. Atwood; North Yakima, Washington Territory, George W. Carey. The House of Representatives passed a bill for pensions to dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, disabled, and dependent on their own labor. It affects about 33,000 persons, involving the disbursement of $6,000,000 per annum. Bills were introduced for a pension of $25 per month to Walt Whitman, the poet, to appropriate $60,000 for the colored people's world's fair at Birmingham, and to negotiate for a site for a custom house and appraiser's stores in New York. Mr. Belmont introduced a bill "to protect American vessels against unwarrantable and unlawful discriminations in the ports of British North America."

MR. GORMAN offered a preamble and resolution in the Senate on the 18th inst., whose terms are similar to those of the bill offered in the House by Mr. Belmont. It authorizes the President to prohibit the transit through the United States or the territorial waters, of any engines, cars, vessels, or goods proceeding from Canada. A bill was reported from the Finance Committee of the Senate to reimburse the depositors of the Freedmen's Bureau. The President sent the following nominations for Postmasters: At Lagrange, Texas, Arthur Moerschedel; Fostoria, Ohio, Lear Wooster; Eureka, Nev., Mason B. Bartlett; Vacaville, Cal., James M. Miller; Lamoure, D. T., Foster M. Kinter; Park River, D. T., Oscar A. Trowbridge; Provo City, Utah, James G. Kenny. The House of Representatives passed a bill to declare forfeited the land grant of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Road, and a joint resolution for an investigation of the accounts of the Pacific roads. The committee on invalid pensions reported a bill increasing from $72 to $100 the allowance of soldiers or sailors who have lost both arms. A motion to lay on the table a resolution setting aside January 29 for the consideration of the Blair educational bill was defeated by a vote of 76 yeas to 165 nays.

MR. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to the Senate, Jan. 19, to authorize the President of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American vessels. The bill provides that when the President shall be satisfied that any American fishing vessels are denied any of the rights secured to them by treaty or law, or are subjected to unreasonable restrictions in respect to such rights, while visiting the waters or ports of British America, it shall be the duty of the President by proclamation to deny vessels, their masters and crews, of the British dominions of North America, any entrance into waters of the United States, whether they come directly from the Dominion or not. He may also, in his discretion, deny entry into the United States of fresh or salt fish, or any other product or goods of the Dominion. The report of the committee accompanying the bill denies the pretension of Great Britain that American fishing vessels or others have no rights in Canadian waters except at the pleasure of the British Government. The Senate passed a bill appropriating $300,000 to expedite the completion of the Charleston jetties. Senator Hampton introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the civil service by establishing a retired list. The President nominated the following Postmasters: Samuel E. Fleming, Huntingdon, Pa.; William H. Beck, Rochester, Pa.; Robert L. Foard, Columbus, Texas; John W. Lingo, Lebanon, Ohio; P. S. Latsch, Appleton City, Mo. An effort to fix a day for the consideration of the Blair educational bill was defeated in the House. Both the Senate and House passed bills authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi River at St. Louis. The bill passed by the Senate was so amended as to prohibit the location of the new bridge within two miles of the present structure.

THE President sent to the Senate, on the 20th, a message vetoing a bill granting a pension to William Dickens. The ground of the veto is that a pension had been already, in December, 1883, given to the beneficiary through the pension office. Mr. Jones (Ark.), from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported two Senate bills granting right of way to the Spokane and Palouse and the Washington and Idaho Railroad Companies through the Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation. In the House Mr. Outhwaite, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported back the following resolution, which was adopted: *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby requested to inform the House of Representatives as soon as practicable the sums of money which were owing to the United States on the 1st day of January, 1886, from the Pacific Railroads which have received aid from the Government in bonds, giving the sums which are due, principal and interest, under existing law, severally and collectively, from said companies, and what will be the result to the treasury and effect upon these debts if the House bill 5318 should become a law and its provisions be complied with." The object of the committee in reporting the resolution is to get the opinion of the Treasury Department as to the effect of the passage of the House funding bill. The following committee reports were submitted and referred: By Mr. Hill (Ohio), the Senate bill for the admission of the State of Washington; by Mr. Cox (N. C.), for the suppression of the opium traffic; by Mr. O'Neil (Pa.), for the completion of the monument to Mary, the mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg; by Mr. Winans (Mich.), authorizing the Commissioner of Agriculture to make a special distribution of seed in the drought-stricken sections of Texas.

Marriages Among the Bolivian Indians.

The Quichoa Indians, when very young, are engaged to be married. When of proper age—the girls generally at about 14—the wedding takes place. The bridegroom has to provide the house; the bride and her people supply the household goods. Of course, they are of a simple nature. The wedding takes place in the village church. After the ceremony both parties return to their former homes, accompanied by their friends—the young men with the husband, the women with the new wife. The husband and his friends prepare the house for the coming festival. After due preparations, the women, each carrying on her back some present or household article, go in procession to the home of the new couple. First come a number of young men, each having a large drum, which is beaten with a stick. Immediately behind them comes the bride, dressed in her best, generally a green bodice, red skirt, trimmed with white lace some six inches longer than the skirt, a low-crowned white, narrow-brimmed felt hat, a green handkerchief across the breast and high-heeled leather sandals. The colors I describe are not chosen by chance, but are the national colors of Bolivia—red, yellow, and green. I passed a marriage procession near Escara. They had to cross a stream. The men dressed, beating their drums, without bothering themselves about the bride. The new wife took off her sandals, gathered up her dress (stockings they don't wear) and waded over. The rest of the women waited until the bride was safely over and then crossed likewise. On reaching the new home they have a great feast, winding up with a grand ball, which is kept up until all are tired out. On such occasions an immense quantity of mais chocha is drunk. The orchestra consists of drums and fifes. There is not much music, but a great deal of noise. In the South the instrument used is a sort of flute, which they stick down the shirt in front and play while walking. In the North the Quichoas use the flute, and about Suire a violin-shaped little guitar, out of which they manage to get a great deal of music. Many times while traveling in the South I heard these pan-flutes in the distance, played by sheep-herders whiling away the time.

An Unfortunate Couple.

"Look here," said an Austin dude to a newspaper man, "you tell me a couple of good jokes. I want to get them off as original, you know, at a little social gathering to-night. I'll lend you $5 if you do."

"I don't think it will work," replied the newspaper man, pensively.

"Why not?"

"I am so blamed poor that if I am found with $5 on my person I'll be suspected of having stolen them; and you are so blamed stupid that if you get off a good joke everybody will suspect you right off."—*Texas Siftings.*

SHAMEFUL ABUSE

Heaped Upon a Noted Englishman for His Open Honesty.

WM ED. ROBSON, M. D., L. R. C. S. I., M. K. Q. C. P. I., late of the Royal Navy, of England, has got into professional trouble for writing the following open letter to the editor of the London *Family Doctor.*

"I believe it to be the duty of every physician to make known any means or remedy whereby sickness can be prevented, and it is for this purpose I write to give my experience both here and abroad. I ask the publication of the statement, that people may be warned before it is too late, to say to them that there is at hand a means by which they may be restored to perfect health. It is well known to the medical world, and indeed to the laity, that a certain disease is making a terrible havoc; that next to consumption it is the most fatal, and that when fully developed there is nothing to be done for the sufferer.

"Physicians and scientists have long been trying to throw light upon the cause, and, if possible, find in nature a medicine for this fatal malady. They have shown, absolutely, that the blood-purifying organs of vital importance are the kidneys, and that when they once fail the poison which they should take out of the blood is carried by the blood into every part of the body, developing disease.

"In my hospital practice in England, India and South America, and also while a surgeon in the Royal Navy of Great Britain, I gave a great deal of attention to the study of diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, and found that not only was the cure of chronic Bright's Disease hopeless, but that kidney disease was remarkably prevalent; much more so than generally known, and was the cause of the majority of cases of sickness, and further, that the medical profession has no remedy which exerts any absolute control over these organs in disease.

"Some time ago, when I had a case which resisted all regular treatment—which is very limited—complicated with the passing of stones from the kidneys, much against my will I permitted my patient to use Warner's safe cure, of which I had heard marvelous results. In his case the result was simply marvelous, as the attack was a severe one, and development very grave, for an analysis showed per cent. of albumen and granular tube casts.

"The action of the medicine was singular and incomprehensible to me. I have never seen anything like it. The patient recovered promptly, and is to-day a well and healthy man. This stimulated my inquiry into the merits of the remedy, and, after analysis, I found it to be of purely vegetable character, harmless to take under all circumstances.

"Casting aside all professional prejudice, I gave it a thorough trial, as I was anxious that my patients should be restored to health, no matter by what medicine. I prescribed it in a great variety of cases, Acute, Chronic, Bright's Disease, Congestion of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, and in every instance did it speedily effect a cure.

"For this reason I deem it my duty to give to the world this statement regarding the value of Warner's safe cure. I make this statement on facts I am prepared to produce and substantiate. I appeal to physicians of large practice who know how common and deceptive diseases of the kidneys are, to lay aside professional prejudice, give their patients Warner's safe cure, restore them to perfect health, earn their gratitude, and thus be true physicians.

"I am satisfied that more than one-half of the deaths which occur in England are caused, primarily, by impaired action of the kidneys, and the consequent retention in the blood of the poisonous uric and kidney acid. Warner's safe cure causes the kidneys to expel this poison, checks the escape of albumen, relieves the inflammation, and prevents illness from impaired and impoverished blood. Having had more than seventeen years' experience in my profession, I conscientiously and emphatically state that I have been able to give more relief and effect more cures by the use of Warner's safe cure than by all the other medicines ascertainable to the profession, the majority of which, I am sorry to say, are very uncertain in their action."

"Isn't that a straightforward, manly letter?"

"Indeed it is."

"Well, but do you know the author has been dreadfully persecuted for writing it?"

"How so? What has he done to merit it?"

"Done? He has spoken the truth 'out of school,' and his fellow physicians, who want the public to think they have a monopoly in curing disease, are terribly angry with him for admitting professional inability to reach certain disorders.

"That letter created a wonderful sensation among the titled classes and the public. This jarred the doctors terribly. The College of Surgeons and Queen's College, from which institution he was graduated, asked for an explanation of his unprofessional conduct, and notified him that unless he made a retraction they would discipline him.

"The doctor replied that he allowed his patients to make use of Warner's safe cure only after all the regular methods *had failed*, and when he was satisfied that there was no possible hope for them. Upon their recovery, after having used Warner's safe cure, he was so much surprised that he wrote the above letter to the *Family Doctor*. He regretted that the faculties found fault with his action in the matter, but he could not conscientiously retract the facts as written to the *Family Doctor*.

"The faculties of both colleges replied that unless he retracted they should cut him off, which would naturally *debar him from again practicing his profession*, and also prevent his securing another appointment in the Royal Navy!

"To illustrate: the doctor's dilemma is certainly an unpleasant one, emphasizing, as it does, both his own honesty, and the contemptible prejudice and bigotry of English medical men. The masses, however, having no sympathy with their nonsense, keep on using the remedy he so highly recommends and get well, while the rich and able depend upon the prejudiced doctors and die!

First Singing of "Home, Sweet Home."

Perhaps the most thrilling quarter of an hour of John Howard Payne's life was that when Jenny Lind sang "Home, Sweet Home" to him. The occasion was the Jenny Lind concert in Washington, the night of December 17, 1850. The assembly was, perhaps, the most distinguished ever seen in a concert room in this country. The immense National Hall, hastily constructed for the occasion on the ruins of the burned National Theater, was filled to overflowing. Among the notables present and occupying front seats were President Fillmore, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, General Scott, and John Howard Payne. Jenny Lind opened with the "Casta Diva," and followed with the "Flute Song," in which her voice contested rivalry for purity and sweetness with a flute in the duet, then the famous "Bird Song," and next on her programme the "Greeting to America." All the pieces were applauded apparently to the full capacity of an enthusiastic audience, and Mr. Webster, who was in his most genial after-dinner mood, emphasized the plaudit by rising from his seat and making Jenny a profound bow, as if responding for the country to her "Greeting." But when the "Swedish Nightingale" answered the encore by turning in the direction of John Howard Payne and giving "Home, Sweet Home," with all the wonderful tenderness, purity, and simplicity fitting both the words and air of the immortal song, the difference was at once seen between the mechanical applause called out by a display of fine vocalization and that elicited by the "touch of nature that makes the whole world kin." Before the first line of the song was completed the audience was fairly "off its feet," and could scarcely wait for a pause to give expression to its enthusiasm. People ordinarily of the undemonstrative sort clapped, stamped, and shouted as if they were mad, and it seemed as if there would be no end to the uproar. Meantime all eyes were turned upon Payne, a small-sized, elegantly-molded, gray-haired gentleman, who blushed violently at finding himself the center of so many glances.—*Brooklyn Magazine.*

Some Blunders.

Speaking of odd newspaper errors, the South Bend (Ind.) *Tribune* remarks: "The writer saw a few days ago in a Michigan paper a queer local item. It read: 'Miss Smith's lame—pigeon-toed.' In next week's issue the editor indignantly spurned the idea of so handsome and graceful a lady as Miss Smith being either lame or pigeon-toed, and explained that he wrote 'Miss Smith's tame pigeon is dead.' The paper could, of course, be pardoned for its plunder when so careful a paper as the Cincinnati *Commercial* had to humbly explain that when it spoke of the 'servant girl graduates' of an 'institute' it was simply due to the perversity of the types, 'sweet girl graduates' being, of course, intended."

KEROSENE oil was never so cheap. Any servant girl can go up higher for only ten cents.

THE apothecary is a vial and pestle-nt fellow.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot

613 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Women and Their Feet.

"Women who pose as models have, as a rule, poorly shaped feet," said an artist to a reporter. "If their feet are not poorly shaped, they are apt to be out of proportion by being too small. The reason is obvious. Women are ambitious to have small feet and hands, and at an early age they begin to wear tight shoes. The result is that their feet are cramped and do not grow with the other members of the body. Of course, there are some professional models who began early in life and never cramped their feet with tight shoes. They have correct proportions. I speak generally of the mass of women who become models after they are eighteen years old. Women imagine if they have small feet and hands they have all that is necessary to give them a shapely appearance. A worse mistake was never made. Women who are large should naturally have feet in proportion. From an artistic point of view they look better. But you cannot make them think so.

A crusade ought to be waged against wearing tight shoes. The tight shoe, in the first place, cramps the toes all together, until they lose shape and become frescoed with corns. The foot doesn't get the free circulation of blood in it that it should have, and fails behind in growth. The big toe usually bears the brunt of the sin for tight shoes, and manages to have a large lump gather just where it joins the body of the foot. The Americans are more prone to wear tight shoes than the English women. The French, outside of Paris, are not devoted to the semi-barbarous habit either, and some of our finest models came from the provinces of France. The nobility are supposed to have small feet and hands, but that is an erroneous impression, as many noble families I could mention in England are noted for their large feet. To produce a race of perfectly shaped women a reform must be made in their shoes, even if we have to substitute the ancient sandal.—*New York Mail and Express.*

The Parrot and the Monkey.

A Parrot was swinging in her cage under a tree when a Monkey owned at the next house came over to Boast that he had the Wisest Mistress in the World. The Parrot squawked and cackled and resented the Allegation, and Added:

"No one can compare with my own mistress for true wisdom."

The subject was being Hotly Disputed, when down flew the Crow, and it was agreed to leave it to him.

"Why, Ladies and Gentlemen," said the Crow, "the Fact that neither of them Has even good Common Sense is Proved off-hand by their Keeping the likes of you for Pets!"

Moral: Our Defenders are Sometimes the Best Witness Against us.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Tales Out of School.

"Sister Sue and John Henry won't have to spend much money for furniture when they get married," remarked Johnny at the tea table the other evening, when sister Sue's young man was an honored guest.

"Think not, Johnny?" said the fond paternal relative, beaming on the youngster.

"I guess they won't," said Johnny, glancing at the blushing couple with an air of superior wisdom.

"Anyhow one chair is all they need in the parlor now."

The Effects of Mental Exhaustion.

Many diseases, especially those of the nervous system, are the products of daily renewed mental exhaustion. Business avocations often involve an amount of mental wear and tear very prejudicial to physical health, and the professions, if arduously pursued, are no less destructive to brain and nerve tissue. It is one of the most important attributes of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters that it compensates for this undue loss of tissue, and that it imparts new energy to the brain and nerves. The rapidity with which it renews weakened mental energy and physical vitality is remarkable, and shows that its invigorating properties are of the highest order. Besides increasing vital stamina, and counteracting the effects of mental exhaustion, this potential medicine cures and prevents fever and ague, rheumatism, chronic dyspepsia and constipation, kidney and urinary weakness and other complaints. Physicians also commend it as a medicinal stimulant and remedy.

Rules for Living Well.

The *Caterer*, in an article on "Good Living," considered from a culinary rather than a moral point of view, sums up the matter in the following sensible way:

If living well consists in living neither luxuriously nor expensively, in what, then, lies the secret? And how may the man of moderate means take advantage of it? The question is not a difficult one to answer, and we will put that question in the shape of a few short rules:

1. Buy with judgment.
2. Buy the best, for the best is always the cheapest.
3. Let your economy regulate the quantity and the quality.
4. Let your cook be a cook, and one that knows how to utilize what is now thrown to the dogs or otherwise wasted.
5. Study simplicity in the number of dishes, and variety in the character of the meals.
6. Let the housewife be watchful enough to trace the leaks that are liable to spring in every larder.
7. Let the mistress be indeed the head of her own household, and of her kitchen.

THE "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce cures "female weakness" and kindred affections. By druggists.

"NOTHING but leaves," as the landlord said when the last guest was going away.

A Deceived Woman

Is the lady who uses cosmetics, face lotions, white lead, bismuth powders, arsenic, etc., in the belief of enriching and beautifying the complexion. It is but temporary, and ultimately destroys the skin beyond the power of nature to restore. Stop it! Stop it now, and use only Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, which imparts the vigor and lovelyness of youth.

RELIEF is immediate, and a cure sure, Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

Rheumatism

We doubt if there is, or can be, a specific remedy for rheumatism; but thousands who have suffered its pains have been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have failed to find relief, try this great remedy. It corrects the acidity of the blood which is the cause of the disease, and builds up the whole system.

"I was afflicted with rheumatism twenty years. Previous to 1881 I found no relief, but grew worse, until I was almost helpless. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had." H. T. BALCOM, Shirley Village, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Dr. Gross, physician at St. Vincent's Hospital, Baltimore, Md., considers Red Star Cough Cure perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable and entirely free from opiates, poisons and other narcotics. Other professionals also indorse it as prompt, safe and sure. Price 25 cents a bottle.

A MAN must look up and be hopeful, particularly when he is trying to think from a jug.

The magical effects of St. Jacobs Oil in removing soreness and stiffness makes it invaluable at all times. Rheumatism and Neuralgia promptly yield to it.

"Tommy," said the politician, sternly, to his 10-year-old son, "I bought a case of beer the day before yesterday."

"Did you, pa?" queried the boy, innocently. "How nice!"

"Tommy," still more sternly, "don't you try to deceive your father. Over half of that case is gone already. What did you do with it?"

"Well, pa," whimpered the boy, apologetically, "you see, we organized a foot-ball club yesterday."

"And did that call for the use of beer?"

"Yes; I was running for office."

"Um—ah—politics, eh? Well, that makes a difference. Did you get it?"

"Yes; I was elected captain."

"You were, eh? Well, see here, Tommy, you take the rest of that case and see if you can't be president of the club. You have discovered the royal road to political advancement."—*The Rambler.*

Scalding Hot.

A scientific writer tells how hot water can be boiled in a sheet of writing-paper. We don't doubt it. We have known a man to write a few lines on a sheet of writing-paper that kept him in hot water for three years.—*Burdette.*

Five Hundred Dollars

Is the sum Dr. Pierce offers for the detection of any calomel, or other mineral poison or injurious drug, in his justly celebrated "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." They are about the size of a mustard seed, therefore easily taken, while their operation is unattended by any griping pain. Biliousness, sick-headache, bad taste in the mouth, and jaundice, yield at once before these "little giants." Of your druggist.

A HOME-THRUST—jabbing the night-key at the keyhole.—*Puck.*

THOSE who are trying to break up the baneful habit of intemperance will experience great benefit from the use of Prickly Ash Bitters. Liquors derange the system. Prickly Ash Bitters will remedy the evil results and restore the brain, stomach and liver to healthy action, thereby strengthening the will power thoroughly cleansing and toning up the system and removing every taint of disease. It is purely a medicine and while pleasant to the taste, it cannot be used as a beverage by reason of its cathartic properties.

"YOU hired me," said the laboring man, "and now I want you to higher my wages."

MENSMAN'S Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general disability; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the work of exhaustion, nervous prostration, or over-work, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

BREECHES of promise—those the tailor said he would have finished Saturday.

For Throat Diseases and Coughs, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, like all *really good* things, are frequently imitated. *The genuine are sold only in boxes.*

"THIS is a novel turnout," said the book seller, as he dumped a lot of unsalable fiction into the ragman's cart.—*New York Journal.*

War Ahead.

There is a great danger of war with Mexico in the near future, but at present we can pursue the arts of happiness, prosperity, and wealth. Wherever you live, you should write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive, free, full information about work that you can do; and live at home, earning thereby from $5 to $25 and upwards daily. Some have earned over $50 in a day. Capital not required; you are started free. All is new; both sexes. All ages. Pay, as above guaranteed, from first start.

"God bless our boarding-house" has never been worked in vain.

"ROUGH ON RATS"

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, beetles, insects, skunks, jack rabbits, gophers. 15c. At druggists.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete cure. Corns, warts, bunions. 15c.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch. 50c jars.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH"

Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

IT IS A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION CONTAINING PRICKLY ASH BARK AND PRICKLY ASH BERRIES SENNA-MANDRAKE-BUCHU AND OTHER EQUALLY EFFICIENT REMEDIES

It has stood the Test of Years, in Curing all Diseases of the BLOOD, LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BOWELS, &c. It Purifies the Blood, Invigorates and Cleanses the System.

DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, JAUNDICE, SICKHEADACHE, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, &c disappear at once under its beneficial influence.

It is purely a Medicine as its cathartic properties forbids its use as a beverage. It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

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Many a case supposed to be radical lung disease is really one of liver complaint and indigestion, but unless that diseased liver can be restored to healthy action, it will so clog the lungs with corrupting matter as to bring on their speedy decay, and then indeed we have consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs, in its worst form. Nothing can be more happily calculated to nip this danger in the bud than is Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical