

WOMAN GOSSIP.

Woman Is What Man Doth Make Her.

What the flower's to the bee,
What the blossom's to the tree,
What the zephyr's to the day
In the bright and glowing May,
What the sunlight to the shade,
What the pansy's to the glade,
What the magnet's to the pole,
What the spirit's to the soul,
What soft music's to the breast,
What sweet dreaming to the rest,
What the robe of incense high
Is to seraph in the sky,

This, all this, is womankind
To man's glory of the mind.

O, the duty that we owe
To this angel here below!

Let affection come unsought,
Make her queen of every thought;

Hold her pride within thy care,
All thy gladness let her share;

Say not love is ever vain;
Bliss of love! all love is gain!

Let no word of tongue or eye
Lance or fret the sacred tie;

Stronger than the giant's hand
Is the waving of her wand.

Long and empty is the day
With fair woman far away;

As we contemplate her hence,
Eros grows the more intense.

Pure and white as driven snow,
Let her not but mercy know.

Woman to thy bosom bind,
Mold her to a lofty mind;

Don't decry her; don't forsake her;
Woman is what man doth make her.

Hugh Farrar McDermott.

In Strict Confidence.

First Bridesmaid — "You'll never tell?"

Second Bridesmaid — "Of course not. I never do, know."

First Bridesmaid — "Well, she told me, in strict confidence, understand, that, though Jack was poor, they were going to travel all summer, and stop at the best hotels, and that they got the money by selling their duplicate wedding presents. I wonder whether my spoons are paying part of the expenses?" — *Troy Press*.

The Soprano Voice in Politics.

Whatever foolish notions the novelists may have instilled into our minds, woman is not all emotion. The American woman has her fair share of good sense and administrative ability, and there is reason to believe that she might bring into the region of governmental affairs positive contributions of thrift, order, integrity, and economy. Hers would be the soprano voice in politics, the voice of aspiration, the voice of inspiration. It was no dreamer, no mere sentimental, but the profoundest poet of modern Europe, who gave us as the closing prophecy of his *Faust*, "The woman-soul leadeth us upward and on!" — *Judge Pitman, Boston*.

How He Got Hurt.

"Oh, my child, how did your face become so bruised? Come to mamma and tell her all about it."

"I-I was over 'cross the r-o-a-d playin' with Mis' Howe's little g-i-r-l; boo-hoo-oo-oo-oo."

"And did she hurt you like this?"

"Y-y-y-e-s."

"Well, that was real naughty in her. What did she do to little Georgie?"

"Sh-sh-she knocked me d-o-w-n, an-and then she hit m-e w-w-i with a b-r-i-c-k, and pounded me w-w-i with a b-r-o-o-m-s-t-i-c-k."

"Oh, dear, what a terrible child! Well, don't cry any more, Georgie! What were you doing when this happened?"

"Pl-pl-playing w-w-e w-w-a m-r-i-e-d."

A Lesson in Self-Control.

One day, when I was a very little girl, I was watching my mother make strawberry preserves. I can see the great kettle of boiling liquid now, clear as rubies. Beside the stove stood a large milk-pan containing some squash for "company" pies, with a plenty of milk and eggs in it. "Now, Bridget," said my mother, at last, in a satisfied tone, "it is done; take the kettle off." This was accomplished, and then, with almost incredible stupidity the "help," actually emptied the strawberries into the squash! My mother turned her head just too late. She was quick and impulsive, but there escaped from her mouth only a despairing, "Oh, Bridget!" Then as she saw the girl's instantly regretful face, she uttered no angry reproofs, no useless lamentations. No doubt when my tired mother, who was not strong (I lost her at 15), went upstairs to rest, she felt disheartened, and thought that her preserves and squash, her time and labor, had all been wasted; but, probably, she never did for me a more valuable morning's work than when she gave me that unconscious lesson in sweet self-control. — *Mother in Council*.

A Talk with the Girls.

Girls, you have mostly received a fair, plain education, thanks to our great and universal reform in the educational system, and many of you a high-class, brilliant scholarship. To the first I would say improve yourselves in every possible way, until you have attained to a well-informed, practical, useful and refined woman. To the latter: Do not hide your talents under a bushel, as you have received so freely. Bestow and by every means seek to diffuse the knowledge you possess, among your less fortunate sisters, many of whom have to toil from early morn till dewy eve to obtain the bare necessities of life, and whose chief (and in some cases only) pleasure is derived in perusing the pages of light, cheerful but cheap literature, the productions of the pen of some clever but needy author. Here is an opening to you, my fair friends, whose means are large and accomplishments great, to wield your pens and commit to paper your brilliant thoughts and lofty ideas. If you cannot shine as an authoress, write your experiences of school life and intersperse it with some patterns of high-art needlework, such as is only taught in the homes of the wealthy. Depend on it these would meet with a hearty welcome from the sisterhood, and be highly appreciated, for they have in the majority as fine and keen perception of the beautiful as

yourselves, and were it not for the lack of the same advantages would become, clever, talented, noble women. "The Household Column" in this paper is open to you, so there is no excuse; bear in mind, as ye sow, so shall ye reap, and where much is given much will be required. This reminds me of a lady I once knew, who had a family of six daughters but no son. She herself was the child of a poor but beloved clergyman, and at an early age married the younger son of a large cloth manufacturer. It did not at the time appear a very good match for the lady, as she descended from a long line of the ancient nobility on the maternal side. However the young people loved each other dearly, and set out on the highway of life together, with steady hearts and willing hands. The young man showed great aptitude for business, and by the aid of his father soon raised himself to the topmost round of the ladder in the mercantile world. He became very successful, and when called from earth to a better and brighter land left his widow and children in very great affluence. The daughters were mostly out of the schoolroom, consequently were great comforters to that bereaved mother, who mourned her husband's loss sincerely and truly, but like the good, noble-minded, high-souled woman she was, drowned her own sorrows in alleviating the woes of her poor but honest neighbors. Her house and grounds, which I need not add were very beautiful, were situated about a mile from the small manufacturing town where her married life had been spent, and here it was that many a well-formed plan and grand resolve was brought into full play. There factory girls were taught three evenings a week, by the young ladies themselves, not merely strokes, pothooks and multiplication tables, but music, drawing, and, don't faint, dancing, as well as all kinds of fancy work. In addition to this, one night was set aside for the kitchen cook, who entered heartily into the arrangement, gave them practical lessons on economical cookery and the making and baking of bread, for which our York and Lancaster lassies are so justly famed. The other spare evening was spent in needlework and dressmaking, for I must whisper this, these little north country sisters are very tasty in dress, as well as clever in music. Why, bless you, I have seen one of the working miners and his wife (factory hand) enter their cottage and after setting the kettle on to boil, make for the piano and play off a duet which for expression and brilliancy of touch would vie with many of our grand professionals. There was a kind of home or local magazine, edited by some gentleman, a friend of this interesting family, and all were invited to contribute to its pages. This was a great success, as the outpouring of many a true, honest heart found its way there, and the humble efforts of the poor lad working under ground and the fair, winsome lass at her bobbin in the factory from their respective perilous duties were looked through, revised and published, though simple they were, full of heart-stirring melodies, and found ready responses from many a noble laird and bonnie laddie. Now, young ladies, whom fortune has showered wealth and talent in greatest profusion at your feet, "go then and do likewise," and when life's fitful dreams are over, your children's children with the stranger within the gates shall rise up and call you blessed. — *Old Aunt Patty, in the Household*.

Profits in Drugs.

There have been two important changes in the drug business within the past few years, says *St. Nicholas*. In the first place, the scope of the drug store has been enlarged. In old times the term "drug store" indicated an establishment where simply drugs were kept. Now you can go to many drug stores and purchase cigars, tobacco, canes, umbrellas, tea, coffee, stationery, confectionery, and many kinds of fancy articles. Some say that drug-gists have been forced into selling these goods on account of the competition they have had to contend against in the sale of patent medicines by dry-goods establishments and book stores, and because some of their own number sell the patent, or proprietary, medicines below the regular market price. There is much truth in this statement, but I think there is another reason to account for this practice, and that is the increased rate of rent. In former times the item of rent was not so great as it is now, and the druggist could make a good living by confining himself to drugs proper. Now the expense for rent is a matter for serious financial consideration. It is true that the business yields a large percentage of profit, but the total sales are comparatively small. At one time, when the calling was confined to its legitimate sphere, the profit was 50 per cent. Now the average rate of profit is probably 25 or 30 per cent.

The Woman and the Watch.

Did you ever notice a lady go into a watch store to have her watch set? She marches up to the counter with the sweetest of smiles. She pulls out the daintiest little thing, looks at it affectionately and then up at the clock, with a look as if she were so very sad because the dear watch was sick. Then she hands it to the handsome young man who exhibits the imitation gems laid carefully out for show in a glass case. She beams upon him and she says, so prettily:

"Will you please set this watch for me?"

"Certainly; with pleasure." The handsome young man in a perfectly practical way, takes a little instrument out of a drawer, turns the watch over on its face and prepares to open the back of it. Then you want to look. There is a little scream, a rush, a grab, and the fair one has recovered the precious article. Why does she scream and grab? She's got a picture of her best beau in the inside of the case. That's all. And she goes home and sets the watch herself in the seclusion of her silk-lined, beautiful boudoir. There are so many secrets about a woman that every female child should be born with a chart. — *San Francisco Chronicle*.

CONSULT the lips for opinions, the conduct for convictions.

HAIR AND HAIR-DRESSING.

Historic Changes From Boudicca to the Present Time.

Of all professions the most ancient is probably that of the tailor, and scarcely less ancient is that of the barber; yet, in spite of its antiquity, somehow the hairdresser's calling has never gained very much respect for its followers. The Jews, with the exception of the priests, let their hair grow, and at a very early date long hair was regarded as a mark of beauty. From the earliest times the art of curling the hair seems to have been known; the Phrygians and Sybarites curled their locks, and so, probably, did the ancient Britons. These latter gentlemen were dandies, for they were very particular always to shave their chins; and, judging from early pictures, one might imagine that they waxed their mustaches. In the eighth century the first time of cutting a child's hair was an important event, and wealthy people generally obtained some distinguished personage to act as barber on the occasion, who was supposed thenceforth to stand to the child pretty much in the same relation as a sponsor to his godchild.

In rather later days long hair was considered a mark of rank. Slaves were obliged to keep their hair short, as, for instance, when Caesar forced the conquered Gauls to cut their flowing locks as a token of submission. Queen Boudicca is said to have worn her hair down, and so long was it that her Majesty could sit upon it; while in France, for a long time, none but the royal family were allowed to indulge in long hair. Nay, more, if we may believe the ancient chronicles, if the heir to the throne happened to get his hair cut, no matter how, he forthwith lost his rank entirely, and became an ordinary person.

Louis VII., however, after his accession consented at the request of the clergy to have his hair cut, merely, but shaved clean off, and his beard also. Unfortunately he omitted to ask the opinion of his wife, Queen Eleanor, who was so disgusted with his shorn appearance that he sought and obtained a divorce there and then. One would rather like to know why the clergy have always endeavored to keep men's hair short; but, whatever the cause, there is no doubt as to the fact. They themselves were forced to adopt the tonsure at a very early date, especially in the Eastern Church, but the precise shape of the tonsure has formed the bone of contention innumerable disputes. By a canon of the year 1096 it was ordered that any one who failed to reduce his hair to decent limits should be excommunicated; and if he should chance to die unclipped, no prayers might be offered for the repose of his soul. Wulstan, Bishop of Worcester, started a regular crusade against long hair; and Serlo, a Norman Bishop, who had come over to England, preached a sermon before the King (Henry I.) on the same subject. So eloquently did the good Bishop plead, that when he had done the whole court consented to lose their flowing locks. Taking the opportunity afforded, the preacher thereupon produced a pair of scissors from his sleeve, and sheared the King and his courtiers on the spot! The lovelocks of the Cavaliers, and the short hair of the Roundheads, were each the subject of unnumbered pamphlets and squibs, such as "The Loathsomeones of Long Hair," "The Defence of Shorte Haire," and a host of others. The best known is, perhaps, the song beginning:

What creature's this with his short hairs,
His short hairs, and his short hairs,
What new fashions had round?

The Puritans were never such —
The saints themselves had never so much —
O, such a knave's a Roundhead.

The main difficulty that the Cavaliers found in their favorite style was the niggardly disposition of Dame Nature in the matter of hair. Many a Cavalier could no more get a love-lock to grow than he could fly. The consequence was the introduction of wigs — or, rather, their reintroduction — for wigs seem to date from the days when the world was very young indeed. There is in the British Museum a wig from the Temple of Isis, at Thebes, which is in a state of almost perfect preservation, and the curls are as curly as when they first issued from the hands of the "artist in hair" at that ancient city.

Appealing to George.

A young lady visiting at Vallejo, Cal., is quite sweet on a certain young journalist. One morning the pair started out for a long ramble over in the Contra Costa hills. Being gone all day, they returned in the evening completely worn out and fatigued. The young lady and gentleman were met by a party of their friends soon after their return, and were asked as to what kind of a time they had. Now, the young lady has a very unhappy habit of proving any assertion she may make by appealing to any friend that she happens to have with her at the time. So, as usual, away she went, and answered the inquiry as follows: "Oh, we had a fine time. But climbing over rocks and bushes has made me black and blue all over, hasn't it George?" (appealing to the young man who had gone out with her.) George said emphatically that he'd be hanged if he knew anything about it, and now that young couple get no rest from the chaffing of their friends. — *Wheatland Graphic*.

The Corinth Canal.

The Isthmus of Corinth is about the center of Greece, and far back in ancient history efforts were made to cut a canal from one sea to the other. There were three attempts made by the Greeks themselves, then the Roman Emperors undertook the work. It has been recommended recently and will soon be finished. The route is a perfectly straight one, 20,800 feet long. Its width will be seventy-five feet, the same as that of the Suez Canal. It is a French enterprise, and will cost when completed \$5,280,000. It will shorten the voyage from the Adriatic Sea to Asia Minor by 105 miles. Canal-digging to shorten distances between nations is just now in high favor with commercial nations. Another Suez Canal must shortly be begun. A Nicaragua as well as a Panama Canal is one of the certainties of the future, as are also canals through the northern zones of Florida and Cape Cod. — *Demarest's Monthly*.

W.M. TURNER, the American sculptor, has lately finished at Florence, Italy, the colossal statue of Commodore Perry, which is to be erected at Newport, R. I.

A NEGRESS of Crawford County, Ky., less than 30 years old, is the mother of eleven children.

BONNIE JENIFER, a newsboy on the Panama Road, recently found \$30,000 in an empty car seat.

M. WORTH, the man milliner, intends to come to America to lecture on art in dress

THE POSTOFFICE.

Postmaster-General Hatton Reviews the Work of His Department.

Reduced Revenues Caused by the Reduction of Postage — The Postal Clerks.

Quick Local Service Demanded — Abolition of the Silence System.

We present below the salient features of the annual report of Postmaster General Hatton:

For the fiscal year the revenues were \$43,338,700, an increase of \$46,404,900.65, leaving a deficit of \$3,064,830.51; the total cost of the service was \$2,170,565.52 less than for the preceding year owing to the reduction on postage rates. The amount paid to the Post Office Department was \$1,283,830.87, an increase of \$864,466.41 over that of the previous year, and \$383,830.87 in excess of the appropriation. The revenues over the revenues to \$5,204,484.12. The revenues were \$2,170,565.52 less than for the preceding year owing to the reduction on postage rates. The amount paid to the Post Office Department was \$1,283,830.87, an increase of \$864,466.41 over that of the previous year, and \$383,830.87 in excess of the appropriation. The revenues over the revenues to \$5,204,484.12. The revenues were \$2,170,565.52 less than for the preceding year owing to the reduction on postage rates. The amount paid to the Post Office Department was \$1,283,830.87, an increase of \$864,466.41 over that of the previous year, and \$383,830.87 in excess of the appropriation. The revenues over the revenues to \$5,204,484.12. The revenues were \$2,170,565.52 less than for the preceding year owing to the reduction on postage rates. The amount paid to the Post Office Department was \$1,283,830.87, an increase of \$864,466.41 over that of the previous year, and \$383,830.87 in excess of the appropriation. The revenues over the revenues to \$5,204,484.12. The revenues were \$2,170,565.52 less than for the preceding year owing to the reduction on postage rates. The amount paid to the Post Office Department was \$1,283,830.87, an increase of \$864,466.41 over that of the previous year, and \$383,830.87 in excess of the appropriation. The revenues over the revenues to \$5,204,484.12. The revenues were \$2,170,565.52 less than for the preceding year owing to the reduction on postage rates. The amount paid to the Post Office Department was \$1,283,830.87, an increase of \$864,466.41 over that of the previous year, and \$383,830.87 in excess of the appropriation. The revenues over the revenues to \$5,204,484.12. The revenues were \$2,170,565.52 less than for the preceding year owing to the reduction on postage rates. The amount paid to the Post Office Department was \$1,283,830.87, an increase of \$864,466.41 over that of the previous year, and \$383,830.87 in excess of the appropriation. The revenues over the revenues to \$5,204,484.12. The revenues were \$2,170,565.52 less than for the preceding year owing to the reduction on postage rates. The amount paid to the Post Office Department was \$1,283,830.87, an increase of \$864,466.41 over that of the previous year, and \$383,830.87 in excess of the appropriation. The revenues over the revenues to \$5,204,484.12. The revenues were \$2,170,565.52 less than for the preceding year owing to the reduction on postage rates. The amount paid to the Post Office Department was \$1,283,830.87, an increase of \$864,466.41 over that of the previous year, and \$383,830.87 in excess of the appropriation. The revenues over the revenues to \$5,204,484.12. The revenues were \$2,170,565.52 less than for the preceding year owing to the reduction on postage rates. The amount paid to the Post Office Department was \$1,283,830.87, an increase of \$864,466.41 over that of the previous year, and \$383,830.87 in excess of the appropriation. The revenues over the revenues to \$5,204,484.12. The revenues were \$2,170,565.52 less than for the preceding year owing to the reduction on postage rates. The amount paid to the Post Office Department was \$1,283,830.87, an increase of \$864,466.41 over that of the previous year, and \$383,830.87 in excess of the appropriation. The revenues over the revenues to \$5,204,484.12. The revenues were \$2,170,565.52 less than for the preceding year owing to the reduction on postage rates. The amount paid to the Post Office Department was \$1,283,830.87, an increase of \$864,466.41 over that of the previous year, and \$383,830.87 in excess of the appropriation. The revenues over the revenues to \$5,204,484.12. The revenues were \$2,170,565.52 less than for the preceding year owing to the reduction on postage rates. The amount paid to the Post Office Department was \$1,283,830.8