

Courrier des Dames.

Smart.

Five girls, none of them yet twenty years of age, have taken the necessary steps to obtain three hundred and twenty acres of land in Kansas, and intend thereon to make a fine dairy-farm.

Delicately Done.

The *Chattanooga Times* gives a narrative embodying the following: "There was something of a delicate and private nature going forward about the house visible to the commonest observer. But love and its devotees are proverbially blind. So he stayed and stayed until late in the evening, when one of our prominent physicians stepped from another room into the parlor where the youth and the eldest daughter of the house were billing and cooing, and blurted out: 'Well, young man, if you're done courting you can have a turn at nursing to get your hand in. There's another very young girl in the next room.'"

Pre-Raphaelites.

In England there is a little band of pre-Raphaelites, composed of painters and poets and art critics, and men with a genius for appreciation, and their wives. Morris and his wife belong to this band, and Rossetti and his sisters, and Holman Hunt. The ladies of this set have adopted a costume of their own. If you meet in society a woman who looks as if she had stepped out of one of Fra Angelico's or Perugino's pictures—with long skirts, that sweep but do not rustle, fashioned of material costly as their purse can buy, but severely simple; with jewels in quaint, antique setting; with laces fine as frost-work and yellow as amber—you are sure to hear some one say to some one else: "That is one of the pre-Raphaelite ladies."

Greek Parliament.

A Philadelphia gentleman, recently at Athens, attended a session of the national legislation of Greece. Most of the members are dressed like other Europeans, though some wear the fustianella, which looks at a little distance like a buscher's shirt. Some smoke, some walk about, and all speak at once. The question before the House was upon granting a pension to the widow of Marco Bozzaris, and the votes were deposited in a singular-looking tin-box, with the word *naï* (yes) on one side, and *ochi* (no) on the other side. The Greeks seem to be thorough republicans. They have no orders of nobility, and say that but for fear of trouble with other powers they would not keep a king. From economical motives they have abolished their foreign embassies, and complain of the expense of royalty.

Professional Nurses.

Arrangements have been made with the trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital for giving a year's training to women desirous of becoming professional nurses. They will be received for a month's trial on probation, during which time they will be boarded and lodged at the expense of the training school, but will receive no compensation. If accepted as pupils, they remain a year, and are instructed systematically and practically how to take care of the sick. They are boarded and lodged at the "Home," and are paid ten dollars monthly for personal expenses. This sum is not considered as wages, as their education is regarded as compensation for their services in the wards of the hospital. After one year they receive a salary as regular nurses, and at the close of two years diplomas are given them certifying as to their knowledge of nursing, their ability and character.

Remains of Troy.

European papers are filled with comments on the discovery said to have been made by Mr. Schliemann of the treasures left behind by old Priam on the occasion of his hasty departure from Troy. His discoveries are said to be interesting and important. Mr. Schliemann is not a native of Germany, as might be supposed from his name, nor is he a doctor or professor of a university. His nationality is American. Originally intended for commercial pursuits, he found opportunities to learn French, English, Dutch, Russian, and other languages. Having established himself in St. Petersburg, he traded with the extreme East, and his fortune was rapidly acquired. At the same time he studied modern and ancient Greek, and he became passionately fond of classical antiquity. A few years ago he established himself in Paris, having made an intimate acquaintance with many of our learned men, although not making claims himself to being a savant. His book, *Ithaca and Peloponnesus*, in the beginning of which will be found his biography, breathes a naive faith. It was subsequent to his stay in Paris that he devoted all his time and his large fortune to this enterprise. His chief aid in the undertaking has been his wife, an Athenian woman, to whom he had communicated his enthusiasm.

Fancy Dresses.

The skirt is composed of four shades of grey tulle, arranged in puffs and dotted with silver stars; over this fell a tunic, caught up on one side with a silver moon, the other with a scarf sash of pink and grey attached to the shoulders with a crescent, and to the skirt with a silver bat; the bodice à la vierge, made of two shades of grey, with stars and dewdrops upon it, and opening in front to display a pink vest, festooned with crescents; ornaments, silver filigree. Another costume of Twilight was made of graduated shades of grey tulle in gathered flounces, the darker shade at the edge of the skirt. Across the bodice a scarf with the word "Twilight" upon it; a bat on one shoulder and an owl on the other. From the head hung a light pinky veil, and moths and other insects were dotted about the hair coronet. In the way of uncommon fancy dresses, I would suggest Wallachian peasant bride, white petticoat and body, embroidered in gold, scarlet tunic, scarlet cap, Vittoria Colonna in an antique Italian dress; Telegraph, Styrian Peasant, Lady of 16th century in black velvet and brocade, Dame des Pies, in cerise quilted satin and black velvet; a Snowstorm on a Dark Night, black tulle with tufts of swansdown about it; Eclipse, a dress half black, half gold, divided perpendicularly; Alphabet; Rouge et Noir, a long trained skirt, striped red and black; Norma and Nun.

A French Countess.

A French countess stormed the Baden Park this season. She had a fine turn-out, and she always came in a different toilet. She had splendid black eyes and a heavy braid of glossy black hair that fell in a single loop down her back. She painted her face red and white, and had a general air of desperation. But her glory fell before common sense. A Hungarian statesman, who had more brains than money, came with his four daughters, aged respectively sixteen, twenty, twenty-three, and twenty-six. They were all tall, well-made, black-eyed, fair-complexioned maidens, and always appeared "in a body" in the Park, and in the same calico toilets—ecru petticoats, with light blue polonaises belted with ecru sashes, suede gloves and black hats. Neither petticoat nor polonaise bore the slightest trimming. But the toilets were very neat; the girls were distinguished and knew how to walk, and were the observed of all observers. All the men raved and cried to their beruffled and beflowered families, "Behold beauty unadorned, and yet adorned the most!" while the piqued belles of fashion retorted contemptuously, "Oh, anybody could dress like that!" But, then, they didn't; and the calico girls won all the admiration and attention. Think of four New York girls going to Saratoga or Newport to storm the fashionable world in calico costumes, without ruffle or tuck!

They could do it, however, and win husbands in the bargain, if that was their desire. A fashionably rigged woman is enough to make even a long-pursed man stand aghast; while a pretty calico girl, who can dress her own hair, can be dreamed about on two thousand a year.

Austrian Women.

A few words about Austrian women from an eye-witness full of information. The Austrian woman is neither handsome, pretty, nor graceful, and has a temper like tinder. Subjugation begins the moment she is born. When she is three days old her ears are pierced. An intelligent Austrian woman, to whom I addressed the query, "Why do you put rings in your girl-baby's ears?" replied with the profoundest solemnity of wisdom, "Oh, for the eyes!" and I soon learned that this ridiculous old superstition dominated the entire country, and that a girl would never have a pair of eyes worth having unless her ears were stabbed!

The Austrian woman who is born to the inheritance of toil is merely a machine, a beast of burden. She toils in the field like an ox, and, after her day's work is done, carries home on her bent back a large wooden vessel filled with fodder for the cattle or fuel for the fire. From the moment she can walk well until her miserably shod old feet sink into the grave, she is never too young nor too old to be a beast of burden. Like an animal, she has offspring every year—if a boy, he goes into the Austrian army; if a girl, to perpetuate her own wretched existence. The most unique spectacle that Vienna furnishes the Exposition visitor from civilized lands, is the application of woman-power, in lieu of horse or steam power, to draw the water which waters its streets. The girl of the medium class has a fate less miserable in one sense, but in another she is more to be pitied, as she, being allowed a certain degree of education, possesses in proportion a greater degree of sensitiveness. Her fate is matrimony. Marriage does not enter into the Austrian domestic arrangements, as their daughters are disposed of in true Oriental fashion to the highest bidder. The wedding day comprehends for the poor creature two consolations, which in her helpless condition she makes the most of. She has, for the first time, dresses of silk—and the possibility that she may find herself married to a man she will love. If she does not love her husband, she has in course of time any quantity of children on whom she can lavish her affection. She has her pride, and endeavours to patch up her falling gait with powder and paint, so that at fifty she has a frightful complexion and a figure of the symmetry of a beer barrel. Baden with its park, where music brings together three times a day the *beau monde*, and where I have wasted many an hour in watching Austrians of both sexes, of all ages and conditions, has furnished me with a rare opportunity to form an opinion, at least from appearances.

Austrian women as a rule have well-formed hands and feet. They wear dust-colored cloth shoes, and bonnets that are veritable flower gardens. I never saw one too old to wear a white bonnet, or a bonnet decked with lilies and sundewers, or pink, sea-green, sky-blue, or corn-coloured ribbon. They adhere to life and its fashionable appurtenances with a tenacity worthy of a better cause. The tall women are all married to short men, and the most elegant woman who has promenade the Baden Park this season was wedded to a hunchback about half her own height. This class of unfortunate specially abound in Austria.

Fun.

"Have you one of them flip-flaps and a cool-off?" Inquired an old lady of an astonished dry-goods clerk in Savannah the other day. After a lengthy examination the terrified clerk finally discovered she wanted a palmetto fan.

A blood-thirsty citizen of Danbury, who thinks his life is in danger, carries a pistol to protect himself. He came in the *News* office lately to get a string to tie the stock and barrel together, as the other fastening is gone, and took occasion to observe that he would make the streets run with blood if people didn't quit fooling around him.

Mr. Swimpton weighs about 95 pounds. Mrs. Swimpton weighs 285 pounds, and Mrs. Swimpton's sister, who is visiting here, weighs just 305 pounds. Last evening Mr. Swimpton and the ladies were out for a stroll, he having each hanging (?) to his arm. A neighbour who was walking in rear of them says that Mr. Swimpton's feet did not touch the sidewalk more than twice in going three blocks.

A Kentucky editor received the following note from a subscriber, asking that a false notice of his death might be corrected: "Sir, I notice a few errors in the obituary of myself which appeared in your paper of last Wednesday. I was born in greenup co. not Caldwell, and my retirement from business in 1860 was not owing to ill health, but to a little trouble I had in connection with a horse, and the cors of my death was not smallpox, please make corrections for which I enclose 50 cents."

A West street family had a little social gathering on Monday evening. During the evening the head of the house volunteered to crack some walnuts, but cracked his thumb instead, and the walnut from which the hammer glanced flew against a ten-dollar vase, and knocked in its abdomen. Then the head of the house threw the hammer through the fire-screen, kicked the pan of walnuts across the floor and into the legs of the minister, and went into the kitchen to deliver an address. The party broke up.

HEADS, BY THE SMALL BOY.—Heads are of different shapes and sizes. They are full of notions. Large heads do not hold the most. Some persons can tell what a man is by the shape of his head. High heads are the best kind. Very knowing people are called long-headed. A fellow that won't stop for anything or anybody is called hot-headed. If he is not quite so bright he is called soft-headed. If he won't be coaxed nor turned they call him pig-headed. Animals have very small heads. The heads of fools slant back. When your head is cut off you are beheaded. Our heads are covered with hair, except bald heads. There are barrel-heads, heads of sermons—and some ministers used to have fifteen heads to one sermon—pin heads, heads of cattle, as the farmer calls his cows and oxen; head winds, drum-heads, cabbage-heads, logger-heads, come to a head, heads of chapters, head him off, head of the family, and go ahead—but first be sure you are right; but the worst of all heads are deal-heads, who hang around an editor for free tickets to shows.

The *Angusta Journal* gives the following story: On Tuesday morning, a man with wretched features came into the office and licentiously ordered the insertion in the *Journal* of a "To Whom It May Concern," forbidding all persons from harboring or trusting his wife, &c. He paid the bill as if it was a pleasure to him, and left. In the afternoon he came again, looking cheerful this time, and desired the advertisement suppressed—"as she and I have made up." He took his card and money, and went his way, buoyant and happy. But the next morning he came back once more, saying, "It's no use, she's got to be posted," and handing over his papers, disappeared. Before night he returned and again withdrew his advertisement, intimating that this time the reconciliation was genuine and everlasting. He did not put in an appearance the next day, but the day following he walked in, with an air of desperation, ordered for the third time the momentous advertisement to be published. It was put in type, and as the paper was about to go to press, a nervous, sharp-featured, bright-eyed woman of fifty appeared upon the scene,

bringing a writing from her husband to the following purport: "To the Editor of the *Kennebec Journal*: Please give my wife, ———, the card I left with you for publication, and do not publish the same." She bore it off in triumph, and there the matter rests at the present writing. The wife evidently is ahead.

News of the Week.

THE DOMINION.—The elections in P. E. I. took place on the 17th. Six members of Parliament were chosen.—The P. O. mystery in Montreal is still unsolved.—Col. David, Treasurer to late Trinity Board, Montreal, has been arrested on charge of embezzling about \$12,000 from the Pilots' Trust Fund. He was bailed.—The Provincial Fair, Montreal, was largely attended.—The Decker Park Fall Races were much interfered with by rain.—Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Hugh Allan testified before Royal Commission. Their evidence was very important.—The annual report of crops by the G. T. Officials published. It makes a favourable exhibit.—The Merchants' of London cup was won by the Province of Quebec, 279 points, in the matches of the Dominion Rifle Association on the 17th.

UNITED STATES.—Yellow fever has made fearful ravages at Shreveport, La. The cases reached 30 and 40 a-day out of a population of 100.—A number of R. C. clergy of the U. S. have sent sympathetic addresses to the German episcopate.—A large fire occurred in Chicago, on the 17th. 64 houses destroyed. Total loss about \$250,000.—Jay Cooke & Co., bankers, have suspended and a terrible panic is the consequence in N. Y. financial circles.—Bradlaugh has arrived in N. Y.—The steamer Costa Rica was wrecked in St. Francis harbour. Crew saved.—Gen. Grant with Secretary Richardson went to N. Y. to consult about the monetary crisis.

UNITED KINGDOM.—Floods have done much damage in Forfarshire, Scotland.—The Liberals of Cheshire have asked Mr. Gladstone to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country.

—The defeat of a British boat expedition by the Ashantees, is reported.—A serious riot took place at Trade, Ireland, on the 16th. Several houses were gutted, and the police were compelled to charge the mob with fixed bayonets before it dispersed.—One hundred tons of American bar iron was sold in Liverpool yesterday, at a lower rate than iron is now selling in England.—Earl Hardwick died on the 17th, aged 71.—Mr. Storn, an English traveller, arrived from Central Africa, reports having met Dr. Livingstone last June, and parted from him on the first of July. The doctor was in perfect health.—The Irish team which won the Elcho Shield at Wimbledon were enthusiastically received on their return to Dublin.—Miss Ivey sailed for Montreal on the 18th with 55 working women.

FRANCE.—The French engineers who have for some time past been sketching the passes of the Alps, near Mount Cenais, have received orders to suspend operations and return home.—The Emperor of Morocco is dead.

CUBA.—The Spaniards claim fresh victories over the insurgents.—A meeting was held at Havana on the 15th, at which various propositions for the abolition of slavery were discussed. It was reported the planters of Ciego Villas wanted to adopt ex-Minister Morel's 60 year emancipation law, and not broach the slave question until the Cuban deputies went to Spain.

AUSTRIA.—Victor Emmanuel arrived in Vienna on the 17th, and was well received.—Cholera rages in Hungary.—It is officially reported that there have been 2,755 cases of cholera in Vienna since the outbreak of the disease, and of this number 1,110 were fatal.—The Empress Elizabeth is ill.

SPAIN.—The Pampeluna authorities have imposed a tax on clergymen and others suspected of aiding the Carlists.—Carlist bonds are now quoted on the Frankfurt market.—Cartagena remains faithful to the Republic.—A session of the Cortes has been suspended until the 29th of January.

The Vendôme Column is expected to be finished by the end of February, and will be inaugurated in the beginning of March. Gustave Doré's most striking and characteristic Spanish drawings have been added to a new illustrated edition of "Don Quixote."

Josh Billing's Farmer's Almanac for 1874 will be illustrated with peculiar curious silhouette caricatures, from drawings by J. H. Howard.

Dr. Hudgeon, of Pekin, has received from the Emperor of Russia a beautiful diamond ring as an acknowledgment for his work, "The Relations of Russia with China."

Mr. C. A. Bristed's "Five Years in an English University," originally published by G. P. Putnam, in 1851, has been brought out in London with additional facts and slight modification.

It is intended to erect on a suitable place in the centre of London statues to the memory of Wycliffe and Tyndale, in connection with their efforts to secure "a free and open Bible" for the people.

An admirable tenor voice was discovered not long since at Paris in a wine shop, where the possessor of it waited upon the customers. His name is Cellier, twenty-eight years of age, tall and well-looking.

We understand that a new Literary Review will be published at the beginning of next year, covering the same ground as the *Athenaeum*, the *Academy* and *Notes and Queries*. It will supply a regular weekly account of English and foreign literature, science and learning, the fine arts and archaeology, music and the drama.

Hippophagy still makes great progress in France. In the first six months of 1873, the first year that horseflesh was definitely introduced in Parisian menus, the number of animals (horses, asses, and mules) killed for food was 893. During the same period of 1870 (before the war) this had increased to 1,992. This year 5,186 animals have been killed from January to the end of June. A horse fit for eating is worth from five to six pounds.

The *Times of India* tells us of a capital way they have in Persia of recovering debts. Some time since a suit was filed in Buzire against a man for debt; the claim was proved, but the debtor declared his inability to pay. Thereupon the Prince Governor did not lock him up or let him go, but ordered him to sweep the streets until the amount should be forthcoming. The sentence was carried into effect, and in a day or two the amateur scavenger somehow found the cash.

English Church Statistics.

Dr. Littledale, whose classification of the bishops and deans of the Church of England has already been noticed, undertakes to distribute the whole body of the clergy among the different schools of belief. Of the 20,000 clergymen of the Establishment he allots 10,000 to the High-Church division, 5,000 to the Low-Church, 3,000 to the "colorless or nondescript" class, and 2,000 to the Broad-Church wing. The resident canons he classifies as 25 High-Church, 30 Low-Church, 61 "colourless," and 14 Broad-Church. Of the 187 positions of honour in the establishment, he concludes that the Low-Church party has about its full share, the High-Church too few (thirty-seven instead of ninety-three), the "colourless" too many (eighty instead of twenty-seven). Of course all this is estimate, and may be partisan, but it has its value nevertheless.

Jacobs' Rheumatic Liquid Cures Sprains.