

again, have the front width covered with flounces, and but a single wide flounce on the train. Wide bands of velvet the colour of the dress, with a box-plaited fringe of white gauze on each side, trim skirts of evening silks. Plaited ruches of white tulle, edged with narrowest blonde lace, are vapory headings for flounces of light silks. The feathery blonde laces are much used again, especially for very young ladies. Imitation French blonde laces are so admirably made that they almost defy detection; and, as it is impossible to cleanse the expensive real blonde, many ladies use the imitation in preference. White organdy and Swiss muslin flounces, edged with narrow Valenciennes, and laid in plaits all turned one way, trim the skirts of silk dresses. A tunic of the muslin is worn with the same trimming. White gauze flounces—either Chambery or the Donna Maria—are made in the same manner, edged with fringe, and held by coloured satin piping.



BALL COIFFURE.  
No. 1.



BALL COIFFURE.  
No. 2.

A LOST CIVILIZATION.

Professor Newberry, of Columbia College, New York, who was attached to a Government surveying party that recently explored Arizona, lectured before the New York American Geological and Statistical Society, upon what he saw. After giving an interesting account of the topography of the region traversed, he proceeded to speak of the traces which were found on every hand of a former occupancy by a numerous population now extinct. These were most numerous near the course of the San Juan River. There were found ruins of immense structures, a view of one of which he exhibited, built regularly of bricks, a foot in thickness, and about eighteen inches in length, with joints properly broken, and as regularly laid, and as smooth as any in a Fifth Avenue mansion. This structure, he said, was as large as the Croton Reservoir. Inside were rooms nicely plastered as the walls of a modern house. There were also traces of extensive canals, which had been constructed to bring water to these towns, which were received into large cisterns. The lecturer also exhibited pieces of pottery which, he said, abounded everywhere, showing that in a former age all this vast region had been inhabited. He gave it as his opinion that the depopulation of this region was attributable to the fact that both to the north and south there were warlike hordes, and from the incursions of one and the other of these, the peaceable Aztecs, who had been the former denizens of the country, had been gradually wiped out. The only people left here now were the Mokies, who lived in towns inclosed in high, thick walls, and who were almost inaccessible. These people were visited, and the explorers were received by them with great hospitality.

A DUEL BETWEEN A CROW AND A SNAKE.

A German artist, F. Flinzer, gives an interesting account of an encounter between a snake and a crow, in which the former got the worst of the battle. In a romantic spot in the Schopau Valley, near the city of Frankenberg, in Saxony, which the artist had chosen for the prosecution of his studies, he made the acquaintance of an old shepherd, whose knowledge of the denizens of the forest was acquired from Nature's own book, and from this shepherd he learned much valuable information concerning the services which the crow rendered the farmers by the destruction of mice and other vermin. One day while the two were resting together near the banks of the Schopau river, the crows in the neighbouring trees were fluttering about, and by and bye one of them perched over a rock by the river side, on which it was the custom of a snake to bask itself in the sun. The old shepherd had promised the artist that he would capture this snake for him, as he had frequently watched it and had become acquainted with its usual haunts. However, when the crow appeared on the scene, he hinted that another and very different fate would probably befall his snakeship, and in this he was right. The crow, after watching the projecting rock for some time, suddenly descended upon it with a hoarse war cry, and the snake, warned of the danger, had coiled itself up spiral fashion, and with a hissing sound reared its head for the onslaught. But the snake was outmaneuvered by his enemy, for the crow, by a masterly flank movement, caught the snake by the neck and dealt it many deadly blows upon the head, with an occasional side rap on its tail to keep that extremity in subjection. When...



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from strategy or exhaustion the snake suddenly gave up the contest, and lay apparently quite dead. While his crowship was contemplating the body of his enemy, and chuckling over his triumph, he was startled by the sudden uprising of the snake in the same ferocious attitude as before for a renewal of the deadly struggle. It was a duel in which one of the combatants was dommed, and for a moment the crow was in danger of getting the worst of it; but a little skillful fencing, and a gallant pounce upon the enemy renewed its hold on the snake's neck, and this time its claws fell fast and furious, the quick succession of its hard blows on the snake's head soon despatched it, and when fully satisfied by victory, the crow flew off to the rookery, triumphantly carrying in its bill the victim of the duel. Such is a brief outline of Mr. Flinzer's narrative, and here is a faithful copy of his representation of the encounter.

SECRETS OF HEALTH.—First, keep the feet warm, and the head cool; second, eat regularly and slowly; third, maintain regular bodily habits; fourth, take early and very light suppers; fifth, keep a clean skin; sixth, get plenty of sleep at night; seventh, keep cheerful and respectable company; eighth, keep out of debt; ninth, don't set your mind on things you don't need; tenth, mind your own business, and let other people's alone; eleventh, don't set yourself up to be a sharper of any kind; twelfth, subdue curiosity; thirteenth, avoid drugs.

Why is blindman's-buff like sympathy? Because it's a fellow-feeling for another.

Why is a spider a good correspondent? Because he drops a line by every post.