## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

### FASHION NOTES.

Mrs. J. J. Skeffington Editress. Gold and gilt trimmings are as fashionable as

The latest novelties in fans are of fine wire paint-

Gloves are long, reaching to the elbow for full evening toilet.

Elbow sleeves are seen on ball and evening recep-

Waistcoats are as often made to wear over the basque as under it. New parasols have flatter tops than the canopy

ones of last summer. Parasol linings are sometimes of gay Scotch plaids

or bandana goods. Caps made of silk handkerchiefs, in turban or Normandy form, are much worn.

Bandana and gray plaid handkerchiefs are made up into dresses for misses and little girls.

Shades of yellow, from pale straw and corn to deep tan and old gold, are very fashionable. Coral and diamonds are now all the fashion in Vienna since the Empress appeared at the Industriel-len ball with this combination for the first time.

Bonnet strings are tied in a large loose bow un der the chin, not at the side, or they are simply crossed in front, the ends forming a jabot.

A gilded or silvered wooden horseshoe tied to a small easel with pink, blue or red ribbon, is the fancy what-not ornament of the moment. French chips are brought out in shade and of color

to match costumes, such as pale blue, dark blue, tan, chamois, gray, beige, brown and also dark Nickel-plated, gilded and silvered horseshoes, with

fanciful hand-painted decorations, and the motto "Good-luck" at the top, are pretty things for philopæna presents.

Bouffant draperies whether on the hips or back, are placed higher and higher the fullness more often being placed just below the waist line than lower down on the skirt. Diamond ribbon collar necklacess are the fashion

of the passing moment, set in pare style, and with clasps that make them available either for a pair of bracelets or necklace. The novelty in spring bonnets is of soft chip, or

Tuscan straw, with a large brim of the same dimensions all around; this brim the milliners indent to suit the face of the wearer. A new fancy that will probably "take" is to face the skirts of dressy costumes with red silk, under which the lace balayeuse is basted making a very

pretty and striking dress effect. The newest whste lawn and cambric waists have the fronts in fichu style, made with a separate piece in six plaits on each side, sewed in the shoul-der seams and tapering to the waist.

A neglige morning dress may be cut in princess A neglige morning dress may be cut in princess shape and made of garnet coloured velveteen. The trimming consists of a ruffle of Bretonne lace, placed down the front, which is open. A similar trimming is placed down the sides making the pockets. The collarette and sleeves are of the same plaited lace. This wrapper is made with very little goods, and as imitation Bretonne lace is all that is needed for the trimming, it is not expensive. trimming, it is not expensive.

# HOUSEWIVES CORNER.

CHOPPED STEAK.—Take a sirloin raw, remove the Chopped Steak.—Take a sirloin raw, remove the bone and all the gristle or stringy pieces, and chop until a perfect mince; season with salt and pepper, make into a large flat cake about one-half of an inch thick; put into a skillet a good-sized piece of butter, and when quite hot put in the steak, and fry brown on both sides. Make a little gravy in the skillet, and pour over the meat. This is a nice way to use the ends from tenderloin steak. The meat can not be chopped too fine.

STUFFED BEEFSTEAK.—Take a rump steak about an inch thick; make a stuffing of bread, herbs, etc., and spread it over the steak. Roll it up, and with a needle and course thread sew it together. Lay it in an iron pot on one or two wooden skewers, and put in water just sufficient to cover it. Let it stew put in water just sufficient to cover it.
slowly for two hours; longer if the beef is tough; serve it in a dish with the gravy turned over it. be carved crosswise, in slices, through beef and stuff-

To FRY LAMB STEAKS.—Dip each piece into well-beaten egg, cover with bread crumbs or corn meal, and fry in butter or new lard. Mashed potatees and boiled rice are a necessary accompaniment. It is very nice to thicken the gravy with flour and butter adding a little leman tries and your it has butter, adding a little lemon juice, and pour it hot upon the steaks, and place the rice in spoonfuls around the dish to garnish it.

SPICED LAMB (COLD).—Boil a leg of lamb, adding to the water a handful of cloves and two or three sticks of cinnamon broken up. Boil four hours. BAKED HAM .- A ham of 16 pounds to be boiled

three hours, then skin and rub in half a pound of brown sugar, cover with bread-crumbs and bake two

PORK STEAK, BROILED.—Trim, season and roll them in melted butter and bread-crumbs; broil them over a moderate fire until thoroughly done. Make a sauce of five tablespoonfuls of vinegar and half a cupful of stock; let it boil, and thicken with a little flour. Strain, and then add pepper and some pickles chopped fine.

To FRY APPLES AND PORK CHOPS.—Season the chops with salt and pepper and a little powdered sage and sweet majoram: dip them into beaten egg and then into beaten bread-crumbs. Fry about twenty minutes, or until they are done. Put them twenty minutes, or until they are done. Fut them on a hot dish; pour off part of the gravy into another pan, to make a gravy to serve with them if you choose. Then fry apples which you have sliced about two-thirds of an inch thick, cutting them around the apple so that the core is in the center of each piece. When they are browned on one side and partly cooked, turn them carefully with a panels turner and let them finish cooking dish around

CHIEF JOSEPH'S SIDE OF THE STORY.

too-yah-lat-tat, better known as Chie' Joseph of the Nez Perces. Bishop Hare writes a sympathetic introduction. The famous Indian chief reviews the history of the Governments dealings with his tribe and gives his version of the events of the recent war—a version differing materially from that of Gen. Howard and other white authorities. His views can be gathered from the following

Passages:—
I want the white people to understand my people.
I want the white people to understand my people.
This is a great mistake. I will tell you all about our people, and then you can judge whether an Indian is a man or not. I believe much trouble and blood would be saved if we opened our hearts more. I will tell you in my way how the Indian sees I will tell you in my way how the Indian sees there are some things I want to know which no one there are some things I want to know which no one there are some things I want to know which no one

everything the Indian had. My father was the first to see through the schemes of the white men. He had suspicion of men who seemed so anxious to make money. I was a boy then, I remember my fathers caution. He had sharper eyes than the rest of our people. My father cautioned his people to take no present, for "after a while" he said, "they will claim that you have accepted pay for your country." Since that time four bands of the Nez Perces have received annuities from the United States. My father was invited to make many councils, and they tried to make him sign the treaty but he was firm as the rock, and would not sign away his home. His refusal caused differences among the Nez Perces \* \* \* My father sent for me. I saw he was dying. I took his hand in mine. He said:—"My son, my body is returning to my mother earth, and my spirit is going very soon to see the Great Spirit Chief. When I am gone, think of your country. You are the chief of these people. They look to you to guide them. Always remember that your father never sold his country. You must stop your ears whenever you are asked to sign a treaty selling your home. A few more years and white men will be all around you. They have their eyes on this land. My son never forget my dying words. This country holds your father's body. Never sell the bones of your father and your mother."

I pressed my father's hand, and told him I would protect his grave with my life. My father smiled and passed away to the spirit land. I buried him in that beautiful valley of winding waters. I love that land more than all the rest of the world. A man who would not love his father's grave is worse than a wild animal.

outside of the reservation at that the hands of white men."

I knew I had never sold my country, and that I had no land in Lapwai; but I did not want bloodshed. I did not want my people killed. I did not want anybody killed. Some of my people had been want anybody white men, and the white murderers are larged by white men, and the white murderers. want anybody kined. So, and the white murderers were never punished for it. I told Gen. Howard about this, and again said I wanted no war. I wanted the people who lived upon the lands I was to occupy at Lapwai to have time to gather their

I said in my heart that, rather than have war, I would give up my country. I would give up my father's grave. I would give up everything rather than have the blood of white men upon the hands

of my people. Gen. Howard refused to allow me more than thirty

My friends among white men have blamed me for the war. I am not not to blame. When my young men began the killing, my heart was hurt. Although I did not justify them, I remembered all the insults I had endured, and my blood was on fire. Still I would have taken my people to the buffalo country without fighting, if possible.

I could see no other way to avoid a war. We moved over to White Bird Creek, sixteen miles away, and there encamped, intending to collect our stock before leaving; but the soldiers attacked us, and the first battle was fought. We numbered in that battle sixty men, and the soldiers a hundred.

penalty.

Whenever the white man treats the Indian as they treat each other, then we will have no more

will claim that you have accepted pay for your early. Since that time four lands of the Neg Perce lawrencewid annihits from the bright of the Perce lawrencewid annihits from the lawrencewid annihits from the bright of the Perce lawrencewid annihits from the lawrencewid annihits from the bright of the Perce lawrencewid annihits from the bright of the Perce lawrencewid annihits from the lawrencewid annihits from th enough the intelligent animal pricked his ears as it he fully understood the name. Mr. Lindley says that when he was wounded in the fight he was taken to the rear, and that somehow his faithful horse was left behind. From that time until now he has never seen his dumb companion of that hard-fought campaign. How he ever got here is a question, the country man having bought him from a person in the country man have been been country man ha this city. Mr. L. says that no money could get the creature from him. He is going to take him to his place in the county, and keep him in comfort for the

### A TIGER STORY BY AN OFFICER OF ENGINEERS.

Gen. Howard refused to allow me more than thirty days to move my people and their stock, I am sure that he began to prepare for war at once.

If Gen. Howard had given me plenty of time to gather up my stock, and treated Too-hool-hool-suit as a man should be treated, there would thave been no war.

My friends among white men have blamed me for the war. I am not not to blame. When my young the war, I am not not to blame. When my have All been desired in the wall of the valley along which our route lay. We heat of the valley along which our route lay. We halted, indeed, at mid-day, but even in the early halted, indeed, at mid-day, but even in the early morning and evening the heat was overpowering. At the end of our march one day I became serious-ly unwell. We had no doctor attached to the party, and the officer in command advised me to remain I could see no other way to avoid a war. We moved them the cheeper on a separate disk.

SARE RINES BROTERS—Clack the bones and droil over a clear five, taking care that the fire is not better the soliders attacked us not there exampled, intending to collect our took be force leaving; but the soliders attacked us not there exampled, intending to collect our took be force leaving; but the soliders attacked us not there exampled, intending to collect our took be force leaving; but the soliders attacked us not there exampled, intending to collect our took be force leaving; but the soliders attacked us not there exampled, intending to collect our took be force leaving; but the soliders attacked us not there exampled, intending to collect our took be force leaving; but the soliders attacked us not there exampled, intending to collect our took be force leaving; but the soliders attacked us not there exampled, intending to collect our took be force leaving; but the soliders attacked us not there exampled. The coll the soliders attacked us not there exampled the collect of the young made they seem took be force leaving; but the soliders attacked us not there exampled the coll that and enable me to resume the collection of the young made they seem the solidies attacked us not there exampled the coll that and there is not the soliders attacked us not there exampled the coll that and there is not the soliders attacked us not there exampled the coll that and there is not the soliders attacked us not there exists the war found to the took were to will the collection to the soliders attacked us not there exists the window of the collection to the soliders attacked us not there exists the window of the collection to the took before leaving that it and enable me to resume the total standard the collection to the soliders attacked us not the soliders attacke

CHIEF JOSEPH'S SIDE OF THE STORY,
THE NEZ PERCE WAR PRON THE NEZ PERCE POINT OF
WIEW—A REMARKABLE ARTICLE.

The most remarkable article in the April number of the North American Review is sentitled an "Indian's Views on Indian Affairs." The author is In-mutatory-all-attack, the terr knows as commended the sold end to the creating was sounded, but I was not introduction. The famous Indian chief the is tribe and gives his very of the Governments dealings of the recent war—a version of the points to return us to Lapawa. He could not our people, and then you can judge whether an In-like a will tail the man and blood would be saved if we opened our hearts more. I was shared a state of the points to return us to Lapawa. He could not not not remark that he has been censured for making the most remarkable article in the April number of the Korth American Review is sufficient with the propose of the were given to the propose of the prop

blood would be saved if we opened our hearts more, I will tell you in my way how the Indian sees things.

I will tell you in my way how the Indian sees things.

Our fathers gave us many laws which they had learned from their fathers. These laws were good. They told us to treat all men as they treated us; that it was a disgrace to tell a lie; that we should never be first to break a bargain; that it was a shame for one man to take from another his wife or his property without paying for it. We were taught to believe that the Great Spirit sees and hears everything, and that he never lorgets.

The first white men of your people was everything, and that he never to reconstruct were named lews and Clarke. They also brought many things that our people had never seem. They taked straight, and our people was then a great feast, as a proof that their hearts were friendly. These men were very kind. They made presents to them. We had a great many horses, of which we gave them what they needed, and they gave up gans and tobacco in return. All the Nez Perces made friends with Lewis and Clarke, and agreed to let them pass through their country, and neverto make war on white men. This promise the new and the strength of the mouths all talk, but nothing a done. Good words all where the most had not a strictly the strength of the mouths and talk, but nothing a done. Good words all we have the men had the strength of comes on, when the moon is partially obscured by drifting clouds and the wind blows in from the rookery. Then they step down to the beach at low water and proceed to creep flat on all fours over the surf beaten sand and boulders up to the dozing herd, and between them and water. In this a small significant could not understand what this meant, and tried to calm his friend. "But tell me what has happened to you," he said, "and what all this means," Count Orloff then endeavored to overcome his agitation, and related the following:

Among the Arabs it is believed that the lion has Among the Arabs it is believed that the lion has the power of fascinating men to the extent of forcing them to follow him, although Jules Gerand says he never felt the slightest inclination to follow his kingly majesty; still, every Arab that he interrogated on the subject quoted a number of instances in support of their assertion, among which is the following:

About thirty years ago a young man named Seghir, belonging to the tribe of Amannera, established in the Aures Mountains, fel. in love with a young girl who had been refused to him by her father on account of his poverty. The young people, how-

girl who had been refused to him by her father on account of his poverty. The young people, however, were much attached to each other, and one fine evening the young girl ran away with her lover. The distance being considerable between the two dours (or villages,) and the road extremely perilous, Seghir had armed himself from head to foot. Already the most dangerous parts of the road had been cleared, and they were beginning to hear the dogs of the douar toward which they were rapidly advancing, when all at once a lion, which till that moment had lain concealed behind the bushes, rose and walked straight toward them. The young girl and walked straight toward them. The young girl shrieked so fearfully that her cries were heard by people in the tents, and several of the men immedi-

Count de Segur relates the following; My grand-father, Count Rostophine, was on friendly terms with Count Orloff, who, unfortunately, was an infidel. One day the latter and General V., joking together on what they thought the delusion of hell, Orloff said: "But if after all something should be behind the

curtain?"
"Well," then, replied V., "whoever of usdies first shall give notice to the other. What do you think

shall give notice to the other. What do you think of this idea?"

"This is a brilliant thought," responded Orloff.

And both gave their word of honor to fulfil this engagement. A few weeks afterwards the war of 1812 commenced, and General V. went into the field of battle with the Russian army. Two or three weeks later the door of my grandfather's room was suddenly thrown open in a violent manner, and in stepped Count Orloff in his morning gown and slippers, his hair standing almost erect, his features wearing a distorted look, and pale as a corpse.

"What, Orloff, you hereat such an hour, and in such a dress! What happened to you?"

"Friend," answered Count Orloff, "I believe I'll go crazy. I have seen General V."

"General V.! Has he returned," replied Orloff, "No, no, he has not returned," replied Orloff,

"No, no, he has not returned," replied Orloff, throwing himself on a couch and supporting his head with both hands. "No, he has not returned,

and this is what frightens me."

My grandfather could not understand what this meant, and tried to calm his friend. "But tell me what has happened to you," he said, "and what all

Blessed is the man who minds his own business. Blessed is the woman who never says to her hus-Blessed is the man who can sew on his buttons when

Blessed is the woman who won't marry a wid-

wer—provided he's your father.

Blessed is the mother-in-law who never reminds ou that you married above your station Blessed is the rich relation who never looks down

n you-when you are in the gutter. Blessed is the poor man who never looks up to Blessed is the old maid that don't hate old peo-

Blessed is the old bachelor that don't hate cats and pincushions.

Blessed are the married people that don't wish Blessed are the single people that are content to

Blessed is the husband who never says that his mother's pies were better than his wife's are.

Blessed is the wife (formerly a widow) who never calls up the virtues of the "dear departed" for No.

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