

Summer Styles.

There is no delusion respecting grenadines any longer, and they are admitted to be expensive and easily spoiled. Nevertheless, nothing else in the list of dress goods makes up as handsomely or gives a better background for wavy trimmings. White, coral, pink and blue gauzes are for showy evening dresses, made up with silk to match, and tulle trims—well described by the name—are combined in the same manner. A new gauze, with many colors in stripes, is called nabob melange. A very piece of this material has some high color predominating; in one it is red, in another old gold. Batistes are never so varied nor so desirable as they are at present. Some of the new styles are considered handsome enough to be worn over velvet skirts, and these are found in delicate colors, and are dressed like crapes.

White is so extremely fashionable that the supply of materials is particularly abundant. A most delicate fabric among woollens is white camel-hair cloth, rippled in herring-bone pattern; the next is cream and pale coral cashmere. French zephyrs are fine, and gingham, in beautiful shades of light blue, pink and white, with occasionally bits of darker shade, making a charming mixture. Some handsome designs, together new and unlooked-for, are seen in linen this season. There are the brown shades, "putty" color, and fawn, checks, figures, "shot" patterns and honeycomb or fine armure figures. All dresses of this kind are trimmed with lace and ribbons. Chinese gowns and foulard silks are greatly in vogue, and are shown in all colors and in a variety of patterns. White foulards, with black or bright colored dots, are made up with lace trimmings and ribbon as sashes, and worn over black silk skirts. Black, gray and brown foulards of strong materials supply handsome traveling dresses, and are cool and serviceable. Pale dresses are made with baguettes and overskirts in preference to all other designs, unless they are distinguished in the wrappers. Ruffles of the calico and depouche lace supply trimmings for party dresses.

The two newest and most suitable novelties of making up light summer suits are of such as lawn and cambric, are as follows: One way is to have the skirts, short enough to clear the ground, and engage polonaise, with loose fronts, and a gown in at the waist by means of a wide, short belt. The other style consists in a skirt with draperies and a tunic, with a "paysanne" waist is made with a full, gathered, and a belt is and ways worn. These leather belts have at 60, recently become fashionable again, and are already almost all Parisian ladies wear them. The newest and most elegant trims for linen suits are embroidered bands. These are embroidered in all shades and scalloped out at the ends. They are often combined with thin flounces of the goods. Tortoiseshell lace, having undergone some slight change in manufacture, is now called "Mirecourt" lace, and is as much used as it was last summer.

There are several Parisian novelties of equal value and stylishness worthy of mention. Many are quite large, and the ruffled and showy colors are on the side, with a bordering of the same. Some have small ruffles on the top, nipped on the ends and bunched together on the top of the skirt. The ruffled closes by means of a silk ring, and the handles are very varied, some being Swiss porcelain adorned in many different designs, others of enamel with carved designs, such as a cock's head with red coral and eyes represented by the beads. Gentlemen's canes are made in the same way.

The most comfortable collar for warm weather, either the "Colin" collars, which can be reversed turning over and leaving the neck altogether free. They are surrounded by small plaitings, which are sometimes white like the collar, and sometimes blue, pink or red. This collar is fastened by means of a porte-bouton, and is just now the vogue in Paris. Long crapes de Chine, of pearls or blue or brilliant scarlet are worn, rimmed with rich fringe, and worn as an evening drape over the hotel piase as at watering places. These scarves are thrown across the shoulders, crossed at the front, and carried around to tie in a paid knot over the drape of the dress to the back.

A new illusion lace, dotted with small Roman pearls, is used for dressy little peignonnets, which ladies make for themselves and wear upon special occasions. These flowers are the chief ornaments of these hats, the strings being as frequently made of lace as of ribbon. The feature of all the new hats for garden purposes is that country wear is the straight, flexible form, which can be manipulated in any way to suit the taste. But little trimmings are required for any of these hats; for the cheap, top-cent manilla ones can be made effective by a little covering of net, a skillful indentation or turning up of brim, and the jaunty tying down with a piece of gauze.

A dispatch from the Indian stamping ground says: "Three columns are ready to move on the hostile position." An exchange adds that "much matter should be led."

"We never saw a man," says an exchange, "who thought it a sin to steal an umbrella." Then you never saw a man whose umbrella had just been stolen. —New Haven Register.

Baboons That Were Tired of Life.

A New York Sun reporter had an interview with a wandering showman who makes a living by traveling through the country exhibiting four baboons. The reporter asked the old man about his travels.

"Oh, yes," Mr. Helms said, "I've been all over the world—in South America and Africa. I never went into the interior of Africa, but I've traveled with my son and the baboons on the coast line. We got the baboons in Africa about three years ago, and have been exhibiting them ever since. There are the two small ones." He pointed to the dingy window, and two strangely misshapen animals were seen on a sort of scaffold outside. Their long noses and heads made as ugly a picture of brute life as is often seen. "We have two more full grown, in the cellar down stairs, but we lost our two best ones sailing to this country."

"How did you lose them?"

"Well," said the German, sorrowfully, "one died of vexation."

"What did the other do?"

"He killed himself. He said he was tired of the water, and we should never see him again, and he jumped overboard."

The son corroborated this extraordinary story, and, as the reporter looked from one face to the other in amazement, the old man proceeded:

"Don't believe anybody," he said, "who tells you that baboons can talk, and understand all that is said to them. The one that jumped overboard was called Jack. He couldn't talk very plain. We were coming from Port Natal to Boston, and when about two-thirds of the voyage had been finished Jack gave us to understand that he was sick of the water. He was sick, and we intended to have a surgical operation performed on him when we got to Boston. We spoke about it while we stood by his cage, and he overheard us, and it made him mad. We heard a crash behind us, and turning around we found that he had burst open his cage, and was bounding along the deck. He passed the captain and several of the crew, and springing on the rail jumped overboard astern. A boat was lowered, and we pulled after him, but he was determined to die, and he swam away from us. We followed him upward of a mile, but he kept ahead of us, until at last we saw him throw up his arms and sink. We rowed backward and forward over the place where he had gone down, but nobody ever saw poor Jack again. Then we had trouble with the other baboon. His name was Joe. He had seen Jack commit suicide, and determined to follow his example. We begged him to be content for a short time. We assured him he'd soon get ashore, and at last he agreed to wait. But he never saw the land again, for he gradually pined away, and at length died. We buried him at sea. We have now only four left, but four's enough to take care of."

The reporter was taken down to the cellar, and shown to two baboons of large proportions. One, probably on account of his surprising ugliness had been named Adonis, was more than a hundred pounds in weight. The other was called Jenny, but was, nevertheless, a male, and only acted the female in exhibitions. Adonis, his owners said, talked very well, but he refused to utter a word for publication. When the younger man said: "Do you love your master, Adonis?" the baboon bowed his head gravely and scratched the ground with his forefoot—thereby testifying unmistakably to the great and growing affection he entertained for his proprietor—but his countenance expressed nothing but craft and cruelty. Mr. Helms said the animal was ashamed of himself because he was not dressed.

Cruelty to Canaries.

A "bird lover" sends this communication—applicable to all localities—to the New York Herald: "As a lover of song birds I beg a small space in your valuable 'Complaint Book' for the purpose of calling attention to a species of cruelty that is being constantly practiced by ladies who keep canaries, of course in utter ignorance of the fact. During the present intense heat I have been frequently pained by seeing hapless canaries hung up in their brass cages in the blazing sunshine. To keep a bird for two or three hours exposed to the rays of the sun when the thermometer stands at eighty degrees or ninety degrees is simply to shorten its life. All birds love to sport in the sunlight, but it is contrary to common sense to expect a caged bird to be healthy after a continuous sun bath of six or eight hours. If ladies desire that their pets may enjoy the sun in a natural way let them set a round cover of green paper, with a hole in the middle, and place it on top of the cage, so that the little creature may have shade whenever it wishes to rest. I am urged to write this note because to-day a neighbor of mine found her bird dead in the cage, and, judging from the symptoms, it was a clear case of sunstroke. The best plan is to put the bird out in the early morning sunshine, but by eleven o'clock the cage should be withdrawn, to the shade behind the window blinds; then health will be secured and the number of sudden deaths among these feathered pets greatly reduced. You might as well wrap a child in a blanket and send it out to play in the hot street as to keep a canary in the sun all day."

Horrors of Siberia.

A Russian convict never knows until he reaches Siberia what sort of life is in store for him; for in pronouncing sentence of hard labor the judge makes no mention of mines. If the convict has money or influential friends, he had better use the time between his sentence and transportation in buying a warrant which consigns him to the lighter kinds of labor above ground; otherwise he will inevitably be sent under earth and never again see the sky until he is hanged up to die in an infirmary. The convicts are forwarded to Siberia in convoys, which start at the commencement of spring, just after the snows have melted and left the ground dry. They perform the whole journey on foot, escorted by mounted Cossacks, who are armed with pistols, lances and long whips; and behind them jolts a long string of springless tumblers, to carry those who fall lame or ill on the way. The start is always made in the night, and care is taken that the convoys shall pass through the towns on their road only after dark. Each man is dressed in a gray kaftan, having a brass numbered plate fastened to the breast, knee-boots and a sheepskin bonnet. He carries a rug strapped to his back, a mess-tin, and a wooden spoon at his girdle. The women have black cloaks with hoods, and march in gangs by themselves, with an escort of soldiers, like the men, and two or three female warders, who travel in carts. In leaving large cities like St. Petersburg, all the prisoners are chained with their hands behind their backs, but their fetters are removed outside of the city, except in the case of men who have been marked as dangerous. These have to wear leg-chains of four pounds weight all the way, and some of the more desperate ones are yoked by threes to a beam of wood which rests on their shoulders, and is fastened to their necks by iron collars. Nobody may approach the men to inspect them. The Cossacks crack their whips loudly to warn persons off, and scamp up and down the line with lanterns tied to their lance-points, which they lower to the ground at every moment to see if letters have been dropped. Murderers, thieves, nihilist conspirators, felon clergymen, mutinous soldiers, and patriotic Poles all tramp together as fast as they can go and perfectly silent. Then come the women, shivering, sobbing, but not daring to cry out, because of those awful whips.

Advice to Young Men.

Rise early; be abstemious; be frugal; attend to your own business and never trust it to another; be not afraid to work with your own hands and diligent; treat every one with civility and respect—good manners will insure success; accomplish what you undertake; decide, persevere; diligence and industry overcome all difficulties; never be mean; never give than take the odd shilling; never postpone till the morrow what can be done to-day; never anticipate wealth from any source but labor; honesty is not only the best policy, but the only policy; commence at the first round and keep climbing; make your word as good as your bond; seek knowledge to plan, enterprise to execute; honesty to govern all; never trade beyond your stock; never give too large credit; time is money; make few promises; keep your secrets; live within your income; sobriety above all things; luck is a word that does not apply to a successful man; not too much caution—slow but sure is the thing; the highest monuments are built piece by piece; step by step we mount the pyramids; be bold, be resolute when the clouds gather; difficulties are surmountable by opposition; self-confidence, self-reliance is your capital; your conscience is the best monitor; never be over sanguine, but don't underrate your own abilities; don't be discouraged; ninety-nine may say no, the hundredth, yes; take off your coat, roll up your sleeves, don't be afraid of manual labor.

Shot by an Editor.

The late fatal shooting of a railway conductor, Edward Ricker, by Alfred Charlz, editor of the Eureka (Nev.) Republican, is described thus: Charlz was a friend of Ricker, and hearing that the latter was soon to be married printed a pleasant notice of the expected fact, without even mentioning the name of the intended bride. Ricker, instead of taking the notice kindly, as was expected, wrote a violent and most abusive letter to the editor, threatening to "churn him until he could not see if ever he mentioned his (the conductor's) name again in his blackmailing columns." This, in Nevada, meant war, of course. So the editor, still thinking there might be a mistake about the surprising outburst from a man he had no cause to quarrel with, went to the hotel at which the conductor staid, and met him with the inquiry: "Well, Ricker, do you want to see me?" The reply was: "I'll give you any game you want. Where will you have it?" "Right here," rejoined the editor, and, stepping out, drew a revolver, fired, and mortally wounded the conductor, while he was pulling off his coat, apparently for fist cuffs. The Republican fully justifies its editor, on the ground that he necessarily supposed his antagonist was armed and pulling a pistol, as any man in Nevada would be expected to do, after writing such a letter.

The Brooklyn Union-Argus is very apt at seeing the difference between the weather and a baby. "One never rains but it pours, the other never rains but it roars."

AMERICAN ORGANS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—Every American visiting our Section will conceive a legitimate pride at the well-merited praise which he will hear from the great European musical critics who constantly swarm around Messrs. Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, and openly acknowledge that nothing in Europe can be compared with the Exhaustive and Separate Vibrators peculiar to American Organs, as especially perfected in the "Mason & Hamlin instruments." —Paris (France) Register, June 1, 1878.

The Wasp's Nest.

Reaumur states that for twenty years he endeavored, without success, to discover the materials employed by wasps in forming the blue-gray paper substance, so much used in the structure of their nests. One day, however, he saw a female wasp alight on a sash of a window; and it struck him, while watching her gnawing away the wood with her mandibles, that it was from such materials she formed the substance which so long puzzled him. He saw her detach from the wood a bundle of fibres, about the tenth of an inch in length, and finer than a hair; and as she did not swallow them, but gathered them into a mass with her feet, he had no doubt but that his opinion was correct. In a short time he saw her shift to another part of the window, and carry with her the fibres which she had collected, and to which she continued to add. He then caught her, and began to examine her bundle, and found it was neither yet moistened nor rolled into a ball, as it is always done before being used by the wasp in her building. He also noticed that, before detaching the fibres, she bruised them into a kind of lint with her mandibles. All this he imitated with his pen-knife, bruising and paring the same wood till it resembled the fibres collected by the wasp; and so he discovered how wasps manufacture their paper; for these fibres are kneaded together in a kind of paste, and when the wasp has formed a ball of them, she spreads it out into a leaf, nearly as thin as tissue paper, and this she accomplishes by moving backward, and leveling it with her mandibles, her tongue and her teeth. And so the wasp forms paper, placing layer upon layer, fifteen or sixteen sheets deep, and thus preventing the earth from falling down into her nest.

For upwards of thirty years Mr. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

Young Housekeepers.

Should not forget that the way to reach a husband's heart is through his stomach. Dooley's Yeast Powder in making biscuits, bread, cakes, rolls, mince, etc., will be light, digestible and wholesome.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively cure chronic diarrhoea of long standing, also dysentery, cholera morbus, and cholera, used internally. There is no remedy known so valuable for immediate use as this life preserver.

One single box of Parsons' Purgative Pills taken once each night will make more rich blood than ten bottles of any liquid blood purifier now known. These pills will change the blood in the entire system in three months, taken one a night.

No family should be without a box of Grace's Salve. In cases of Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Flesh Wounds, &c., where a remedy is wanted immediately, it will be found invaluable. It will cure Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, old Sores, &c.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Fobbs' celebrated Venereal Liniment. It cures the gonorrhea, and is the only medicine that cures it, and it cures it internally and externally. It cures Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back, and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without it after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. Dr. Fobbs' Venereal Liniment, in Pint Bottles, One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

The Markets.

Beef Cattle	Native	15 00	00
Milk Cows	Native and Foreign	12 00	00
Hogs	Dressed	15 00	00
Sheep	Native	10 00	00
Lamb	Native	12 00	00
Cotton—Middling		10 00	00
Cotton—Low Middling		9 00	00
State—Good to Choice		6 00	00
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