

FASHION ITEMS.

Quantities of thin green bugs and beetles are placed among the feathers and flowers that trim clip bonnets.

The fashion of making the entire basques of a different fabric to that of the skirt and its draperies prevails this season.

Figured silks of light quality, brocaded in gay Japanese colors and designs are to be used for draperies over skirts of plain tulle.

Imitation or half-rose Mechlin or Malines lace is being largely imported and will be the rival of the Breton, Languedoc, and point d'esprit laces of last spring.

The Oriental looking old calicos having a black ground covered with Japanese designs in bright colors, will be used for basques and draperies over black silk skirts.

Handsome brocaded wool goods have delicate tinted grounds—cane, salmon, cream, and sky-blue—while the brocaded figures are of satin in dull red, old gold, heliotrope, and sapphire blue.

Among the dinner dresses of pleasing fashion is the new one composed of black gros-grain and brocade, and elaborately trimmed with chenille, passementerie, beaded fringe.

Revers lined with satin or crepe, with a double-breasted, cutaway coat. The tulle, gathered, cut in position style, blouses under a weight of jetted fringe.

A walking costume which has attracted attention from the peculiar character of the fabric, is a brocade with ground-work delicately tinted and overlaid with designs in rich but harmonious colors, and made with a double-breasted, cutaway coat.

The English and French walking coats are cut much on the same principle as for some seasons past, a little lengthening here and sloping there giving them a comparatively new effect.

The ladies' ulster par excellence is in fine, light mixed or tinted cloths, finished with an inner facing of twilled silk or satin in poppy red, flesh-colored pink, or peacock blue.

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There is not a single liquor saloon in any town along the line of the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad, between Chattanooga and Knoxville, a distance of one hundred and twelve miles.

Mr. Henry C. Rich died the other day at Newport, Mass. It is related of him and his brother, Robert E., who still lives, that each lost a leg on the same day during the war, the latter at Antietam, and the former on board the United States steamer Susquehanna.

Two years ago not more than eight hundred head of cattle were owned along the entire valley of the Upper Ohio river. There are at least twenty-five thousand head grazing over the same ground, and twenty-six good ranches being farmed.

The latest plan for crossing the English channel is the British admiralty's model now before the British admiralty for a monster floating railway station, which is to carry trains holding 2,000 passengers across at the rate of fourteen knots per hour.

Richard Wall, a Montreal merchant of wealth and high social standing, has brought a lawsuit to get back \$20,000 which he settled upon his wife before marriage.

Every land-owner has need of the knowledge of a few elementary principles often of great utility, and calculated to save him much perplexity and annoyance.

I was spending a few days in a New England village, writes a correspondent of Land and Home. It was the cherry season, and directly opposite the house of my friend was a row of large trees richly laden with fruit, and idle men and boys stripped them of their fruit, wantonly broke off the branches, covered the sidewalks with leaves and broken twigs, and made themselves a nuisance to all who dwelt in the neighborhood.

A widow lady resided opposite and as the leaves were outside of her fence, she was unaware that she had any claim to the fruit.

My friends were not a little surprised when I told them that the cherries were just as much the property of the widow as if the trees grew in her back yard surrounded by a wall forty feet high.

I explained to them that the land-owner owned to the middle of the highway, and had a right to such exclusive use and enjoyment of the same, and of natural products thereof, as did not obstruct, impede, or endanger the public travel.

This is almost invariably the rule in this country, except in incorporated cities controlled by municipal charters, where the rights of the public are sometimes more extended, and those of the land-owner correspondingly abridged.

Suppose that a county or a town desires to lay out a road over the land of A. All that the county can claim from A. is a grant of "the right of way" over his land. If he is unwilling to do this, the proper court will, upon petition, exercise what is known as the right of eminent domain, and pass a decree condemning his land to the public use.

By this proceeding, however, the public only acquires a right of way over the land, and no actual ownership in the soil. Yet a man may, if he choose, make a deed of his land to the town or any public corporation, without embodying any constitutional limitation as to the purpose for which it is to be used, and by so doing he parts with his land totally and entirely, and the town or corporation can appropriate the land to any use it please.

Nevertheless, whenever land is taken by judicial decree for the public or semi-public use, it is so conferred to the public in a certain right of way (or a right of way), it can only be taken for a particular purpose, which purpose must be a public one; and whenever in the future for any cause whatever, the purpose for which it was originally taken fails, the land immediately reverts to the original owner, their heirs or assigns.

This is, I think, the established doctrine of the New England States, New York, and most of the States of the Union. We see, therefore, that the farmer across whose land a road is extended really owns the soil of the highway, subject only to the rights of the public to pass and repass therein, and to keep the same in a proper state of repair.

He is entitled to the grass, the fruit, and the timber which may grow therein, and may enjoy the same to the fullest extent consistent with the public right. The public—and by the public I mean the public authority properly having control—has the right to establish the grade it may see fit, and to take and use the soil and gravel within the limits of the grade for its proper construction and repair.

In all cases where land is taken for the use of the public, or is subjected to any servitude for its benefit, adequate compensation must be made, and courts recognizing the right of eminent domain as one of the most exalted of government powers, look with peculiar scrutiny to the rights of the individual, and take particular care that a liberal compensation is insured.

The Postmaster of Victoria, Mo., recognized the handwriting of a rival on a letter addressed to a young woman to whom he also was paying attention. He could not resist the temptation to open the envelope and read the epistle. His crime was detected and he was fined \$50.

In Webster parish, La., a negro murdered his wife and was arrested for the crime the next day. In an attempt to escape he severely wounded two of his guards, when a number of citizens took him from the officers and kept him in their hands for twenty bullets into his body.

The total Canadian lumber cut this season is placed at 1,064,000,000 feet of which 380,000,000 feet is credited to the United States. The cut of the latter is divided up as follows: St. John river, 200,000,000; Miramichi river, 100,000,000; Baie de Chaleur, 30,000,000; Shediac, 20,000,000; and other rivers, 20,000,000.

The imports of the silk manufactures during the past year exceeded those of the previous year by nearly 30 per cent. The total value amounting to nearly \$28,000,000, paying a duty to the United States of \$18,000,000. The American mills are kept actively at work, and their business is flourishing.

Frederick Turner, aged 40 years, was being chloroformed at Buffalo, N. Y., preparatory to having an operation performed by Prof. Julius E. Miner, when the patient suddenly sprang from his reclining position, fell on the floor, and expired in the presence of a dozen physicians.

Mrs. Scott Shadon says: "I have traveled through the United States for eleven years and know all phases of society. The women here are very much better informed than the English women. American women possess a certain grace and ease, what the French call chic, that you will not find in the highest English society."

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