THE BOLERO.

The bolero in its infinite variations The poleto in its inducte variations is such a hold upon fashionable fancy at it seems as if nothing would even at it seems as it nothing would even hodge it. There are round boleros d square boleros, short ones and ones, and some that are scarcely ore than yokes. In some cases the det forms appear only in front, the again an entire jacket may cover dice, back and front. It is a style is almost invariably becoming, a bolero will dress up a gown ter than anything else. There is affect rage for them abroad.

OSTUMES FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

naking little girls' clothes it is difficult to arrange them so that may be widened and lengthened it becomes necessary. The pres style of dress, with yoke and full is one admirably calculated to of culargement, as the yoke and are usually made of contrasting orie and may be replaced as they be-ne too small. Skirts may be made a fold at the top so they may be down.

JEWELED SKIRT GRIPS.

th the wide skirts came in noveln leweled skirt grips, and safety of gold owed their popularity to showe whose belt they fastened securely to the jupe. Grips rehandsome pins or clasps, and a strong gold eye attached to the se side, in which the hook that is It sewed on the band of a skir ed. Some of them are plain, abstantial: others are a mass of to filigree work and studded towels. They are useful articles elding up a heavy gown .- Wash-

RST PATENT TO A WOMAN.

civil wa**r did mach to develor** ependence of American women the war period only a very few ats had been granted to women. ng as a woman's right; but in ere were fourteen women who ranted patents, and the annual from that time increased fast. 0 it was 60; in 1880 over 90, and at about 400 patents went to inomen. Most of these patents small household appliances or ments on things that women ome in contact with. The in 1969 to Mary Kies, for a methweaving straw with a thread The second patent was issued by Brush in 1817 for a corset.—

RIBBONED COIFFEURS.

fashion of tying the hair with a is how, or rosette of ribbon, result of an accident. In the Louis XIV., at a royal hunting hat of the Duchesse De Fonthe was a court favorite, was off, and he long, beautiful hair her shoulders and face. In ima and haste not to delay the be took off her long ribbon gar-ickly rolled it stound her disor-eks and fied it in front with a lan exceedingly becoming lit-As everything that a favorite alled charming, the company to restacies over what they inspiration." The pext day ladies copied the effect, and danges style became the rage, the slight alterations or additions ^{lor seve}ral years.

REWORSHIP OF WOMEN.

the no people in the world have ^{cut a conception} of their own of the people of what were erate states, says a writer coll's. From Maryland to the re is one fixed and accepted which is distinct in the mind of

disideal is a high one. Honor, I. generosity, hospitality and women are its fundamentame to my knowledge a few

to little mountain town in the exsouthwestern part of Virginia achers was in progress. The riid and greasy patriarch, unnkempt.

the girls under examination unusual privilegeot remember With a flourish. - Some

a "Sir" be and

SOCIETY TURNS TO LAMPS.

The fad of society women with plethoric purses and a decorative turn of

The prices range from \$15 to \$1,000, and the latter are purchased most fre-quently through small jewelers. It is considered quite the proper thing to have a stipulation in the bargain that no duplicate of a lamp purchased shall ever be put on the market or otherwise given an existence.

The Pittsburg manufacturers ar reaping a harvest from the fad, and some of the creations turned out are some of the creations turned out are marvels of artistic coloring and beau ty. Foreign workmen are the only ones who thoroughly understand the art of blending colors on glass and securing the desired effects after having with-

stood the heat of the furnace.

A very prominent New York woman A very prominent New York woman recently paid \$1,000 for a lamp on which was painted a beautiful land-scape by a well-known painter. The casion was complicated but withal design was complicated but withat beautiful, and the lady has the assurance of the manufacturer and of the jeweler through whom the order was placed that a similar lamp will

incandescent lights are a boon where light is the principal result sought, but for the soft, effulgent rays that light, but not too plainly, the good old-fash-ioned lamp principle still holds good.

THE MODERN WOMAN'S PAS-TIMES.

There is truly no lack of genuine mascular enterprise among the women of society this summer. Besides playing polo with wonderful long-handled sorts of tennis racquets and rubber balls, on their bicycles, at three of the most famous seaside resorts, they are to have bievele tournaments. Newcork to have bicycle tournaments. Newport Narragansett Pier, and Bar Harbor are all filled with enthusiastic cyclists, who for the consideration of \$5 apieco will let the general public gather to see how cleverly the daughters of millionaires and society leaders can ride.

The admission fee of five dollars is really meant to bar out the rough public; and, in fact, one can buy a ticket only if well known or guaranteed to belong to what is called "the smart set." The money taken in at the gate, in rue money taken in at the gate, in every instance, will go for charity. The tournaments undoubtedly will be tournaments for only expert women cyclists will appear, and they are all to contest for prizes worth winning. Tall gold vases, wonderful enameled toilet brushes, etc., a parasol with a row of lovely sapphires in the handle a bicycle watch and a cyclometer, both set with French brilliants, are among the articles offered at the Newport con test. Here the competitions will be varied and interesting. Every rider will be obliged to wheel her way in and out a complicated path six inches wide, marked out by hens' eggs at every turn, and according to the number of eggs left intact or crushed after wheeling over the course, one will win or lose the offered prize. To every wheel-woman will be given a bicycle taken to pieces and apparently in a hopeless muddle; whoever in the short est space of time puts the parts most correctly together again will fall heir to the handsome cyclometer. In all the competitions an impartial committee of men and women will give judgment on comparative skill displayed. Demorest's Magazine.

FASHION NOTES.

Recent importations of dresses contain new foulards and French organ-

The hardy Scotch tweeds have a fav ored place among the season's popular

Leather belts are of water-snake skin, Brazilian lizard, elephant hide and alligator skin.

Teel, or apricot, and pale goldenreen are beautifully blended in shot and flowered silks for evening wear.

Three rather deep ruffles lined with a different color and fabric appear at the top of sleeve models for early autumn

Cashmere house gowns are made up extensively, and as trimmed with flowered ribbon and lace are very

Ribbon wound twice around the waist in a sort deemed more modish than the regular sash style.

Yellow in evening toilets of diaphan ous nature and yellow in simple day gowns is a rival to mauve and golden green this season.

Dark blue flannel striped with a white line, and white flannel with a blue line, are the fashionable materials for boating dresses.

handkerchiefe Old-fashioned silk with pinin centers and paim-leaf bord-HE are used for vests to wear with

official privately protested cloth and sides saws.

(what an oppoMairly obtaining
the Colonel his

Some of the low silk facings on the cot, and the skirt is lined with yellow takets silk.

Fichus, with very long ends, that tre and fall low on the skirt, are made of airy textiles matching the gown and edged with frills of valenciennes lace.

a strong tendency for trimming, the bodice is still the portion gown where decorations continue to flourish without limit.

Plumes are the latest hat trimmings, and the combination of white feathers and black velvet ribbon on a cream-colored tuscan straw is the most stylish one in all the varied array of sum mer hats.

Pique appears to be the one formidable rival to grass linen. Not only is it employed for the making of whole gowns, but it makes also revers, capes and collars for silk gowns, and is en-circled by trimmings of real Irish cro-

Very large Vandyke and sailor cellars of white silk batiste are added to beautiful house toilets of French or-gandy, flowered China silk, flowered Inc. silk muslin, black and white silks of various devices, and similar dainty

Silk muslin embroidered with pearls and made over white silk is the latest thing for wedding gowns, and with sprays of orange blossoms here and vastly more becoming to the average bride than the severe white satin.

Pique and silk is a rather incongra-ous combination, but it is fashionable, and so we must look upon it with favor whether we like it or not. The pique is used for collars, revers and cape effects on silk gowns, and edged around with Irish lace

The most popular bathing costume this season is made of black and white serge or mohair, with full skirt and knickerbockers. a fitted-belted round waist with a deeply pointed yoke, full sleeves that barely reach the elbows, black stockings and an oilskin cap covered with black or tartan surah.

Electricity and Water Power.

There is no form of energy that is so far-reaching in its benefits to the welfare and comfort of the world as electrical energy.

There is no force of means so plenti-

ful in a static condition as electricity, according to the Electrical Review.

There is no kind of power that can be so absolutely controlled by a consumer ns electrical power.

There is no source of energy so easy

of access or so richly provided as water power.

There is no form of motion that is more perpetual than a waterfull.

There is no machine that depreciates to little for the amount of work it per-

forms as the dynamo. There is no medium of transmission so little wasted by transmitting power

is a wire. There is no form of investment more ertain of continual returns than an intelligent development of an electri-

cal water power plant. There is no reason for delaying the use of our waterfalls, except that our investors do not as yet appreciate their

mportance. There are waterfalls enough to turn all the machinery required for the com-forts of mankind for centuries to come, and, unlike other sources of energy, they are exhaustless.

By the union of electricity and water power our great and now smoky manufacturing cities can be made models of comfort and cleanliness.

By the combination of these two forces the locomotive with its soot and cinders can be hushed and side tracked.

By the adoption of these sources of energy and heat our great blast furnaces and smelting works may become

A Dog's Sagacity.

Wm. H. Taylor, of Rockton, N. Y., is ne owner of a liver-colored bird dog, and Mrs. Murray, his next door neigh bor, owns a large Newfoundland dog. The dogs have become so much attached to one another that if either gets into a fight the other joins in the affray. Mr. Taylor has a four-year-old boy to whom both dogs are devoted.

One morning recently Mrs. Taylor thought her dog Frank acted strangely. He came to her and gently pulled at her dress. The dog finding no no-tice taken of his mute appeal looked around the rooms apparently in search of his boy friend. Not finding him he ran upstairs to the bedroom occupied by his young master.

Mrs. Taylor followed him and saw him go to the bed and pull at the little oy's nightdress, apparently to wake dm. He then went downstairs, fol-owed by Mrs. Taylor, and kept run. ning to the door and barking. Mrs Taylor followed him to the front of the house where she found the Newfound land dog with his foot caught fast in some stonework, from which he could not extricate it. She lessened the stones and set the dog free. Both dogs then followed her into the house and remained for several hours, apparently to show their gratitude.

THE YOUNG FOLKS

TEDDY'S OURRY. One brother was tall and slim,

The other chubby and short

Teddy sat looking at them one night,

Apparently lost in thought.

Which would you like the best, For me to grow north and south, like Tom,
Or like Willie, from east to west?

[—A. F. Caldwell.

TRY IT

A curious and slightly known fact is that it is impossible to move the eye while looking at its reflection in a mirror. The eye is the most movable part of the face, yet if you try to look at it and move it a thousandth part of an inch you will be balked in your purpose. The moment you endeavor to perceive the motion of the eye it becomes fixed. That is why a person's expression as he sees himself in the glass is entirely different from the one by which his friends recognize him.

AN APE'S STRATEGY.

In the Transvall'some of the fruit gardens are much exposed to the ravages of targe apes, and a good guard has to be kept or the results of long labor would be lost. In some of those gardens grow certain shrubs, which are much affected by wasps, the insects liking to attach thereto their nests. These wasps, though small, have a very venomous sting.

Baboons have often been noticed eyeing with envious glances the fast ripening fruit in one certain garden, but feared to gate, for fear of attracting the assaults of wasps. One morning the farmer heard terrible cries, and with the aid of a good field glass he witnessed the following tragedy: A large, merable baboon, chief of the band, was carbing the younger apes and pitching them into the neid glass he witnessed the following tragedy: A large, enerable baboon, chief of the band, was calching the younger apes and pitching them into the shrubs whereupon lung the wasp' nests. This he repeated again and again, in spite of the most piteous cries from his victims. Of course the wasp assumed the defensive in swarms. During this part of the performance the old brute quietly fed on the fruit, deigning occasionally to throw fragmentary rentains to some female and young baboons a little further.

ale and young baboons a little further

THE WILD OX.

The yak, or wild ox of Thibet, has sufficient spirit to turn and attack a hunter. If it had more perseverance it would prove a dangerous enemy. Colonel Prejevalski, in his account of his travels in the Thibetan mountains, narrates an adventure which illustrates the yak's disposition:

position:

I was returning to camp when I saw several old yaks grazing on a little plateau. I fired on them and one fell and slipped down the snowy slope. Stunned by his fall, he lay motionless at the bottom of the ravine. I ran to him. As soon as he saw me, some hundred feet away, he arose and tried to ffee. I fired, but the ball did not touch him. Then he turned and rushed at me. I had only two-cartridges; I fired one at a distance of fitty feet. He stopped when he was quite near me, holding his head down and lashing his sides with his tail. I was near enough to see his little eyes and the blood which ran from his nostrils. If he had had a little more decision and energy, I should have been lost. I could not get away, and I had no weapon but my empty gun. I was returning to camp when I saw

my empty gun.

We stood looking at each other. Pres We stood looking at each other. Presently he raised his head and stopped lashing his sides. Evidently he was getting over his anger. I threw myself on the ground, and without taking my eyes from him, crawled backward some sixty feet. Then I jumped up and walked away as fast as possible. I did not breathe freely until some 2.0 feet lay between us.

Oh, what fun! Nancy has a bowl of soapsuds and a pipe. She has blown ever so many soap bubbles, and each one had on its shining side a pretty picture. She did not see the pictures at first, but only the beautiful rainbow colors. But Sister Mary came by, and said: "Please let me blow just a few bubbles, Sister Nancy." "Why, yes, of course I will," said Nancy, holding out the pipe to her sister. "I hope your bubbles will be bigger than mine, 'cause you're bigger yourself, you know, and you've got more breath, so they ought to be."

Mary carefully blew a big bubble, and

Mary carefully blew a big bubble, and

Mary carefully blew a big bubble, and Nancy leaned over to see it. Suddenly Mary stopped blowing.

'Oh, Nancy, keep still," she cried excitedly. 'There's the dearest picture of you in the bubble, just as if it was painted on. Oh! the bubble has burst. Wait till I blow another, and we'll see if your picture is in that one."

Mary blew another and Nancy leaned forward again. Sure enough, there was her dear, round little face on the bubble. The next bubble went off the pipe, caught by a passing breeze. Pussy saw it, and chased it. "See! See! Pussy's picture is in the "See! See! Pussy's picture is in the it, and chased it.

"See! See! Pussy's picture is in the bubble," exclaimed Nancy, clapping her

bubble," excisined Nancy, clapping her hands.

Just then Pussy caught the pretty shining thing, and put her foot right through it. Pop! it was gone, and Pussy looked so surprised that both the little girls burst out laughing.

"Let's blow some more for Pusa," said Mary. But the breeze both the next bubble far above the kitten's head, and far above the children's As it went sailing softly up among the trees the delighted children saw glimpsen of pictured tree twigs, sprays of leaves, and even a birth on its gleaming round sides.

"Oh, what fun," said Mary. "Am I account to the picture."

The conditions of the life of the The conditions of the line or without in Africa are sufficiently curious without reference to their acquired habits, though these are undoubtedly due to the desgers to which the nature of the country is the control of the country is the country in the country in the country in the country is the country in the country i o which the nature of which they live exposes the

which they live exposes them. The which they live exposes them. The wond commonly over the whole Arrives continent, are all by nature dwelers at the open country. They find their food on the ground, and whether this be made to the country. They find their food on the ground, and whether this be made to the country. They find their food on the ground, all the shelter or protection. Though strong and well armed with teeth, they are slow animals, with little of the monkey agility when on the ground, and not particularly active even when climbing among rocks.

In the rocky "kopjes" of the south, says the Spectator, of the cliffs and river sides of Abyssinia and the Nile tributaries, they are safe enough. But they often abandon these entirely to invade the low country. During the Abyssinian expedition conducted by Lord Napler, of Magdala, they regularly camped near our cantonments on the coast and stole the grain on which the cavalry horses and transport animals were fed. When on expeditions of this kind they often leave their strongholds for days together, and the means of joint defense from enemies in the open country are then carefully organized. Their natural enemies when thus exposed are the leopard, the lion and the southern Africa and Cape wild dogs. To the attack of the leopard they oppose numbers and discipline.

A Pointer for Travellers.

A Pointer for Travellers.

Ex-Governor Brown of Maryland while arranging his affairs preparatory to his departure for Europe said that he expected to meet a number of Baltimoreane during his trip abroad. He intends to spend some time in Buda-Pesth, and to study the model street railway of that city. The ex-Governor says he can speak no language except English, but in his travels abroad heretofore has managed to get along quite well. Said he:

no language except English, but in his travels abroad heretofore has managed to get along quite well. Said he:

"I have found that there is but one safe rule in traveling abroad, and that is to imitate the elephant, and follow your trunk. In my former travels I made it a point to get my trunk checked through, or registered, as they call it. Then I kept my eye on that trunk. When I saw the baggageman put my trunk on a car I at once got into that train and took a forward seat, where I could see the baggage ard door. Whenever I saw the baggageman take my trunk out of the car I got off. In this way I never made a mistake, though I could not speak the language of the country I was traveling in and had no interpreter.

"On one occasion I was at the station in Berne, Switzerland. The station was a union affair, and so many trains were coming and going that I got uneasy, for fear that I would get on the wrong train. So I sat on my trunk and waited. While I was sitting there I was approached by a young lady, who, like myself, could speak English only. She wanted to know which train to take. I told her to do-as I was define—six on her trunk. She did so. I gave the same advice to a man, and both of them went right. It's the only safe rule, for the baggage generally goes right."

only safe rule, for the baggage generally goes right."

Expensive Tea.

G. N. Merriweather, the well-known G. N. Merriweather, the well-known tea merchant of this city, has in his possession about five ounces of tea that has a market value of \$175 a pound. Few persons are aware that such an expensive tea is in existence, but even at that large price this class of tea is hard to obtain. Very little of it has ever found its way into this country. It is a tea that even Kings, Queens and Emperors are not privileged to use, as the supply is so small.

This \$175-a-pound tea is known as the This \$175-a-pound tea is known as the Ceylon golden bud. It is the pickings of the first tips of the blossoms. The greatest care must be taken in the picking, and nothing but the bright golden-hued tip taken off the blossoms. All the picking of this grade is carefully done by hand. The process of drying these tips is as delicate as the picking. The annual output is estimated at 12,000 pounds, valued at \$2,100,000.

But five pounds of this tea has agree

valued at \$2,100,000.

But five pounds of this tea has ever been known to have reached the United States, excepting a few pounds placed on exhibition at the World's Fair. A rich lady residing at New York wrote to Mr. Marr, the agent of the Ceylon tea growers for America, at Chicago, and asked him to try and procure for her, if possible, five pounds of this remarkable and expensive tea. Mr. Marr was successful in securing six pounds of the precious article. The New York lady gave a check for \$1,000 for her five pounds. Mr. Merriweather, who is a personal friend of Mr. Marr, received five ounces of the extra pound procured. This is the of the extra pound procured. This is the first sample of the kind that ever came to Cincinnati.

Killed by an Ant's Bite.

Near Pond Springs, Ga., Rep Harris, the eighteen-year-old son of a farmer, was hoeing cotton in large field. A laborer working near him heard the boy give a wild scream.
The young man then ran a few feet, sunk to the ground writhing and screaming in agony. In ten minutes to the ground writhing the boy was dead. Examinat showed that Harris had been stung Examination a "bull ant," us the insect is called in that country. The ant was found that country. The ant was found the unfortunate lad, and was seemed and preserved by David Hall, a that the unfortunate lad, and the unfortunate lad, and become with the unfortunate lad, and preserved by David Hall, a that late that the later that the later than Hall said that "bull ant" are out in the Pigeon mountains, the of the occurrence. They are also inch in length and have a which is fully a half inch in factor. other case is on record where it

et proved fatat.