

FOR THE FAIR SEX

OF INTEREST ON THE FASHIONS Party Gowns--French Flannel--Why Do We Like Frills?--Adieu to Dairy Maid.

NEWS FOR COUNTRY

prettiest of all summer gowns is its daintiness and it can be worn for all occasions...

THE REIGN OF SCENT

sets for trunks and boxes and sets and closets have come into vogue and some of them are sewed as well. The sachets are made of eau d'Espagne...

OBJECT TO BARE FEET

difficulty has arisen relative to the statue of Flora Macdonald, the statue of Flora Macdonald, the design the sculptor has represented the local Highland maid with the armour proper of her rank...

DO WE LIKE FRILLS?

will be a most difficult matter to object women choose frills. Some wisecracks say dress to excite the envy of the gaudy; others say to attract the eye of men...

RIDEN PARTY GOWNS

across the water comes this of two garden party garden party, a tall, stately, wore a lovely gown of pale silk. The bodice was of silk in folds and tiny tucks...

WOMEN PIRATES

amazonians enumerated have been women; we now come to one--namely, Mary the Bonny, who took to the sea at the close of her youth. Mary Read, a bold and strong, owing mind, entered the navy at an early age...

partnership, and on one occasion they were the only "men" except one who kept the deck at close quarters. History does not relate what eventually became of them...

FRENCH FLANNEL DRESSES

For the negligee gown, yet good. A very good idea is to have several sets of ribbons for one gown, changing the ribbons will make it look like a different gown each time.

One of the French flannel dresses has a skirt of striped pink and white. The pink is a deep decided pink, to simulate the striped summer silks...

The waist is a very dark shade of extremely fine pink flannel. It has full sleeves to the elbow, then wrinkled, loose cuffs. The collar is in soft pink taffeta ribbon of a shade to match the stripes on the skirt...

ADIEU TO THE DAIRY MAID

An English engineer, who has just returned from a visit to the annual exhibition or show of the Royal Agricultural Society, held this year in Leicester, writes that the poetry of the dairy is fast disappearing. In the future all the processes will be conducted by automatic machines...

FASHION NOTES

Handkerchiefs made to match the shirtwaists are the latest feminine fancy. The crown of this year's sailor hat is considerably higher and narrower than that of last year's. Tulle and chiffon, with a satin edge, are sold by the hundred yards for neckerchiefs and frillings on capes, parasols and gowns.

Whatever attempts may be made to replace them, plain skirts still hold their own to the exclusion of any sort of trimmed ones.

Old-fashioned silk brocade is used for waistcoats, revers and cuffs, and white moire silk appears in this guise on white alpaca gowns.

Large leghorn hats still retain their old and popular favor. When artistically trimmed, nothing is so airy.

Tulle veils in every shade and color are once more fashion. White ones are in large demand, but are becoming to very young faces only...

White satin for evening gowns is taking the place of all the more decided colors. It is used for every sort of occasion under muslin for morning wear, and garnished with silver paillette embroidery for more dressy occasions.

Leather belts are embroidered with gold and silver beads, and white kid belts, set with blue enamel, traced with gold, are the latest fancy. Ordinary webbing is used as a foundation for elaborate embroidery and jeweled decoration.

More and more garish becomes the floral sprays in pearls, garnets and ornamentation on foreign gowns. Gold net is to be had, worked with emeralds, and muslin even is incrustured with diamonds, rhine stones, pearls, sapphires or opalescent shells.

Revers are very much in vogue, and may be made out of any sort of lace or fancy trimming. Triple handkerchief corners and large embroidered handkerchiefs or hemstitched handkerchiefs, or even the cashmere patterned ones, are used for this purpose.

Red is the accepted color for golf suits, and red serge made with a Norfolk jacket and skirt, finished on the edges with green leather, is very chic. Brown cloth skirts, with bright red blouse waists, are very effective, and Russian crash is the material for hot weather golf costumes.

The newest sort of yoke is made of a close set, white cord, braided in an important pattern wide enough to cover the top of the bodice entirely to the bust. It is either of this fashion or else quite narrow, merely a band across the upper portion of the neck attached to a rounded drapery drooping over the arm.

Chic-looking zouaves attract the eye on many of the most stylish dresses of the year. Sometimes they are all lace, sometimes fine muslin as a groundwork to the minutest white embroidery. Occasionally they are made of grass lawn, worked all over with pompadour flowers of jewels, and embroidered glaces are employed for them.

There seems to be a growing love for flowers in London, and a new appreciation of their value for decorations. At a recent ball given the staircase was made beautiful with Louis XVI. wreaths of azaleas, orchids and roses, and ribbon bows, all in shades of yellow, and a yellow electric light in the centre of each. Sunshades, covered with roses, were presented to all the ladies in the cotillon.

The Murder on the Brig Mariner

Almost the only case known where an officer was killed by a member of the crew and the murderer escaped punishment is that recorded of the little brig Mariner, which was on a sugar voyage from St. Thomas to this port in the same year that the Thayer mutiny occurred. J. C. Lewis, the first mate, and Frank Jakileta, a Russian seaman, had a quarrel which developed into a fight in which the sailor had the better part until the mate promised to let him alone. As soon as he was released from the grip of the Russian, Lewis grabbed a belaying pin and rushed at the sailor, who made a motion as if to draw a knife. Bang came the belaying pin over Jakileta's head. Then out came the knife. There was a swish and a slash, and Lewis, with his jugular vein severed, fell to the deck, dead. The struggle was over before the rest of the men could interfere. Jakileta was disarmed, but, as the vessel was short-handed, he was compelled to keep at work. Mrs. Wharton, the wife of the captain, John Wharton, of Portland, read the burial service, and the body of the mate was buried at sea. On the arrival of the brig in port, Jakileta was at once taken before Commissioner Shields, and, as the Grand Jury was in session, the case was quickly disposed of. The prisoner's story was corroborated, the plea that he acted in self-defense was accepted, and he was set at liberty. New York Tribune

KILLING THE BUFFALO

UNPRECEDENTED SLAUGHTER OF THIS AMERICAN ANIMAL

Upward of 6,000,000 in an incredibly Short Space of Time. Not Over 1,000 Now Running Wild in North America.

William T. Hornaday, the Superintendent of the National Zoological Park, at Washington, a student and hunter of the buffalo in the old days, has interested himself in the question of preventing their extermination, and has done what he could to bring the matter to the attention of Congress. Unfortunately, all attempts at legislation for the protection of this animal have been in vain, and the result is that upward of 6,000,000 were slaughtered in an incredibly short space of time--nearly 4,000,000 killed in three years--until now there are not over 1,000 of these animals running wild in North America.

The familiarity of the Americans with the buffalo seems to have bred contempt, for the great number of these animals has led the people to think of them as animals which were valuable only for what their skins would bring in the market. But owing to the vast destruction of the herds, and the fact that the reduced number has increased the price of the skins and the other products, there has come a revulsion of popular sentiment in regard to them, and they have become very valuable in the eyes of the general public, and it is needless to say, in the eyes of those surviving among the old hunters who can now get large sums of money for the robes and skeletons.

Of all the quadrupeds that have lived upon the earth, Mr. Hornaday says that probably no other species has ever marshaled such innumerable hosts as those of the American bison. It would have been as easy to count or to estimate the number of leaves in the forest as to calculate the number of buffaloes living at any given time during the history of the species up to 1870. Even in South Central Africa, which has always been so prolific in great herds of game, it is probable that all of its quadrupeds taken together on an equal area would never have more than equaled the total number of buffaloes in this country forty or fifty years ago. To the African hunter such a statement might seem incredible, but Mr. Hornaday says that it is fully warranted by the literature of both branches of the subject. Mr. John Wilson, in 1784, wrote of the Blue Licks in Kentucky: "The amazing herds of buffalo which resort thither by their size and number fill the traveler with astonishment and terror, especially when he beholds the prodigious roads they have made from all quarters, as if leading to some populous city." In 1770, where Nashville now stands, were immense numbers of buffaloes and other wild game. The country was black with them. Daniel Boone found vast herds of buffaloes grazing in the valleys of East Tennessee, between the spurs of the Cumberland Mountains and the States lying along the Mississippi River and the west from Minnesota to Louisiana, the whole country was one vast buffalo range, inhabited by millions of buffaloes.

A volume could be filled with the records of plainsmen and pioneers who penetrated that vast region in the early part of the century, and who were astounded by the number of buffaloes they observed. Col. Dodge described a herd which he saw on the Arkansas River. According to his recorded observation, the herd extended along the river for a distance of twenty-five miles, which was in reality the width of the vast procession that was moving north and back from the road as far as the eye could reach on both sides. At a low estimate, the ground visible from the road where Col. Dodge was driving, which was covered by the herd, extended for a mile. This would give a strip of country two miles wide and twenty-five long, or a total of fifty square miles covered with buffaloes, averaging, at Col. Dodge's estimate, from fifteen to twenty to the acre. By the lesser number, fifteen, it is found that the number actually seen on that day by Col. Dodge was in the neighborhood of 480,000. If the advancing herd had been at points fifty miles in length, as it was known to have been in some places, by twenty-five miles in width, and still averaging fifteen head to the acre, it would have contained the enormous number of 12,000,000 head, but, judging from the principles which governed their periodical migrations, the moving mass probably advanced in the shape of a wedge, which would leave about 4,000,000 as a fair estimate of the actual number of buffaloes in the great southern herd. It is no wonder, therefore, that the men of the West of these days, both white and red, thought it would be impossible to exterminate such a mighty multitude. The Indians of some tribes believed that the buffaloes issued from the earth continually, and that the supply was inexhaustible, and yet, in four years that southern herd was almost totally extinct.

and yet, in four years that southern herd was almost totally extinct. "With such a lesson before our eyes," said Mr. Hornaday, "confirmed in every detail by living testimony, who will dare to say that there will be an elk, a moose, caribou, mountain goat, mountain sheep, antelope, or black-tail deer left alive in the United States in a wild state fifty years from this date."

If in the earlier days before the buffalo's almost complete extermination, the people had realized the immense money value of the great herd as it existed in 1870, the slaughter could probably have been stopped. At that time, 500,000 head of bulls, young and old, could have been killed every year for a score of years without appreciably diminishing the size of the herd. At Mr. Hornaday's estimate these could easily have been made to yield various products, worth \$5 each, as follows: Rebe, \$2.50; tongue, 25 cents; meat of hind quarters, \$2; bones, horns, and hoofs, 25 cents; total, \$5. And the amount annually added to the wealth of the United States would have been not less than \$500,000 on all the robes taken for the market, say 200,000. The Government could have collected a tax of 50 cents each, which would have yielded a sum doubly sufficient to have maintained a force of mounted police fully competent to enforce the laws regulating the slaughter. The American people, it seems, have not yet learned to spend money for the protection of valuable game, and by the time they have learned it, there will be no game to protect. Even despite the enormous waste of raw material that has been shown in the utilization of the buffalo product, the total cash value of all material derived from this source, if it could only be reckoned up, would certainly amount to many millions of dollars, perhaps \$20,000,000 all told. New York Times.

How the Successful Air Ship Will Be Built

It is an old story now that the aeronauts of the day have abandoned the search for light materials and buoyant gases in attempts on aerial navigation. The dimness and large area of exposure that attend the use of such means place the aeronaut at the mercy of the elements. Their hope now lies in the principle of the oyster shell which boys sail to such gratifying distances with comparatively small muscular effort, and the laws which account for soaring birds like the buzzards. Professor Langley, Mr. Maxim and Herr Lilienthal are one in their reliance on this aeroplane theory. The mechanical peculiarity of the aeroplane's motion is similar to the gliding of a rapid skater over thin ice--the faster he goes the less danger is there of sinking. So Professor Langley has used in the building of this last and most successful machine substances actually a thousand times heavier than the air which promised to support them, and he relies entirely on the extensive area of the planes, shaped something like the wings of a hawk, and their angle to the currents of air, to achieve buoyancy. The oyster-shell analogy affords luminous explanation to every man who remembers the ecstasy of seeing the white disc soar away and up long after the earth should, by all experiences of stone-throwing, have claimed her own. The flatter and thinner the shell within the limits of weight, the more astonishing the flight that resulted, unless, indeed, the edge of the missile were inclined downward instead of slightly upward. In the former case the shell darted instantly to earth, and the throw fell as much short of the average heaving of a pebble as the more scientific skimmer would have exceeded it.

Wood-Pulp Shoe-Heels

One of the latest adaptations of the wood pulp industry is the manufacture in Haverhill, Mass., of shoe-heels from that material, white pine and other kinds being used for the purpose. In carrying out this art the plan as described consists in reducing the wood in the usual way in digesters, after which the pulp is put into a tank and mixed with the substances for imparting to heel-stock the necessary requirements, such as alcohol, litharge, tar, degreas and fish-glue, a thorough mixing of these with the pulp being followed by soaking the same in water or two so that the fibre may be permeated, when another application of materials occurs. The object at this stage is to harden the pulp somewhat, so that it can be rolled into thick sheets and handled, shellac and borax accomplishing this, the pulp then having the consistency of cement. At this point slackened lime is put in, and, as this hardens when dry, the pulp must be rolled into sheets and cut into heels before the hardening takes place. The pulp is now drawn from the tank in sheets, it being just thick enough, there being specially arranged rollers and adjustments at the bottom of the tank for effecting this. A series of pressures through press rollers reduces the sheet to the right thickness, and the sheet is next placed quickly upon the bed of a cutter; the wheels are now started, and in a moment the platen falls, forcing a hundred or more cutters upon the sheet, each shaping out a heel.