P FOR THE PAIR SEX

OF INTEREST THE FASHIONS

Cowns---French Flannel Party Why Do We Like Frills?---Adieu

FOR COUNTRY

rettiest of an summer gorns is its daintiness adopts and is for all occasions, and it can be have quite an elaborate air small expense. For these season Persian lawns and s are more used than the 'oki torias to give the required airy New York Advertiser.

HE REIGN OF SCENT.

is for trunks and boxes and n and some of them are sewed closets have come into ade of eau d'Espagne, which es kid. It is cut into strips or and it never loses its scent, are wrapped in yards of flanin extract of perfume, and t is refreshing and pleasant to rer. Altogether the reign of ome upon us with considerhat always in delicate 00.-St. Louis Star-Sayings.

SECT TO BARE FEET.

using difficulty has arisen re statue of Flora Macdonald. being prepared to grace the capital of Scotland. In the sign the sculptor has repre val Highland maid with The armour propre of her has been ruffled at the idea in of gentle blood being all time as a "barefit" Highof Glawgow has actually Town Council o have the design altered. accisco Chronicle,

DO WE LIKE FRILLS?

be a most difficult matter to waat object women choose ses. Some wiseacres say se to excite the envy of the tate; others say to attract the of men. Harriet Prescott "Women are actuated r perceptions of the beautithis generous sentiment fills of the large majority of. There are a few whose minds arped they can enjoy nothing the hearts of others. But, 4 whole, it is undoubtedly omen dress themselves for ive of the beautiful, by have a keen sense of the ..bgs,

RUEN PARTY GOWNS. ross the water comes this on of two garden party

carden party, a tall, stately al wore a lovely gown of pal-sik. The hodice was of sil-in in folds and tiny tucks, federal with deep cream col-tainness lace: these bordered fedical vest of accordion-ble chiffon, with invest 2.3 bite chiffon, with inserted de Honiton lace. There was a the drawn down slightly be of pale Chartreuse a ribbon shot with gold, and Smilar ribbon over the The hat was of crumpled g brim sewn with white es, and high green ostrich one side.

tractive also was a dress, a tall young countess in a e shade of apple-green silk. led by cream colored lace, ad back and caught under a the girdle of green silk at diamond buckle at one We of rough black chip was mel with black tulle, and te of black and pale ch feathers at one side.

OMEN PIRATES.

imazons enumerated have women; we now come tem not—namely, Mary beaning, who took to asson at the close of atury. Mary Read, ≯D: oving mind, entered n years of age, on ar. There she served on quitting it, successwith regiments of foot lactions behaving her. ill actions behaving mea-pleuous bravery. After Rywick she shipped her of a vessel bound for the

which was taken by pingle Mary, instead of plank, elected to become often declared that the what she ar-tho person among them bute or ready to under that was barardens pirate named Bonny, ble widow, Anne, into

partnership, and on one occasion the were the only "men", except one w tory does not relate what eventually tory uses not relate what eventually became of them, but there is every reason to suppose that they escaped the yardarm, and on retiring from the quarterdeck lived comfortably on their ill-gotten gains.—London Globe.

FRENCH FLANNEL DRESSES. For the negligee gov

thankful for the French flamels— those soft, bright stuffs that come in all prices, ranging from cheap to dear. Clever women are making a study of this material and its summer possibil-

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, and as the surface of the flannel is satiny, the resemblance is not far fetched. The skirt is lined with the same material, though if a slightly heavier grade of flannel had been employed no lining would have been necessary, not even a stiffening. One of the French flannel dresses has tiffening.

The waist is a very dark shade of The waist is a very dark shade of extremely fine pink figured. It has full sleeres 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. It can be left of hot day, and a small ruff of lace basted in.

lace basted in.

Around the neck is a handkerchief of white lawn, edged with muslin embroidery. The ends are very long, tying in a knot and leaving a fichu, whose ends hang nearly to the floor. They are edged with white embroidery, which, by the way, is delicated. ery, which, by the way, is delicate hand work. The sleeves are finished around the hand with a deep ruffle of soft pink ribbon like the neck.—Atlanta Journal ta Journal.

ADIEU TO THE DAIRY MAID.

An English engineer, who has just eturned from a visit to the annual exhibition or show of the Royal Agricul-tural Society, held this year in Leices-ter, writes that the poetry of the dairy is fast disappearing. In the future all the processes will be conducted by automatic machines, presided over by a professor, sitting in a bacteriological laboratory. The cows will be milked by machinery, and then the mammary fluid will run through pipes into sterilized vats for distribu-tion to our homes, or into separaters, which will. in a few minutes, convert which will, in a few minutes, convert it into butter and skimmed milk. The dairy-maid will disappear, or will be converted into a young lady whose talk will be as full of scientific terms as that of a hospital nurse Our de-scendants will be aghast at our temer-ity in drinking milk straight from the cow and will wonder what kind of dicow, and will wonder what kind of di-gestion we had to dispose of the mil-lions of bacteria which seem to make thous of bacteria which seem to make the farmyard their special haunt. Mechanical appliances were exhibited at the show for nearly every brand of dairy work. The sterilization of milk was made a prominent feature, and one of the exhibits illustrated a method of sterilizing milk in bottles or cans. The bottles have rubber-seated stoppers, and are filled with milk which has been strained and filtered. They are then put into steam-heated ovens and the milk raised to tempera-tures ranging from 100 degrees to 212 egrees; a temperature of 160 degrees maintained for an hour is said to be sufficient to kill all dangerous germs, but if the milk is intended to be kept for some time, it is necessary to allow it to cool and then heat it a sec-ond time. When the steam is turned off in the oven, the stoppers seat themselves tightly on account of the con densation of the vapor in the necks of the bottles.

Among the butter making machines was one which consists of a centrifu-gal separator delivering its cream to an inclined rotating surface, over which it moves slowly, being there sub-ject to a continuation of the separat-ing action. According to the inventor, the globules of fat here become dis the globules of fat here become dis-entangled from the watery particles with which they are associated and coalesce into butter granules, just as small globules of mercury will collect into larger ones. The apparatus is, in fact, a double separator; first the milk divides into cream and skim milk, and the cream separates into butter and skim milk. The size of the granules of butter can be regulated by the speed at which the milk is run into the ap-paratus. In a trial made at the show, eighteen gallons of milk produced five pounds and three ounces of butter, the process being conducted at the low tem repheit.-Boston Transcript.

FASHION NOTES

Handkerchiefs made to match the shirtwaists are the latest feminine fancy

The crown of this year's sailor hat is considerably higher than that of last year's. and narrower

Tulle end chiffon, with a satin edge, are sold by the hundred yards for neck ruches and frillings on capes, parasols and gowne.

The link belts in enamel are much work by those who possess pretty gold or silver trifles that can be hung from them by chains.

養

Whatever attempts may be made to epiace them, plain okirts still held eplace the fileir own to the exclusion of any sort of trimmedones.

Old-fashioned silk brocade is used

or waistcoats, revers and cuffs, and white moire silk appears in this guise on white alpaca gowns.

Large leghern hats still retain their old and popular favor. When artisti-cally trimmed, nothing is so airy or

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

Tulle veils in every shade and color are once more fashion. White ones are in large demand, but are becom ing to very young faces only should be avoided by all others. only, and

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 pail-lette embroidery for more dressy oc-

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

More and more garish becomes the More and more garisn occumes the foral sprays in pearls, garnets and ornamentation on foreign gowns.d. Gold net is to be bad, worked with dispendent white characters and muslin even is incrusted 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 hand-kerchiefs or hemstitchel handkerkerchiefs or hemstitchel handker chiefs 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 Nor-folk jacket and skirt, finished on the lois 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 the control of t weather golf costumes.

The newest sort of yoke is made of a lose set, white cord, braided in an important pattern wide enough to cover the top of the bodice entirely to the is either of this fashion else quite narrow, merely a band across the upper portion of the neck at-tached 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 work to the minutest white embloid-ery. Occasionally they are made of grass lawn, worked all over with pompadour flowers of jewels, broidered glaces are emp employed for

There seems to be a growing love for flowers in London, and a new ap-preciation of their value for decora-tions. At a recent ball given the stairwas made beautiful with Loui XVI. wreaths of azaleas, orchids and roses, and ribbon bows, all in shades roses, and ribbon bows, all in spades 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.

Linen pockets and cases for night dresses and other toilet uses are easily decorated by using white Honiton and other lace braids and put on in a design of lovers' knots, festoons, and me sign of lovers' knots, festoons, and medallions. Blue linen looks best decorated in this way, as on white the pattern does not show to advantage.

Table spreads of shadow silks made for small drawing room tables have full double frills of silk muslin for a

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 pun-ishment 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 mu-tiny 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 re-leased from the grip of the Russian, Lewis grabbed a belaying pin and rushed at the sallor, who made a mo-tion as if to draw a kuife. Bang came the belaying pin over Jakileta's head. 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 interefere. Jakileta was disarmed, but, as the vessel was short-handed, he was com pelled to keep at work. Mrs. Wharton, the wife of the captain, John Wharton, pelled to keep at work. 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 Grand Jury was in session, the case was quickly disposeed of. The prisoner's stroy was corroborated; the plea that he soled in solf defeace was as

New York Tribune

BILLING THE BUFFALO.

UNPRECEDENTED SLAUGHTER OF THIS AMERICAN ANIMAL.

Upward, of 6,000,000 in an Incredibly Short Space of Time. Not Over deer left alive in the United 1,000 Now Running Wild in North a wild state fifty years from

Avilliam T. Hornaday, the Superinrendent of the National Zoological Park, at Washington, a student and hunter of the buffalo in the old days, has interested himself in the question nas interested aimself 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 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. Such a wanton destruction of a valuable beast, purely and distinctively American in its character, is unprecedented in the history of the world

The familiarity of the American 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 destricted 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 skel-

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 shaled such innumerable nosts 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 the number of leaves in the Torest 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 aline to the species of the species up to 1870. ways 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. Hornaimgat seem incredible, but Mr. Hornaday says that it is fully warranted by the literature of both branches of the subject. Mr. John Filson, 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 popu-lous city." In 1770, where Nashville stands, were immeuse numbers of buffaloes and other wild game. The country was black with them. Daniel Boone found vast herds of buffaloes Boone found vast here of Duhaloes grazing in the valleys of East Tennessee, between the spurs of the Cumberland Mountains. Between the Rocky Mountains and the States lying along the Mississipppi River and the west from Minnesota to Louisiana, the country was one vast buffalo range, inhabited by millions of buffa-

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 ob-servation, 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, extend-ed 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 Cal. Dodge's estimate, from fifteen Cal. Dodge's estimate, from fixeen to twenty to the acre. By the lesser number, fifteen, it is found that the humber actually seen on that day by Col. Dodge was in the neighborhood of 480. 000. If the advancing herd had been points fifty miles in length, as it was known to have been in some places, by twenty-five miles in width, and still veraging fifteen head to the acre would have contained the enormous number of 12,000,000 head, but, judging from the principles which government periodical migrations, the movin mass probably advanced in the shape of a wedge, which would leave about of a wedge, which would leave about 4,000,000 as a fair estimate of the actual number of buildloss in the great southern herd. It is no wonder, then foresthat the men of the West of these there days, both white and red, thought it would be impossible to exterminate such a might mattings. The Indians Mered that the buffat some tribes be

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 de tail by living testimony, who will direct to say that there will be an elk, a moose, caribou, mountain goat, moun tain sheep, antelope, or black-tail deer left alive in the United States in

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 hear storned. could probably have been stopped.
At that time, 500,000 head of bulls, At that time, 500,000 head of bulls, young and old, could have been killed every year for a score of years without appreciably diministing 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. horns, and hoofs, 25 cents; total, \$5. And the amount annually added to the wealth of the United States would have 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 wideled a county deably a weakly say with the county 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 he no game to protect. Even despite be no game to protect. Even despite the enormous waste of raw material that has been shown in the utilization the buffalo product, the total value of all material derived from this source, if it could only be reckoned up, would certainly amount to many millous 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 aero-nauts of the day have abandoned the search for light materials and buoyant gases in attempts on aerial naviga-tion. The filmsiness 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 sall to such gratifying distances with comparatively small muscular effort, and the laws which account for scarine biggs like the base of the count for scarine biggs like the base of the means of the laws which account for scarine biggs like the base of the means of the laws which account for scarine biggs like the base of such means of the laws of count 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 aero-plane's motion is similar to the gliding of a rapid skater over thin ice 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 th tensive area of the planes, shaped something like the wings of a hawk, and sheir angle to the currents of air, to achieve buoyancy. The oyster-shell analogy affords luminous explanation to every man who remembers the ecstacy of seeing the white disc soar away and up tong 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 as the more scientific skim 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 second mixed with the substances for imparting to heel-stock the necessary requirements, such as alcohol, litharge, degras and fish-glue, a thorough mixing of these with the pulp being foled by soaking the sameadayer 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 thick sheets and han dled, shellac and borax accomplishing this, the pulp then having the censis-tency of cement. At this point slack ened lime is put in, and, as this hardens when dry, the pulp must be rolled into and cut into heels before the ling takes place. The pulp is 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 fails, force toos here! from the continually, ling a nundred or more cutters and that the copy the laceliandstible; sheet, each shaping out a neel