

THOUGHTS.

The day is done, and I for one,
Would at its close review,
What in the light have done 'twas right,
And what have failed to do.

NELLIE'S NEIGHBOR.

"At last," said Nellie Parsons, as she
folded the letter she had been reading,
and slipped it back into its envelope—
"at last I am an heiress! Who would
have thought it possible? I am sure
that no one would imagine me to be
such a lucky individual—would they,
girls?"

he walked away, disdainful to notice
the stranger further, and quite forget-
ting the flowers.
"Annite Nell," he said, on entering
the room where Nellie was preparing
their room meal, "there is a horrid man
lives in my house; and when I asked
where his little boys were, 'cause he's
too big to fight, an' I thought maybe
he had a littler boy'n me, he said there
wasn't any little boys, 'cause he was a
bachelor!"

"He need not have presented them
simply because the dear child tried to
take what he honestly thought belonged
to him," she thought, with a warmer
glow on her cheeks. "However, since
he has sent them, I will manage to re-
turn the favor, and then we will be
even."

"Won't you come in and have an-
other?" she asked, shyly, with a merry
light in her blue eyes.
He did not wait for a second bidding,
but accepted the invitation as one.
As for Willie, Mr. Leroy soon won
his heart by informing him that his
pockets were perfect mines of wealth to
gold little boys with blue eyes and
golden hair.

Of late years much attention has been
paid to the growth of tea and coffee in
India. The soil and climate in many
parts have been found very favorable
for their production. During years of
denial in the hill provinces of Kumaon
we had tea plantations all around us.
The government led the way in this en-
terprise. Chinamen, trained in their
own country to grow and manufacture
tea, were brought to the province, and
under their management tea of excel-
lent quality was produced. The govern-
ment gradually retired and left the
field open to private enterprise. Many
plantations are now in the province, a
few belonging to individuals, but the
greater number to companies, origina-
ted and sustained by European capital.

"You really do not seem to know,"
said Mrs. Moore to her husband, "how
ugly that little one is. Is she not Wil-
liam?"
And Mr. Moore gravely answered his
wife:
"By my dear, you have already said
it 100 times, and were you to say it 100
times more Rose would not become less
ugly for your saying so."

Lieutenant Purcell, who went with
Lieutenant Storey to Alaska to explore
the great Putnam river, returned to
San Francisco recently on the whaling
tender, Thomas Pope. Purcell reports
that before proceeding up the river the
party visited the newly-found Bogoslov
volcano. They noticed little changes in
it, except less smoke, and saw signs of
forming to the westward of it. July 8
Storey reached Hatham Inlet, into which
the Putnam river empties. He intended
to ascend the river as far as his barge
launch would carry him, then go into
winter quarters. The expedition would
then divide up into sledging parties for
the purpose of exploring Northern Alas-
ka. As soon as navigation reopened he
intended to come down Putnam river
and explore Natak river, which empties
into the inlet north of Putnam river.
Lieutenant Purcell reports the party all
well at the time he left. The expedi-
tion intended returning next fall.

monizing with the sweet tones of the
instrument, and felt an indescribable
sensation thrill through his frame.
The music ceased, but the sweet voice
vibrated on Melton's ear, and there was
a charm in the wily and original trifle
to which he listened that transfixed him
where he stood.
"How beautiful must that young girl
be," thought Melton. "Happy the man
on whom may fall her choice," and he
involuntarily sighed.
Suddenly lights are brought in. The
young woman was the ugly Rosanna.
Lord Melton was stupefied—he closed
his eyes; but the charm of that voice
haunted his memory. He gazed on her
a second time, and he found her less
ugly. The beauties of her mind seemed
transferred to her person, and her gray
eyes, small as they were, expressed won-
derfully her internal sensations.
Lord Melton wedded Rosanna, and
became the happiest of men in the pos-
session of the kindest and most loving
of women.

Sir Peter Lumsden, who was recently
disappointed in not meeting the Russian
Commission on the Afghan boundary,
has turned his recent travels to good
account. He recently read a paper be-
fore the Royal Geographical Society,
London, in which he described the
Marghab Valley and its people. He
also quoted from Captain Yale a very
interesting account of the salt lake of
Yan-Ollap. The valley of the lake is
said to be some six miles square, sur-
rounded by high hills so difficult of
ascend that there is but a single road by
which baggage animals can reach it.
The bed of the lake is one mass of solid
salt, perfectly level, covered by an inch
or two of water. To ride over it was
like riding over ice or cement. After
scraping away a surface sediment, pure
white salt is found, whose bottom no
one has ever reached. There is another
lake close by which is much larger, in
which the salt is not so pure.

THE FASHIONS.

—In relation to new dresses a fresh
design in jackets for the autumn shows
straight revers buttoned back on the
garment from the throat to the edge of
the loose-hanging fronts, a high, straight
collar, and sleeves of rather more ample
size at the wrist.
—The first choice for street costumes
of the highest grade this season and the
coming winter will be a woolen fabric.
The richer stuffs, silk velvet, plush,
etc., occupy a secondary position, save
for full dress and in-door occasions.
—A handsome toilet has the skirt of
cream-colored pongee edged with che-
nille. The bodice is of cream and olive-
green striped faille also edged with che-
nille. The hat to be worn with this is
of olive-green straw, lined with cream
satin and trimmed with grasses and
oats. The parasol is of olive-green crepe
lined with cream lace.
—Fragrant jackets are made sleeveless,
with a small epaulet, under which are
worn sleeves to match the skirt. These
sleeves attached to an underbodice, and
if the jacket be open, a vest of the dress
material forms the front of the bodice.
If the bodice of the dress worn be in-
tact, the jacket is slipped on without its
accompanying underbodice.
—A new feature in the models for
autumn tailor-made costumes is the
long draperies which the English tailors
are abandoning on the skirt. Flounces
are used there they are shallow instead
of being folded nearly double, as were
the heavy skirts formerly worn. The
plain skirt will meet with great favor
on account of its light weight.
—"The 'dalmatique Theodora' is a
Parisian novelty for full dress. It is a
revival of the Greek chiton, so dear to
the hearts of the classic beauties ten
years ago. As its name implies, it re-
sembles the dalmatica. It is made of
transparent materials of lace, and is
worn over silk princess robes. It
fastens on the shoulder, is gathered at
the neck, and falls in folds to the edge
of the skirt. It is confined to the waist
by a girde.
—Some of the fancy Indian cash-
mires—both real and of French manu-
facture—are very coarse in texture, and
are striped with lines of boucle, tra-
versed by single lines of one or many
colors, or striped with white bands of
two colors woven together, when they
resemble the Limousine cloth both in
color and texture. Others are fine and
woven in two colors, one of them form-
ing a spot or other small pattern.
—Some of the materials for autumn
and winter wear show the roughest ef-
fects. Many of the goods are so shabby
that it is doubtful whether they will
prove acceptable to persons of quiet
taste. The preference for tailor-made
dresses is an indication that soft woolen
fabrics will gain the ascendancy. In
Paris there is a decided tendency in
favor of smooth-faced materials, and
the English models show a preponder-
ance of soft-finish and diagonal cloth.
—Some of the elegant fancy woolen
fabrics brought out recently are as ex-
pensive as silk or satin goods of fine
quality, and are far more popular for
street wear than either of these materi-
als, if we except perhaps the dark dur-
able saratans. The new vigornes, for
instance, are shown with exceedingly rich
broche figures, small, but magnificently
colored, over plain, rich, darkly dyed
grounds. The broche designs, although
showing a mingling of Persian colors,
are always in perfect harmony with the
prevailing shade of the goods they de-
corate, reminding one of the autumn
foliage, a trifle subdued from its first
vivid brilliancy of coloring, against the
background of a dull, dark September
sky. These rich figures are not woven
in clusters, but detached and sprinkled
at quite wide intervals over the soft,
handsomely finished fabrics.
—Mantels and visites are shorter
than ever; they have backs which are
very little longer than the waist. Some
of these have large jet epaulets which
fall over peculiarly cut sleeves lined
colored silk. They are trimmed with
lace plaitings, draped back and front in
fichu style, and have long, square ends
with drooping jet ornaments. Jerseys
retain their hold on favor. They are
trimmed in many showy ways, and,
when of silk, are very costly. Among
the most elegant jerseys one may be
mentioned of light-colored silk with a
fichu plastron of garnet velvet, cuffs to
match and passementerie epaulets.
Small shawls, mantillas, scarfs and
hoods of lace, lined with silk, of fine
woolen goods, or of surah, tulle or em-
broided silk, is the latest style. The
mantillas and scarfs are arranged in
various ways. They are of the usual
fabrics.
—A Parisian costume for country
use is of woolen gauze lace over silk.
The false skirt has a deep plaited
flounce. The gupure tunic forms a
kind of round skirt raised near the left
hip under a worsted cording. The
waist is a kind of cloth, curass. It
forms a deep point back and front.
Over the point in the back are ribbon
loops and long ends. Around the basque
is a fancy woolen galloon. The same
trimming starts from the neck and
is taken down the front of the
waist in the shape of a "veste Figure."
The straight collar and tightening
sleeves have the same galloon. Another
simple model is of veiling and change-
able silk. The silk skirt has a narrow
plaited flounce of veiling. In front of
the skirt is a plaiting of veiling. Down
either side of the skirt is a breadth of
goods pointed as to the lower part.
These breadths are joined in the back
to a puffing. The waist is of veiling,
trimmed down the front with a puffing
of the same goods, fastened on the waist
by bands of velvet. The tailor-shaped
back forms a round basque, which is
covered by the plaiting of the puffing.
The straight collar is of velvet. The
tight-fitting sleeves have velvet cuffs.
The hat for wear with this dress is
of satin straw, with a high crown and a
large etamine scarf tied in a bow in
front.
Tux elasticity of cane hair bottoms
can be restored by washing the cane
with soap and water until it is well
soaked, and then drying thoroughly in
the air, after which they will become
as tight and firm as new, if none of the
canes are broken.