

An odd model for a foulard gown is of ice-blue, ringed with white and black. The collar, cuffs and flounce have rows of black bebe ribbon velvet, have rows of black bebe ribbon velvet, joined by diamonds of yellow lace, and the vest and sleevelets are of lace to match, the front held in with two crossed braces of black velver ribbon. To be worn with this costume is a jaunty little hat of blue straw, trimmed with tea roses and black velvet.

Six shirt waists should meet the equirements of most careful girls. To have a sufficient stock of blouses to be able to ring the changes in rou-tine lengthens the life of each one considerably. Therefore, two of ging-ham, two of plain silk for atternoon wear and one or two of smarter na-ture for parties would not be too many, while, needless to say, the more the better. And when these are manthe better. And when these are man-ufactured at home, their cost is real-ly so very slight that one is justified in the extravagance.

inty Veilings fer Summer

Dainty Veilings fer Summer Wear.
Veilings of every shade and variety, often of the faintest blue or gray, but by preference of white, are far and away the daintiest things for dressy summer wear this year. The simplest way to make them very smart is to put them over a Pompadour silk overskirt. The fabrics are so thin and sheer that the flowers just show through with a suggestiveness of color and shimmer that is irresistible. If your dressmaker is equal to it have one summer gown made with a princesse slip of Pompadour silk All its elegance than will come from lines, and a few dainty shirrings or ruffles, these last tucked, at the bottom of the skirt, and some similar trimming on the bodice.—The Ladies' Home Journal.

Train the Boys Early.

The boy at five or ten years of age is marvelously impressionable—far more so than he ever will be again. Mothers get their strongest hold on more so than he ever will be again. Mothers get their strongest hold on the boys at this period, but fathers are apt to 'wait until the boys become older." But then puberty influences the young mind, previously stored with a great variety of impressions or experiences, the early formative period is practically concluded, and while it is yet possible to moid the character, the nascent stage of development is past, never to return. Science and experience agree in proving that this mascent period of childhood is most important. The greatest church organization the world has ever seen is based on a realization of this fact. Education is being modified according to this principle. Parents and especially fathers, need to recognize it.—Good Housekeeping.

Most Extravagant Woman in History. The Empress Josephine was allowed at the beginning of her reign \$72,000 a year for her toilet, and later this was increased to \$90,000. But there was never a year during the time that she did not far overreach her allowance and oblige the Emperor to come to belief.

According to the estimate Mason has made, Josephine spent on an average of \$220,000 yearly on her toilet during her reign. It is only by going over her wardrobe article by article and noting the cost and number of each piece that one can realize how a woman could spend this amount. Take the simple item of her hose—which were almost always white silk, often richly embroidered or in open work. She kept 150 or more pairs on hand, and they cost from \$4\$ to \$8\$ a pair.

She employed two hairlressers—one for every day, at \$1200 a year; the other for great occasions, at \$2000 a year; and she paid them each from \$1000 to \$2000 a year for furnishings. It was the same for all the smaller items of her toilet.—Cincinnati Enguirer. According to the estimate Mason

nati Enquirer.

English Working Girls' Clubs.

At the exhibition held by the English working girls' clubs in the People's Palace, in London, recently, great interest was shown in the departments of needlawork and cookery. In the former branch the girls have found a new incentive to ambition in their desire to make extra clothing for themselves to take away on their summer outings. This is a marked step in advance of their custom of a few years ago, when a pocket handkerchief containing their entire outfit. They are now actually saving money with which to buy small trunks.

In cookery, a prize was offered for the best Sunday dinner for a man, wife and four children, at a cost of not more than 50 cents. It was found necssary to divide the honors between one young woman who supplied a meal of meat ple, mashed potatoes and rice, with stewed rhubarb, and another providing pea soup, with fried bread and dry mint, stewed beef and carrots, cabbages, potatoes and a plain pudding.

which pears so, with the bread and yry mint, stewed beef and carrots, cabbages, potatoes and a plain pudding. Twenty-two clubs were represented at the exhibition, comprising in all some 2000 members from the poorest classes of London.

Buck'es and Button

Buttons and buckles—what an in-cessant chorus these adjuncts make! On behalf of the former a good deal of applique work is employed, this tak-ing the form of a delicate tracery in gilt, silver or aluminum on ground-works of smoked pearl, mother of

pearl and imitation colored stones of every sort, kind and description. Amethysts are wonderfully imitated and have become a great vogue. Ame-thysts and topazes have alike been out of favor and fashion for their allotted span, and the time is just ripe for their

Before the shrine of the turquoise Before the sample of the turquoise all continue to how in adoring worship, but this pretty blue stone has become a trifle too familiar to the sight to be altogether pleasant.

Many are doing their best to take coral seriously. Coral buttons, appliqued with dull silver are especially decorative. Brobulingangian buttons

covar seriously. Corac termins, appearance with dull silver are especially decorative. Brobdingangian buttons are not nearly so much in vogue as they were. Of course, they are to be found here and there when some particular period of style commands their presence. But decidedly of more pronunced popularity is the small button arranged in detached groups—two, three and four, as the fancy dictates. As to buckles, their story is a long and bewildering one. Scarcely in millinery can a buckle go wrong, and in this department do they seem to grow longer and longer and narrower and narrower every day. And it is buckles that create a decorative item in one's chie visiting toilet. item in one's chic visiting toilet.

Art Colors in New Linen

The new lines in art colorings are delightfully cool and very smart for summer wear, and are usually made without lining, being of a sufficiently firm texture to set well without further support. Nine to ten yards of linen will make a full gown and allow a deep hem to the skirt, but even less may be allowed for a bolero and skirt, and this is a very popular fashion for duck and linen.

Frills, flounces and anything of the full or fussy type must be avoided for linen, but flat bands of Russian galon or coarse lace of point d'Arabe type are most effective, and grouped lines of machine stitching and large pearl buttons are invariably an attractive combination. Some of the new galons or coarse lace are filled in with shaded or chintz colorings, and these are charming on red, blue and biscuit linen.

Very little of this trimming is required, and it must be laid quite flat and not put on full, as lace usually is. Foulard gowns are always in evidence at this time of year, and many of the new foulards are wonderfully pretty, both in color and design, especially those who exhibit a light, graceful pattern in some delicate that on a white ground, mauve and pale green being among the most effective, like all other light fabrics, foulards require to be very daintily made, the skirts trimmed with frills or flounces, tucks and insertion, and the bodices prettily trimmed. A nice design represents a dress of mauve and white foulard, the trained skirt bordered with three rather wide tucks, a newer style than the little frills or shaped flounces, of which one so soon tres. Above are two bands of ivory Irish lace insertion, through which the mauve lining of the skirt is seen wita good effect. The bodice is quite simply made, with tucked chemisette of white lawn with openwork insertion, through which the rained skirt bordered with fining of the skirt is seen wita good effect. The bodice is quite simply made, with tucked chemisette of white lawn with openwork insertion, through which he remaive lining of the skirt is seen wita good



The latest models in shirtwaists fasten down the back with pearl, gilt or silver buttons.

The linen batiste collar with lace applications is much favored by Parisian dress designers.

Heavy ivory white and ecru lace comes in sailor collar and cuff sets as accompaniments to shirtwaists.

White slik roses with black velvet leaves make an effective trimming for a white straw hat faced with black. Parasols of mireir slik with inch wide fan tucks around the edge are very attractive, with carved handles of lyory. of ivory.

Stockings made entirely

Stockings made entirely of lace are among the novelties and silk mous-seline stockings, handsomely embroid-ered, are also on the season's hosiery list. Some of the newest sunshades are

decorated with cretonne applique and vailed in chiffon. Gold and silver spangles are seen on a few of the black lace parasols.

black lace parasols.

Among expensive novelties are belts of rattlesnake skin, tanned so that all the markings are preserved and the scales returned to their places. Self covered or silver gl'x buckles are used as fasteners.

Deep hyacinth blue is one of the shades that is seen in bordered voile, a new fabric. The borders are some-times of a darker or lighter shade than the plain material and occasion-

ally of a contrasting tone. While the military heel and broad toe have not lost favor, the new low cut shoes show pointed toes and high spool heels. The extension sole is still in evidence, but shoes are narrower and less mannish than last season.

SCIENTIFIC INDUSTRIA

The manufacture of carbon for use in electric lighting, and for other purposes, has grown to be a great in-dustry in the West Virginia gas belt. dustry in the West Virginia gas l The processes require great heat.

A train of steel freight cars carries twelve to twenty per cent. greater tonnage, uses less water, fourteen to sixty per cent. less coal and runs fast-er than a train of wooden freight cars of the same size.

Stokes calculates that a droplet of water a thousandth of an inch in diam eter cannot fall in still air at a much greater rate than an inch and a half per second. If it is of one-tenth that size, it will fall a hundred times slow er—not more than one inch per minute

The United States, with the consent of the Mexican Government, has established a coaling station at the extreme point of Lower California. About \$25,000 has been expended for docks and coal storage bins, and 5000 tons of coal have been shipped from Baltimore. The station is at Pichalinqui, on the west coast of the peninsula.

Larger freight cars are to be used en German railroads. Three-truck freight cars of twenty-five tons each will be tried in place of two-truck cars of fifteen tons each. An experiment was tried formerly with four-truck cars, but they were too heavy and could not be used on all roads. The wear and tear on the truck is also less with the large three-truck car.

A Viennese inventor has developed a new incandescent lamp filament which possesses extraordinary light efficiency among other good qualities. The thread is made of the powder of an infusible metal, such as thorium, under great pressure. This is then superficially oxidized. On the passage of the current the filament is said to become very compact, resembling graphite.

The gas engine has been, for years, steadily growing in efficiency and favor, and now, according to Professor Thurston, of Cornell University, is Thurston, of Cornell University, is seriously competing with the steam engine in important commercial work on a large scale. He says that recent tests show the large gas engine to be of substantially the same thermal efficiency as the best steam engine, while using a fuel considerably cheaper.

Some two years ago a resident of Boston, Mass., devised a new spinning machine, which he took with him to Bradford, the centre of the spinning industry of Great Britain. There, aided by local engineers and experts, he improved his appliance, which is now in active operation. It is capable of spinning a variety of materials, such as asbestos and peat moss, as easily and as readily as wool, and when completed it is difficult to determine the original nature of the fabric. original nature of the fabric

The Arabs and the Telephone.

We had a party of Arabs along with us, and took them all over a great newspaper office. Everything was wildly astonishing to them. They had imagined that the Koran contained all the wisdom and knowledge of the world, yet here was the telegraph, the telephone, the electrotype, the printing press. The place was a veritable enchanter's castle to them. They would never have believed in the telephone if I had not called up their hotel and got one of their own party at that end of the wire. The dervish who had come along was bold as well as plous. When he heard that his friend five miles away was talking through had come along was bold as well as plous. When he heard that his friend five miles away was talking through the instrument he made a dash at it. He was greatly excited, and yelled in a megaphone voice. He thought we were tricking him, but here was his friend talking Arabic. He rolled his cyes at me in a despairing manner, and then began a search for devils. being quite convinced that the being quite convinced that the was an invention of Satan .-The Independent.

The Scottish Regalia.

The Scottish Regalia.

It is rumored in Edinburgh that the Scottish regalia, which has been kept in the eastle for over two centuries, will be temporarily removed to Holyrood Palace when the King holds his court. The regalia, of which the chief is Bruce's crown (used at the coronation of every subsequent monarch of Scotland), were locked up in a room in the castle just after the union in 1707, and brought to light again in 1817, by order of the Prince Regent. During the civil wars some of them were kept in Dunottar Castie, in Kincardineshire, which was held by Ogilvy, of Barras, against Cromwell's troops. The wife of a minister was allowed to enter the fortress to see Ogilvy's wife, and she and her maid between them smuggled out the crown, sceptre and sword. When Dunottar surrendered and the valuables were missed Ogilvy was sent to prison in England—London News. bles were missed Ogilvy was sent to prison in England.—London News.

Locomotive and Boat.

A Swedish State railway engineer, A Swedish State railway engineer, Herr Magnell, has been commissioned by the Paraguay authorities to construct a combined locomotive steamer for the traffic between Altos and Pagua. This amphibious vessel will be nearly twice as large as the Svanen—Swan—which at one time maintained the traffic by land and sea between the Viskau and the Baltic in Central Sweden. PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Endurance is noble, lethargy the

The mantle of silence generally has few holes in it

To be honored socially is not to be een everywhere.

Argumentative victories always

Fault-finding has its root in dislike, criticism in kindness.

Those who try too hard to be smart prove they are stupid.

Fear is a murderer at heart and envy the breeder of lies.

Impulsive women dig pits,into which they finally fall headlong. uey finally fall headlong. Keeping ones woes to oneself is an excellent proof of wisdom.

Mistaking possibility for probability has wrecked many a fortune. The desire to please is normal and the desire to supplant abnormal.

Little tongues are more powerful

Silent reformation is far more potential than open confession of error.

Never bemoann your few friends; ou thereby save additional enemies. 'Tis better to have a dinner of herbs and harmony than a banquet and tears Mean men and haggling women take the eyes weary and the ears

Young knowledge is a braggart ged wisdom says very little until

Never build upon a possibility, Thereby you will be saved much dis-appointment.

Diplomacy is never so valuable as in the marital relation; it bridges differences otherwise fatal to peace.

Envy none. Every heart has some secret chamber of horrors, and those who seem most gay have often the grimmest skeleton.—Philadelphia Reco

IMITATIVE ANIMALS.

A Horse That Knew Live Wires and Ground Circuits.

"The aptitude shown by animals of "The aptitude shown by animals of the lower order in acquiring human habits is marvelous," said a student who lives in the upper part of the city, "and the story that the old fleabitten mule had learned to unlock the crib door with a snagged tooth is not, in my judgment, altogether a legend. The chances are that such things have happened. I have known of instances, where mules, would, pull have happened. I have known of in-stances where mules would pull gate pins with their teeth or shove a latch up with their tongues, in order to break into the corn field. There are but few farmers who have not had occasion to observe the same thing. But I have found that horses thing. But I have found that horses are more observant than mules. While horses are not as cunning, and not as skilled in the artifices of deception and double dealing. I may say, they are naturally more sensitive in temperament and no doubt reason with more delicacy and more

"I know of one horse, for instance, owned by one of the electricians of the city, that will not, under any circumstances, step on a steel railing or go near a swinging wire, because one of her ears was slightly brushed by a live wire several years ago while she had one of her feet on the railing of a car track. She was knocked down by the shock, but was not seriously hurt. Since that time she has been extremely careful about where she puts her feet, and keeps her gaze on the ground at all times.

But I owned a little bar mare several years ago that caused me con-

But I owned a little bay mare several years ago that caused me considerable trouble and for more than a month I was very much worrled by an unaccountable waste of water on my place. It was before I moved to New Orleans. The water rates of the town where I lived are fearful. I had a hydrant in the back yard. Every few nights the water would be turned on in some mysterious way be turned on in some mysterious way and the yard would simply be flooded the next morning. Failing to discov-er the cause of the trouble before the end of the month, when my water bill had doubled, I notified the police, be lieving that some malicious person was attempting to satisfy some grudge against me. The chief stationed two men at my place to watch the hydrant. They concealed them-selves and along about midnight they heard a squeaking sound at the hy-drant, and a few minutes the wa-ter was spluttering out at a fearful rate. They made a rush for the rate. They made a rush for the place, thinking to capture the cul-prit, but when they got there they found my little bay mare, with her head stuck down in the flow from the hydrant. She was drinking and dabbling in the water, and seemed to be having a good time generally. They having a good time generally. They resorted the matter to me and I had no more trouble about my hydrant."
--New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"What was the matter with Proud-foot that he made such a fool of him-self last night?"

unwittingly and he was standing on his dignity." "Oh, was he? I wondered what had ecome of it."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. B.'s Supposition.

Spiffins lost his teeth he can't speak distinctly nor eat p food," remarked Mr. Bloomfield.

"I suppose he has to live on gum drops and speak gum Arabic, adde-Beliefield.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telograph.

Railroad Earnings QUEER MATHEMAT ICS USED IN SCHEM INGFOR PROFITS.XX

Railroading, in its beginning; and throughout its exuberant youth, says Carl Hovey in Ainslee's Magazine, was a business which made use of nerve, a big head for planning and plotting and a constant slap-dash application, after which the returns were pretty sure. Nowadays it is all as sophisticated as a cash register. A successful year indicates that some one has taken enormous pains to study the figures, and that the result of his diliures, and that the result of his dili gence has been a pretty accurate knowledge of the class of business that sence has been a pretty accurate knowledge of the class of business that would pay. A railroad carries freight and passengers for a living. The managing head, in order to direct the business profitably, must know what it costs him to provide the service for which the public pays. Common sense and the instinct of self-preservation demand this course at once, but they are not so forward in suggesting what is to be done first. How can one come at such a knowledge? It costs so much annually to maintain the track and the terminals, so much to pay the salraies of the train crews, yardmen, clerks, officials, and a law department, too. How much, then, will it cost to carry six carloads of potatoes 150 miles out on the main line to Berryville? The problem looks like one by which cunning pedagogues advise little boys out on the main line to Berryville? The problem looks like one by which cunning pedagogues advise little boys that it is impracticable to add hens and geese together in the same sum or useless to seek to know the cost of seven-eighths pounds of butter in a catch question where you are told only the price of a pound of lard. The difference is that the railroad figures do show a glimmer of sense. But this proves to be a will-o'-the-wisp leading nowhere. Nothing can be done with them until you have slaughtered most of the items wholesale and arbitrarily have selected a few promising ones with which to do business. "Let us say the line carried in the year 1889 50,000,000 tons of freight a distance of one mile; the work has been measured, with this result, which stands on the books as 50,000,000 'ton miles.' The pay for doing the work, measured also,

averages four mills to a ton mile, so that the total revenue from the freight business for that year amounted to \$200,000. The expense is to be measured by a unit which is called the 'train mile.' In this instance it is the freight train mile. The immediate cost of running a freight train a mile can be computed readily, and it includes: Cost of fuel for the locomertive, and the wages of an engineer, a can be computed readily, and it includes: Cost of fuel for the locomotive, and the wages of an engineer, a fireman, a conductor, a couple of brakemen and a flagman. The number of cars may be anything you please so far as these expenses are concerned, for it will not affect them much. In the present case say that the average trainload was 400 tons, a large, but a sound figure. Therefore the number of train miles that had to be run to earn the \$200,000 was 125,000. Train mile cost was reckened at 75 cents. Therefore we have: Expenses, \$93,750; profit, \$106,250. Not the actual profit, to be sure, but we get on better by keeping the geese separate from the heas, and the figures have their use. Take the company's report for the following year, 1900. The same work was done, let us say, 50,000,000 ton milea. The average trainload, however, was 500 tons. No wonder the road found itself with more money to divide than it had in the year 1899. For, by increasing the trainload the number of train miles was lessened.

to divide than it had in the year 1899. For, by increasing the trainload the number of train miles was lessened, and train expenses were inevitably reduced to the tune of nearly \$19,000. The gross revenue remained, of course, the same. The figures are disgracefully rough, but they tell the truth. They shout it through a megaphone. The way to make money is to increase the trainload. A well-known technical writer in Wall Street calls this 'the touchstone of successful or economical railroading.' To save train miles is to save money drop by drop, to save it with a sure promise of drops enough in all to make an ocean.—New York Press.

It is estimated that one crow will destroy 700,000 insects every year.

The Enlarged Congress...

It Will Have 386 Members, and the Electoral College 476

Probably the people of the country do not yet fully realize that the house of representatives which they will elect next year will be allotted on a new ratio, and will be much larger than any house ever chosen before. In the house of representatives which was elected last November, and which will meet next December, there are 357 members. In the house with will be elected in 1902 there will be 386 members. The ratio for representation in the house established just after the taking of the census of 1890, was one member for every 173,901 inhabitants. The ratio established under the census of 1990, which will go into operation in the election of November, 1902, is 194,182. The next house will be 29 members larger than the present one. Of course, the electoral college will be enlarged to the same extent. The electoral vote in the canyass of 1990 was 447. The vote in the tent. The electoral vote in the can-vass of 1900 was 447. The vote in the election of 1904 will be 476 through the recent addition to membership in the house, and there is a chance that it may be still further enlarged, be-

cause the admission of Oklahoma and

cause the admission of Oklahoma and perhaps one or two other territories to statehood between now and the next presidential campaign is decidedly probable.

No state lost any members through the recent adjustment of representation in the house and in the electoral college. On the other hand, many states gained. Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Washington, West Virginia, and Wiscousin will each have to choose one member more next year than they chose last year. Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania will each gain two members. Illinois, New York and Texas will each gain three members.

REINCARNATION OF MAN.

"There are in Theosophy two central trine of perfect, inflexible justice. The word has two meanings. It means first, as defined by Col. Olcott, 'The law of the conviction almost certainly follows comprehension, says a writer in behalf of the new theory of life. Both are rooted in the profound fact of evolution (of which science has seen a part), the fact that all life expands and rises from poor and low to rich and high plateaux.

"Stronger than woe is will; that which Stronger than woe is will; that which

was Good Doth pass to Better—Best."

"The doctrine of reincarnation is that each man dwells in the flesh no once, but often. His internal, inde once, but often. His internal, inde-structible self comes again and again into earth life, each time in a different structible self comes again and again into earth life, each time in a different race, family, condition, so that he is confronted successively with every form of test and experience, assimilating into that Self the essence of each incarnation, and at last emerging with an exhaustive knowledge of humanity and a perfected character. He is not a thousand men compounded into one, but one man who has had a thousand lives. Asaworld-wide traveler learns the peculiarities of each region and people himself becoming mentally more supple and more vigorous as the result of travel; so the Ego learns humanity through having been identified for a time with each section of it, and becomes not a Chaldean, a Roman, or an american, but a man. And as the traveler dwells, now in a tent, now in a hotel, ever imagining that his surroundings are other than translent and unessential; so, too, the Ego dwells in temporary homes of hody, a craftsman. are other than transient and unessential; so, too, the Ego dwells in temporary homes of body, a craftsman, slave, a student, each being an encasement for a single life, not one be ing any real part of the Being which outlasts them all."

"The great doctrine of Karma is in itself exceedingly simple. It is the doc-

ethical causation—Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.' But it also expresses the balance sheet of merit and demerit in any individual character. Thus in the former sense, we say, 'The quality of incarnations is determined by Karma'; in the latter sense we say, 'A man's Karma is forming during each day of life.'
"The belief that every one of us receives with absolute precision his exact deserts commends itself at once to reason and to Justice."—Wilkesbarre Letters on Theosophy.

Goldbeaters at Work.

It is interesting to watch goldbeaters at work in a gold leaf factory. These men, whose skins are sallow from the stains of gold, take up ingots first of the virgin metal, pass them between steel rollers, whence they come forth like pie crust, and pass them then through closer and closer rollers, untill they are but little thicker than paper. The sheets of gold are next placed between pieces of leather that are called goldbeaters' skins, and men beat them through the skins with mallets until they are reduced to an unlets until they are reduced to an un-imaginable tenuity. It has often been proved that a skilled goldbeater turn out gold leaves so thin that it would take 282,000 of them to make the thickness of an inch; so thin that if formed in a book, 1,500 of them would only occupy the space of a single leaf of paner.

Burglars Ring Up Homes Burglars in New Rochelle, N. Y., have adopted the scheme of ringing up residence telephones to learn if any one is at home before proceeding to loot the house. Four dwellings were robbed in one night by that means last week.