

The Home Circle.

RESOLUTION

Do sit in a box at the opera. And sit in the orchestra chairs. He thought he was looking at things. She thought he was putting on airs.

He lapped and lolled and laced. He proclaimed voice and string out of time. Affected the whole to dispraise. While she thought it really sublime.

He posed in a manner majestic. Believed she was greatly impressed. She wondered if tight boots or buttons. Was what made him look so distressed.

He gracefully gazed through his organetto. And her features complacently viewed. He deemed the act complimentary. She thought it exceedingly rude.

He smiled as he levelled the glasses. Till the blushes spread up to her hair. He thought if her locks he could fane. And she if his hair she could fan.

He murmured: "I've made an impression. By Jove! What death excitement is this?" She breathed, as she sharply gazed at him. "What an insolent puppy it is!"

NARROW VELVET RIBBON.

Black velvet ribbon of the narrowest width is immensely used as a trimming. In plain bands or forming network or designs or worn in and out of heading and lace or in multitudinous loops forming large bouffants. It decorates all sorts of gowns and bodices, and the choux are used on hats.

Fancy boleros are worn with dull, out costumes as accessories. They are chiefly black or white and are trimmed in various patterns. The sleeves are long or extend nearly to the elbow or are entirely absent.

A new cravat consists of two great pompons of mousseline de sole ornamenting the front of the collar. From each of these falls a round, or rather tubular end of the same material, accented corded plaited, with interstices of shirring, which maintain it in the round form. It terminates in a frill of lace or a plaited ruffle.

A gown of pastel pink foulard, with a printed design in white, was recently seen at a watering place. At the side of the skirt is an application of white lace flowers outlined in black chenille. The bodice consists of a short bolero of white guipure, forming points in front, over a corset and plaited corsage of black liberty satin. The full chemise is of pink mousseline de sole, and a fringe scarf of black mousseline de sole outlines the décolletage and is fastened in front by two jeweled ornaments. The sleeves of elbow length are of the printed foulard with black satin cuffs. The toque of pink tulle is trimmed with pink azuleas and a black ostrich tip.

WARM SHADES FOR FALL.

After nearly three months of hard and continuous service, the summer hat shows unmistakable evidence that it has "seen better days." We are already beginning to be curious about the millinery that is to wear in the fall and to watch in shop windows and along store aisles with interested glances for any prophetic signs of hats and bonnets to come.

Compare with the summer colors autumn millinery ways show a warmer and intensified tone. Fashion takes its keynote from nature, and flowers and ribbons deepen with the crimsoning leaves and the richer-hued flowers of the declining year. Among the fashionable shades green is deemed to have quite a long run, and purple blue will be much favored. Bright scarlet and various tones of dark crimson and claret and geranium reds with a decided pink tendency are prominent. The purple craze dies hard, and the purple in blue, violet and deep wine purple like the dark leaves of a four-leaf clover are prophesied for the new millinery. The influences of the "burnt straw" fad abroad is also apparent; khaki colors, ranging from a dull yellow to a luminous rich brown, will be preferred to the earlier shades.

Black is always fashionable. At all black hat is of useful and economical purchase. It is almost universally becoming, if carefully chosen, wears well and looks well. While there is much that is uncertain about late fall and winter millinery, the popularity of velvet and of ostrich plumes is positive. Picture hats as has already been said in these columns, are expected to be extremely fashionable. They are undoubtedly attractive, but it is to be hoped that women will not adopt them indiscriminately. Such a hat should be made especially for the wearer, and every detail studied with the utmost care. The dress of feathers, the curve of a line, may make all the difference between a ravishingly becoming and a fashionably hideous picture hat. Unhappily all big black hats look alike to some women, and it is safe to say that the coming winter will see a variety of picture hats such as Sir Thomas and Sir Joshua never dreamed of, and women will put on a Gainsborough to go to market with the same blissful feeling of perfect suitability as they will do it to go down town shopping.

LACE SHAWLS AGAIN POPULAR.

The lace shawls of our grandmothers have been enjoying a renewed measure of favor during the past year. Last winter many, especially the white ones, were taken from the folds of dusty trunks and they have been safely laid for years and were utilized on ball gowns with fine effects. This summer they were used in their original character as wraps by the London women who because of the unusually late season during the spring season, adopted the idea of winding the filmy wraps about them when they went to their carriages. The lace shawls of a generation later are now highly prized by their fortunate possessors for they have suddenly come into use again, and, belted in, or hanging straight in their quaint, old-fashioned lines, will be seen as a part of many fashionable indoor frocks. Flowers and stripes of lace will be cut in the form of imitation of the picturesque half-homes.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Washing dark umbrellas, mottled cottons, satens, or any similar material in starch will give them the appearance of newness. It is a method not generally known, but it is worth the trouble with garments which one desires to look particularly well. For the first washing in which the garment is washed there should be two and one-half quarts of starch to eight quarts of water, and the second one pint of starch to eight quarts of water, and rinsing should be done in cold water. The color will be merely washed. Hang wrong side out to dry, sprinkle, and

iron on the wrong side. If it is somewhat soiled, a large proportion of starch should be used. For the starch, use a cup of rice or of corn starch, a pint of cold water, stirring carefully, pour on this three parts of boiling water and rub for five minutes. Next add three quarts of cold water and strain through a muslin cloth. For floor starch make in the same way, using a cup of flour. Starch should never be rubbed on red cord goods, and they should be washed in tepid water in strong soda. They should be rinsed in two waters containing a good solution of salt to prevent the colors from running. A cupful of vinegar in the last rinsing water or of blue garments which have faded will help to restore the color. They should be dried quickly in the shade after having been starched in starch which has been allowed to cool. It should be thin and carefully strained. This is to prevent large patches of starch from appearing on the garments. They should not be allowed to stand long after sprinkling before ironing. This is for garments washed in the ordinary way. If makings were properly treated they would last longer than they do in ordinary household use. The heat should be brushed carefully with a hairbrush and then wiped off with a napkin to remove any dust which has settled. When ironing is spilled on matting it should be wiped as dry as possible and the windows left open that the air may circulate and dry it entirely. If the lay is damp the moisture can be ironed out by placing a cloth over the damp spot. Grease or oil can be removed by rubbing with a wash, which is made into a thin paste with water, spread thickly over the spot, and allowed to stand for two or three days. When it is brushed off it will be found that the stain has been removed.

PINK PREDOMINANT

Pink has been a favorite color from the beginning of the season. At the summer resorts the majority of flower frocks were pink, and many of the frocks also. Pink cloaks are frequently displayed, or else they show pink trimmings. An evening wrap especially popular with young women is a wide lace or India silk shawl or scarf. Lace shawls, especially those decorated with light filmy things, in fish or applique net laces. Embroidered China crepe shawls with their knotted fringes have also been revived this summer as wraps for cool evenings.

Nothing is more attractive in hot weather than India mustrin in its finest qualities. Something wonderfully like it and much cheaper, which has been introduced this year is mercerized lace. It has the same appearance, but is stronger, and women know by experience that finer its lace decorations or its elaborate trimmings generally render it a fairly expensive investment, and the popularity of lace does not rest on its beauty, but on its utility. It is anticipated that finely sequined lace frocks will re-appear this winter, and possibly in the most attractive pale colors, as well as in black and white.

Sashes will continue to form a feature of the fashionable wardrobe of the incoming skirt. A simple skirt, with the material lying crosswise over the hips, and setting into slight gathers into the hand, will probably be one form adopted. In fact, it has already appeared in a number of places, and becoming to the average figure. The sash makes a charming finish for this. Many sashes have quaint decorative ends, often upon shaped.

FALL HATS.

These hats will be particularly stylish this fall. They are simple, neat and useful. They are: 1. A hat in beaver-colored felt with a deep band of corded ribbon, folded flatly round the crown in quite a novel fashion, and fastened with a handsome, ornate ornament in the shape of a bottle cap. The trimming is completed by a long brown quill, painted prettily with white. 2. A hat in biscuit-colored felt, trimmed with a band of dark brown cord of silk ribbon, a rosette of the same and a large quill. 3. A hat in pale gray felt with a ribbon band, trimmed with a ribbon band in a darker shade of gray, and finished with a round rosette of gray ribbon and two curled quills.

WHEN FALL COMES.

Camel's hair Venetians will rival broadcloth. Among the silks, faille, both in black and colors will find increased favor. Duchesse satin will maintain itself in the pinnacle of popularity for bridal robes. Some especially elegant antiques will be displayed under the name of maitre miroir, so called from the brilliant glossy effect given to the ground. Two-color dotted effects will be another feature. The elegant designs in flannels for the fall skirtwaist. Old English chintz patterns will be a novelty among the silks and very dainty indeed are these silk reproductions of old-time cotton goods. Old Dresden, or patterns also appear in the new silks. The newest skirt linings will be white taffeta silk. Applied fur will be a fad and late autumn and winter will develop wonderful combinations of fur, lace and embroidery. Gold lace will figure largely in winter millinery.

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THE CANDLE FISH

Along the Alaskan shores is found a remarkable fish which is said, will furnish food, light, heat, and medicine to the prospectors who have gone to the Klondike. This fish is of the smelt variety, but larger and fattier. They are caught in nets set out, and on being caught are found to be of a rich green color on the back, variegated with blue and with golden reflections on the belly. On being held up to the light they are almost transparent. On being caught these fishes are dried and stored.

When the Alaskan is snowed in and without a light he simply inserts the tail of one of these fish in a crack in the table and touches a match to its nose. It glows out a clear three-quarter inch of light. The backbone is largely formed of phosphorus, which not only causes it to ignite easily, but also accounts for the strength of the flame and the heat developed. The substance of the fish largely fat, retains the light burning. The yellow acts as an ordinary candle. The fish also is valuable as food. Still another use to which it may be put is as a substitute for cod liver oil, which, aiding the natural heat of the body, serves to protect against the severe cold.

SHAH'S PEACOCK TIFTON.

Among the boundless treasures of the Shah of Persia, perhaps the Peacock Tifton ought to be accorded pre-eminence. It is probably the most precious ornament that the mind of man has ever conceived. The frame is entirely of silver, and above it the glasses of cut glass into molten gold. It is encircled from end to end and from top to bottom with diamonds. At the back is a star of brilliant that almost makes the observer blink. The rug on which the Shah reposes is edged with amethysts, and the pillow on which he reclines his imperial head is fringed with diamonds. Soberly Burton among them, have estimated the value of the Peacock Tifton at \$5,000,000. This is probably an exaggerated estimate, but experts say that half sum would be probably near the mark.

DAINGER FROM LIGHTNING.

Danger from lightning is almost nothing provided one keeps away from high places and from under trees during thunderstorms, or has his house properly protected. Houses in the very early struck, they are so full of iron and other metal, and this is so well connected with the earth by means of the water pipes and gas pipes, that the tension above them is relieved by constant and silent exchange between the air and the earth. The house or the barn that stands alone, and without high trees around it, that especially needs protection. The principle in lightning-conductors is that they must connect with the deeper moist earth, through a good conductor of electricity. The parts of the house that are most likely to be struck. Flat tanks of copper are the best conductors. Metal points on the house tend to produce a silent and harmless discharge between air and earth.

The most common cause of failure in lightning rods are carelessness and neglect. The rods are not large enough to conduct a heavy stroke; they are not properly connected with the deeper damp soil, or they have been neglected, and become broken or imperfect. A poor or imperfect rod is worse than no rod at all. The broad, silent flashes of light between clouds are reflections of lightning so distant that the thunder cannot be heard. The thunder is the sound of the sudden coming together of the lightning violently torn apart by the heat and energy of lightning. The report of sound is echoed and reflected from distant objects, thus giving the roll of the thunder. The sound of the thunder comes much more slowly than the light of the lightning. One will count the number of seconds between the flash and the report, and divide by 5, it will give closely enough, in miles, the distance at which the flash took place. Sound travels about one-fifth of a mile a second.

SAGACIOUS DOGS.

Herr Brunner left his mountain hotel during the past winter, under the guardianship of a watchman, whose only companions were a couple of dogs—a French "griffon" and a little "spitz." A month ago the watchman was cutting the hay in the neighborhood of the hotel when he was suddenly overwhelmed by an avalanche. The two dogs were with their master and must have seen him thus buried by the fallen mass of snow. Unable to hold him for his release, his two canine friends quickly recovered themselves, and holding counsel together, rushed down the mountain, which stands at the height of eighteen hundred metres above the sea level, and made their way to Herr Brunner's house in the valley. There, by a most striking and other signs, they indicated that something extraordinary had occurred at the summit. The host, with three men and the two dogs, ascended to the Hotel du Glacier, a journey which occupied them nine hours. When they arrived at the spot where the avalanche had happened "it was as clear," indicated by the content of the two dogs as if they had said in words, "This is the place." The watchman was soon excavated from his snowy grave and quickly recovered himself. As he could give the exact time at which the avalanche had fallen, it was calculated that the two dogs had made their downward journey of eighteen kilometers in little more than an hour, and during a heavy snowfall.

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