GREAT VARIETY IN THE STYLES FOR THIS SEASON.

Women Are Cantioned that Present Coat Styles May Not Last Long-Many Spring Designs in Dresses Differ Little from Winter Fashions.

Styles of the Season.



O much is being said about coat bodices, and so many of them in their various forms are being worn, that it is almost enough to make a woman forget that anything else is per missible. Let the accompanying illustrations, then, serve as reminders of the fact that there are other fashionable

bodices besides coats. It may be as well to state here, too, that coat styles may not last long, just because they are already going the rapid pace that kills all stylishness by soon becoming common. Bodices that suggest a jacket in greater or less degree are plentiful and some of them are very handsome. The new ones are all marked by novelty, the elaborate sorts being frequently startlingly original. Then even the simple zouave jacket comes in for a new expression and is cut short and round under the arms and at the back, but instead of hanging open and



loose in front, a deep point of the velvet of which the jacket is made extends to the waist and is one with the jacket across the bust line. One edge of the jacket fastens to it near the shoulder, the other edge being permanent with it. This sort of thing can be worn with any gown, and the point down the front and the holding in place of the jacket make it more becoming than the usual loose-flying zonave.

When the jacket effect is desired as part of a dressy costume, it often becomes only the faintest suggestion. Two bodices of this sort, though as different one from the other as they well could be, are shown in these first two pictures. The first one is of cravenette, draped over a silk foundation and accompanied by a plain godet skirt. The bodice fastens invisibly underneath the overlapping right side, which is edged with a band of iridescent passementerie. Figuro fronts of the passementeric banded with velvet lend the incket effect. There are now in the stores a great many figured stuffs in a wide range of prices that will be suitable for this model. In the next model the bodice's points

are long and sharp, and the fastening for the lining is in the center, the gathered vest of sapphire-blue velvet lapping over and fastening at the side. Made in the original of gobelin-blue bengaline, the edges of the silk fronts were embroidered with vari-colored blue spangles, a narrow border running around the bottom, and the tiny revers and square collar were embroidered to match and were also edged with bead fringe. Above this were a velvet collar



HEREIN SILK AND VELVET ARE GREEN.

and one of silk edged with bead trimming and wired in shape.

Beauty unadorned hardly carries of the palm in dress matters at least, is does not do so according to the present rulings in bodices; but the dress that is simply hade except for some ornate device a bodied in it, is a sure winner | child, a good example.

FANCIES OF FASHION, of admiration if only that device of elaboration be harmonious and reasonably new. In the bodics next pictured these requirements are fully met, and the result is so daintily modest that the dress will be sure to be noticed among gowns that are far more elaborate and expensive. The materials may be chosen to suit the wearer's taste, but suppose nile green silk be taken. Then let the peasant bodice be of green velvet. It has long points in back and front and hooks on the side. The velvet extends in a point up to the collar and is richly embroidered with gold and



GREEN, IN WOOL, VELVET TRIMMED.

spangles. The full, fluffy yoke is of rose pink mousseline de soie, also the cuffs of the sleeves, but the puffs and plain stock collar are of the nile green

Many of the best makers' designs for spring outdoor wear show but little change from the fashions that have prevailed during the past winter. It may, perhaps, be more accurate to say that the changes are slight structurally, but are yet quite sufficient to stamp the gown as brand new. A street dress of this type is depicted in the fourth sketch, and was found in a green novelty stuff showing a fine stripe of darker green. The blouse walst was shirred along the shoulders both in back and in front. The fuliness at the back was laid in pleats in the waist, and the front had a boxpleat of velvet and dress goods. Buttons that were of no service than ornamentation were distributed as indicated, and so far no departure from models of the winter is apparent.

But the shirring of the sleeves at shoulder and waist gives a new effect. and the odd coffar, with the extension of its green velvet upon the front pleat is entirely novel. Belt and turned back cuffs were of the same velvet. The skirt was full and plain, and the whole made a very tasteful promenade dress Whispers of tight sleeves for sum mer are occasionally heard; but they are guesses from those that await a change, rather than prophecies from the powers that direct fashion's shifts. It is safe to say that very little stiffening will go into sleeves, but much ma-



AVENDER CLOTH AND PANSY VELVET

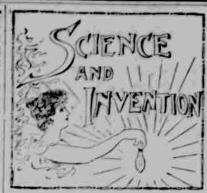
terial is still used. Sleeves that droop slimpsily over the shoulder are abun dant, and it may be that this outlining of the arm in drooping folds will in time lead to its being outlined by a tight covering. But it will certainly take considerable time to bring this about The sloping effect is often given to sleeves by the insertion over the out side of a sleeve of a wide band of contrasting material. This band extends in a strap beyond the armhole, up along the shoulders to the neck band. It is possible to add such a band after the sleeve is made, merely letting the band extend from the collar right down over the shoulder and on to the sleeve to the

In the last bodice to be pictured the sleeves are capped by epaulettes of pansy-colored velvet, and the front and back of the bodice are of the same velvet. Lavender cloth is the fabric of the remainder, bib pieces of it rising from the belt front and back upon the velvet. These bib pieces and the epan lettes are edged with cream lace insertion, and collar, belt and wrist finish are of velvet with rosette ornamen-

tation. As to cont bodice models, every day brings more of 'em. They are now appearing in cloth. One of turquoiseblue had fluted tails that came almost frock-coat distance below the hip line. Copyright, 1800.

Since the beginning of this century no fewer than fifty-two volcanic islands have risen out of the sea; nineteen disappeared, being submerged, the others remain, and ten are now inhabited.

The best thing to give to your enemy is forgiveness; to an opponent, toler-



Where Carbon Boils.

According to Prof. Sylvanus Thompson, when an electric are light hisses, the carbon, melted from one of the rods, is actually boiling in the little crater formed in the end of the rod. The superheated liquid, with blinding flashes of light, moves and jumps about very much as water does on beginning

Where Walnut Is Popular. Although walnut furniture has prac leally gone out of fashion in the United States, it is much liked in Germany. and most of the wood produced here s now shipped to that country. The best walnut is of forest growth, and the timber is in its finest condition when the tree is not less than fifty years

Red Light and Smallpox.

Dr. Finsen, of Copenhagen, says that the skin of a smallpox patient is as susceptible to the influence of daylight as a photographic plate, and must be kept from the chemical rays in the same way and almost as carefully. Other experiments have also shown that light of short wave-length, such as blue, is capable of increasing the inflammation in smallpox. To prevent suppuration of the patient's skin, Dr. Finsen recommends that the windows be covered with several layers of thick curtains, or with glass of a deep red color. Faint, candle-light may be used in the room, when needed, without harm.

A Spider Garden.

Eugene W. Oates, an English naturalist, whose collection forms the basis of a recently published book on the spiders of Burmah, devised an ingenious plan to persuade the spiders to come to him and be studied. He first ascertained what species of plants were specially frequented by spiders, and then formed, near his house, a garden filled with these plants. There were forests near the house, and Mr. Oates' garden proved so attractive that spiders of all kinds trooped to it in large numbers. He thus collected specimens representing between 300 and 400 species, of which 206 had never before been known to exist in Burmah, and 153 were new to science.

Helium in Water.

It will be remembered that after the discovery in the atmosphere, last year, of argon, a previously unknown gas, helium, another gas which had been supposed to exist only in the sun and some of the stars, was found first in a curious mineral from Norway, and later in fron meteorites, fallen from the sky. Recently belium has been discovered n the waters of certain mineral aprings both in the Black Forest and in the Pyrenees. It is believed to be derived in such cases from the rocks through which the water has percolated. Some question has been raised as to its possible influence on the curative properties of the waters containing it, but proof is wanting that it possesses such influence. Helium is the only gas that has successfully resisted every effort to liquefy it. Professor Lockyer says that while "argon is of the earth earthy, helium is distinctly celestial."

Gold from the Ocean.

On the eastern coast of Australia, north of Sydney and principally between the Clarence and Tweed rivers, gold in paying quantity is found in the sands of the beach. The people who gather it are called "beach-miners." and it is said they make a comfortable living. Occasionally, like all gold-seekers, some of them have a "streak of partly fill the excavation. After a great storm the gold on the beach is more plentiful, and the search is prosecuted with eager industry. Extraordinarily low tides also offer unusual opportunities to the beach-miners, who are then able to scoop out the black, gold-bearing sand from crevices in the rocks which are ordinarily submerged. As much as \$3,500 worth of gold for each man is sald to have been collected by one party of miners in the course of a few months

Photographed an Exploding Meteor. While testing a new camera on the night of Nov. 23, Mr. C. P. Butler of Knightsbridge, England, made, quite by accident, an extraordinarily interest ing photograph. The plate in the camera was exposed to a definite region in the sky for about ten minutes. During that time, but unknown to Mr. Butler, although noticed and recorded else where, a meteor appeared and exploded in that part of the heavens. When Mr. Butler developed his plate he found upon it a photograph of the meteor, showing clearly the trall of light it had made as it shot through the atmosphere, and the sudden outburst produced by the explosion. The photograph also shows that after the explosion a remnant of the meteor continued to move on, but at an angle to the original direction of its motion. In 1893 Mr. John E. Lewis of Ansonia, Conn., photographed the track of a meteor in a similarly unexpected manner, but in that case there was no explosion, or at least none was pictured on the plate.

Gas from Sawdust.

The town of Descronto, in Canada, where there are several large lumber mills, is partially lighted by gas made from sawdust. The sawdust is charged in retorts which are heated by a wood ance; to a friend, your heart; to your into a series of colls and thence into United States market. fire, the gas from the retorts passing

the purifiers, which are similar to those used for coal gas. Lime is the principal purifying agent employed. When it passes out of the retorts the gas possess es an odor much less disagreeable than that of ordinary lighting gas, and resembles somewhat that of smoke from a fire of green wood or leaves. The works in use are small, turning out daily 540 cubic meters of gas, for the production of which about two tons of sawdust are required. A man and boy furnish all the labor needed at the works. The gas in an ordinary burner gives an illumination of about eighteen candle power. The best quality comes from resinous woods. A quantity of 100 kegs of sawdust leaves a residue of twenty kegs of charcoal.

## RAISING A POLE.

Some Suggestions that Come Handy in

Campaign Times. Raising a long, heavy pole is a difficult and often a dangerous work, unless suitable provision is made for the operation. Two plans are shown in the illustrations, in either of which, by the aid of a dozen men, a pole from sixty to one hundred feet in length is readily placed in an upright position. The plan in Fig. 1 is intended for a pole not over eighty feet in length, and then it should be a slender one. The center of the tripod of poles is about one foot to one side of the hole in which the pole is to stand. It is evident that the distance from the ground end of the pole to where the tackle rope is attached

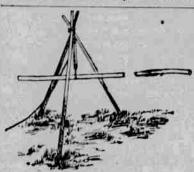
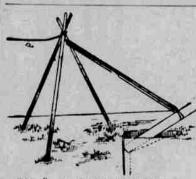


FIG. 1. RAISING A LIGHT POLE.

should be such that when the pore is pulled to the highest point it will swing clear of the ground when placed in an upright position, when it may be gradually lowered into the hole. Heavy weights may be fastened to near the bottom of the pole, allowing the tackle to be placed nearer the lower end, consequently shorter tripod poles may be used. In Fig. 2 the tripod is located eight or ten feet from the pole, which is dug in the form indicated by the dotted lines. An anchor rope, a, is secured to any tree, post, or building. located within twenty to a hundred feet, as the length of available rope may permit. The lower end of the pole is placed in the trough-shaped hole and the small end elevated to an angle of about twenty degrees, when the rope and tackle will readily elevate it. In both cases, the pulley and flag



PIG. 2. RAISING A HEAVY POLE.

rope are supposed to be in position. Guy ropes should also be placed about hal way up the pole; if they are simply wound about the pole three or four times they will hold firmly, and when the pole is secured in an upright position, are easily taken down by simply walking around the pole with one of the ropes, unwinding the same. Use none but strong ropes, and attend to all details in a most careful manner. In the plan in Fig. 2, place a strong board upright in the holes for the end of pole to press against, otherwise much earth will be loosened and, falling in, will York I saw my brother-in-law and his

By Intuition.

All writers agree that there is nothing more unnerving to the average human being than the shock of an earthquake. Individuals are sensitive to the thunder-storm or the wind-storm, but all the world is afraid of the earthquake, especially after one experience of It.

As Mr. Charles Dudley Warner says in his account of the recent Florentine earthquake, you may not be afraid at the moment, if you are new to it, but sooner or later the fear comes, and the oftener you feel the shock, the more of a quaking respect you have for it. This is as true in California, where there is scarcely preserved a tradition of a severe shock, as in countries where such a shock is almost an annual devastation.

A story told of an Indiana visitor to South America sums up the universal experience. The gentleman was at Quito. Quito is famous for its earthquakes; the houses are built to stand; and the thick walls, well-provided with niches of safety, are but a story high.

The Indianian had just presented his note of introduction to the merchant he had called to see, and was struggling with their mutual ignorance of a common language, when the earthquake shock struck them. The merchant rushed into one of the niches shouting to the stranger, "Pronto! pronto!" (Quick! quick!)

Said the Indiana man relating the story: "I didn't know no Spanish, and I didn't know what 'pronto' meant, but you bet I prontoed!"

The First Peanuts.

The first appearance of peanuts in the markets was when a consignment of ten bags was sent from Virginia to New York in 1794. Over 2,000,000 bushels are now sold annually in the



SHE LIKES POLITICS.

THILE there is a whole lot into politics, there are very few, so far, who have given much personal attention to the subject, outside of the professional agitators for the enlargement of "woman's sphere." In Kentucky, however, there is one notable exception to this rule in the person of Miss Corinne Blackburn, the youngest daughter of Senator J. C. S. Blackburn. This young lady has been with her father through some hard campalgns, notably the recent one in the Blue Grass State. She loves politics for the excitement, and is ever ready with suggestions and help. She is not a "new woman" in any sense of the word and despises that particular cult, but she is a first-class politician and has been of much assistance to the Senator.

Wherever he has gone she has gone also, and while he has been talking to the men she has been doing some valuable work in persuading the wives and sweethearts and sisters and mothers of voters that they should influence the male members of their families to cast



MISS CORRINGE BLACKBURN.

their ballots for her father. She has a wonderful memory for faces and names, and this gift, so valuable in the game of politics, she has made much use of in her campaigning with her father. She has a very large circle of acquaintances, and those who know her are her friends ever after, for she has marvelous tact and a gracious manner which begets friendliness and confidence. Miss Blackburn is well informed on all the great questions of the day, but she knows better than to tions of the day, but rather because | Venezuelan women to the charms of a manly man and a true son of old Kentucky. Miss Blackburn is a great favorite in Washington society. She has made one or two trips abroad and has made some study of European polltics and people.

A Woman's Telegram.

"It is false economy to attempt to save money by abbreviating telegrams, and I found it out to my cost," said a woman several days ago. "It happened in this way. My sister and I went to Florida by boat, several years ago, when there was an outbreak of typhoid fever in several Florida towns. My sister, Mary, was seasick all the way, and when we reached Jacksonville I telegraphed: 'Arrived, Mary III, Return next boat.' We took the trip for the sea voyage, you know, and had no intention of staying in Florida. When our boat pulled in at the pier in New whole family waiting for us. They looked solemn, and I said to Mary: 'Something's happened.' As we came down the gang-plank they rushed at us, and grabbing my sister, said: 'Why, Mary, is it safe for you to be up and dressed so soon? 'Why not?' said my sister, in surprise. 'Why, because the fever is dangerous.' Then it came out that they had supposed from my telegram that Mary had typhoid fever. 'Why didn't you say sea sick, instead if ill, in your dispatch? asked my brotherin-law. 'Because it would mean an extra word,' I answered. My brotherin law had brought a carriage from up town to earry my sister home, and when he found that she wasn't sick he told me that, just as a lesson, I might pay for the carriage. It cost me \$7, and since then I have written out my telegrams in full."-New York Sun.

New Device Is Electric Curling Tongs A modern blessing for women is the electric curling-tongs. They can be attached at a moment's notice to an electric light wire, and are heated almost instantly. They remain at a constant temperature so long as required, or until the connection is cut off. All that is necessary in the employment of this contrivance is to remove the incandescent lamp from its socket, attach the cord of the iron to the socket in place of the lamp, and turn on the current. This simple and valuable device, so useful nowadays when fashion obliges nearly every woman to use curlingtongs on her hair, costs only \$4.

Moody's Tribute to His Mother, At the funeral of his mother in East Northfield, Mass., the other day, Rev. Dwight Moody, the evangelist, moved a large congregation to tears by the touching tribute he paid to her life of self-sacrifice and devotion. He recounted the story of their early life of privation. "She made our home, poor though it was," said he, "the best place on earth to us. She taught us pins, which he presented to her.

that poverty was no disgrace. During the first years of her widowhood she wept herself to sleep night after night, of talk about women going and we never knew of it until later years.

Mr. Moody told of the trying days after the father died, leaving the fam-Hy bankrupt; how the creditors took all the property, even to the wood from the shed; how the children, himself included, had to stay in bed one morning until school time because there was no wood for a fire, but a neighbor brought a load of wood before night and the family was kept together. Turning to the face of his mother, and in the gentle voice which has turned thousands. he said, as he shook his head, "God bless you, mother; we love you still."

Women's Way,

A domestic wife is a blessing, but not if she is too domestic.

A wife is willing to be obedient, but she hates to be considered a slave. When a woman says no she wants

you to insist upon her saying yes. A man will always respect a woman if he sees that she respects herself. \* With a woman her soul should al-

ways be at least as well clad as her body. If a married woman commences as a slave she will never regain her freedom. A great many women transfer to

their baby the love they once had for their husbands. Even when a woman is in love she

never forgets to see that her hat is on straight. A woman should not be afraid to die. Why, just think! It relieves her of the

marriage tie. A woman who is a good cook can always retain the respect of her husband, if not his love.

A woman should be chary with her kisses and caresses, even to her husband. We get tired even of canvasback duck if we have it every day.

A Venezuelan Beauty.

Venezuela, the South American republic which has excited much sympathy and discussion, is celebrated among travelers for the beauty of its women. They are graceful as young deer, with velvet skin and eyes that could give brilliancy to the stars. One of the regal beauties of Caracas is Senora Mercedes Tovar de Panting. She is tall, of queenly bearing and eyes and hair of a shade of blackness that is said by returned travelers to make the raven's plumage yellow by comparison. The Senora Mercedes, like all wealthy Venezuelan women, is highly educated try to argue with men upon them. and further polished by travel. It is the When a man begins to talk to her on practice of the South American famithe silver question, for instance, she lies to send their children to Europe or says that she does not want that man | Spain for educational training, or imto vote for her father because he takes | port trained teachers in case it is dea certain stand on the financial ques- sired to keep the children at home.



MERCEDES TOVAR DE PANTING.

their minds invariably add the attractiveness of personal beauty. There are few ugly ones in the country. It may be the effect of the climate, or merely the perpetuation of the graces of their great-grandmothers of far away Andalusia. The blondes are few and are almost always of Anglo-Saxon parent-

New Woman as Elevator Girl. The new woman has invaded another field of labor. She is going to be an elevator girl. Strange that some bright women did not think of it before. It is slow, conservative Philadelphia that introduces the elevator woman to an approving public. In the Young Woman's Christian Association Building, at Arch and 18th streets, are two young women pioneers at this line of work. They like it, too, and say it is not nearly so hard or so unpleasant as standing all day in a store. The association building is eight stories high, and there is a large amount of travel up and down the elevators. The restaurant on the eighth floor is patronized not only by the permanent and transient board-

ers of the association, but also by

crowds of noonday shoppers.

Car Spotters in Petticoats. On the Philadelphia car lines many register spotters are women, and the men are constantly on the lookout for them. As soon as they are known the tip is passed along the line, and the conductors point out the women to each other, and then take especial delight in forgetting to ring up fares and then making a note of the fact, and turning it in to the division superintendent. One woman spotter used to work the pin racket. She would stick a pin in a cushion in one pocket and another pin in another cushion in an opposite pocket when the register bell rang. One conductor with a too highly developed sense of humor was discharged for

jumping off his car to buy a paper of