



**Nevel Calling Costume.**

Calling costume of nickel-gray cloth. The bodice is shirred at the top on heavy piping cords forming puffs. Over this is an odd plain yoke extending into two long points over the shoulders and fall into two long points over the front of the blouse. This is finished at the top with a sort of collar which consists of a band of embroidered green, or dark gray velvet. Three bands of passementerie finished with tassels form the cravat. The sleeves are piped and puffed at the top like the blouse, and are finished at the bottom with cuffs of the material trimmed with embroidered velvet.



The skirt is encircled with two groups of the piping and puffs, the lower one forming the heading to the deep flounce which is plaited at the top. The girdle is of the velvet, or of the material.—Chic Parisien.

**Evening or Theater Waist.**

Blouse of pale blue lousine. The plain round yoke and center plait are cut in one piece and trimmed with an odd trimming composed of little squares of blue liberty united by embroidery. The yoke is also trimmed with white guipure and bias bands of the liberty forming a sort of square neck.

Below this yoke the blouse is box plaited at the top, the plaits opening out about half-way down. The sleeve carries out the same idea; it is plain at the top and trimmed like the yoke; to this the



TAN VEILING

**TWO OF THE LATEST ARTISTIC CREATIONS.**

Fancy grenadine or net gown with bands of white broadcloth made over lousine de Paris. In the illustration the gown only is to be seen, but there is also a coat to match, while hat and

parasol are also of the same material. This is one of the newest and smartest designs of the season and decidedly original in cloth and grenadine. Embroidered and lace costume of

eggs, seasoned with salt and a dust of cayenne, and mixed with one and a half gills of sherry or Madeira; stir it all over the fire, or in the bain-marie, till it has thickened, and serve at once, garnished, if liked, with stewed button mushrooms and little fleurons of cheese pastry. This is an excellent chafing dish recipe, and is also a very nice way of cooking calves' brains, oysters, lobster, fish, etc.

**Little Girl's Frock.**

Girl's frock of poppy red voile. Both blouse and skirt are gathered. The shoulder collar and sleeve trimming are of lace, or white embroidered batiste, with straps of black velvet. The girdle is of red silk.



**A New Blouse.**

Hand-embroidered linen blouses for country and river wear are made with a high neck-band, with a turn-over Prussian collar and neat little stock and tie. Some, too, are made of fine batiste, embroidered in different colors, with insertions of hand-beadings or vellings; these are very dainty, are practical for washing purposes, and look delightfully fresh.

**For an Emergency Lunch.**

This is a tempting dish, and one that is easily prepared. Cut as many slices of bread as required, trim off the crusts, toast the slices and butter them. Prepare canned tomatoes by stewing them with a little sugar, rice, butter and seasoning, also a little finely chopped onion. Pour this mixture over the layers of toast, placed neatly on a dish.



Plenty of bread crumbs put to a treacle pudding prevents the treacle from coming out.

To prevent an oil stove smelling put three or four pieces of carbon into the oil, and there will not be the slightest smell.

If grease is split on the kitchen table, sprinkle the stain at once with coarse salt; this prevents the grease from soaking into the wood.

Scour kitchen tables and shelves with the following, and you will always have pure white boards: Half a pound of sand, half a pound of soft soap, quarter of a pound of lime, work these well together to a paste. Put this on the scrubbing brush, then wash off with plenty of clean water.

**Mock Duck.**

Cut a veal cutlet an inch thick, flatten it with a mallet and spread with a forcemeat of ham and bread crumbs, seasoned well and bound with butter. Roll the meat up over this forcemeat and tie it in shape with strong string. Lay in a roasting pan and pour over it a pint of boiling stock. Put the cover on the roaster and cook for an hour and a half, basting several times during the first hour. Transfer to a hot dish, thicken with gravy with browned flour, season well, roll up, and pour some of it over the "mock duck," passing the rest, with the meat, in a gravy boat.

**FREE RAW MATERIAL**

**AN INDEFINITE TERM NOT GENERALLY UNDERSTOOD.**

In the Seven Billion's Worth of So-called Raw Materials Annually Produced Domestic Labor and Wages are Represented to the Extent of Six Billions.

Says the Clinton, Iowa, Daily Age: "The president thinks that cutting off the tariff on trust articles would not curb the trusts and might ruin lesser manufactures. To prevent retention of that kind all that Congress would have to do would be in connection with 'cutting off the tariff on trust articles,' to also cut off the tariff on foreign raw material. With the great majority of manufacturing industries in this country free raw material would enable them to produce their wares at a reduction of at least 25 per cent, and leave a good profit for the mill and better wages for the laborer."

The editor of the Daily Age should first know what "raw material" is and what it means before he echoes the worn out fallacy that has been exploded times without number. First, we will tell him in the words of Henry C. Carey what "raw material," as he uses the term, is:

"All the products of the earth are in their finished commodity and raw material. Coal and ore are the finished commodity of the miner, but the raw material of pig iron. The latter is the finished commodity of the smelter, yet only the raw material of the puddler and of him who rolls the bar. The bar is again the raw material of sheet iron and that, in turn, becomes the raw material of the nail and spike."

It has been said only the trees in the wild forests, the ore and the coal of the unmined earth and the unghath-

creased demand for all commodities bring increased production and more business for the railroads, the merchants and personal service. If so-called free raw material did enable some of our manufacturers to produce their wares at a reduction of 25 per cent in cost, it would make 30,000,000 poor farmers and their families, and throw out of work millions of laborers now earning from \$2 to \$5 a day. Fully three persons are engaged in producing our so-called raw material to one engaged in producing the last finished product. Now shall we throw three men out of employment to benefit one, even were that one to be benefited? But the one would not be benefited, for his market would be gone. We advise our Iowa friends to look into this matter of free raw material thoroughly, instead of the superficial glance they throw at it with a conclusion based on an argument as fallacious as an empty wind bag. When it comes to competing in the foreign market it should be remembered that all materials that enter into products to be exported are 99 per cent free, a feature of our tariff law that free traders rarely consider when talking about "free raw materials" and "the markets of the world."—American Economist.

**What Canada Wants.**

To suppose that Canada is yearning for reciprocal relations with the United States in order that she may receive an increased quantity of manufactured exports from this country, is to cherish a delusion. Canada wants nothing of the sort. What she wants is to become industrially independent and self-reliant, to encourage and build up her own industries. The Hamilton Spectator negates the assumption by the Buffalo Express that the Canadian government desires to negotiate a reciprocity agreement with the United States, and says: "Canada is now importing many

**GULLIVER AND THE LILIPUTIANS.**



ered product of the sea are raw material. All else is more or less finished product, on which labor to a greater or less degree has been expended. But let us call all unfinished products which enter into the production of a finished product "raw material." In other words, let us call all fuel, all food, and the basis of textiles and finished iron and steel "raw material"—coal, and wood, lumber and logs, iron and copper, ore, wool, and cotton, and raw silk, chemicals and so on through the list. All these our Iowa contemporary would have us put on the free list.

Well, to begin with, every one of them which we do not produce at home is on the free list now. In 1902 we imported "articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry" to the value of \$28,506,597. Of this, \$259,669,666 worth, or nearly 80 per cent, came in free of duty. These articles admitted free of duty by the Dingley law number fully 500, and even more if we consider different kinds of material. It would take several newspaper columns to name and describe them. The per cent of all free imports in 1902 was fifty-three, or more than half of our entire importations.

Our importations of so-called "raw material" in 1902, 80 per cent of which came in free, amounted to \$328,000,000, while the average under the Wilson-Gorman law was less than \$200,000,000.

Moreover, it may be stated that the importations of manufacturers' material during the present fiscal year of 1903 will exceed \$500,000,000 in value.

Now let us consider the protected "raw material." The census gives the value of our manufacturers in 1900 as \$13,041,287,498, and the cost of materials used as \$7,348,144,755. Suppose we had imported the whole of that \$7,350,000,000 worth of material. What would such an annual importation mean? Simply a loss of wages and income amounting to fully \$6,000,000,000 a year. And when the farmer has no market for his wool, or the miner for his ore and coal, or the lumberman for his lumber or the millions of workmen for their product, how are they going to be able to buy the products of others? That condition of things was just what brought the disasters of 1894, '95, '96 and '97, till the Dingley law came to the rescue and brought the opportunity to do our own work. That is all there is to this question of protection to the finished article or the so-called raw material. It enables us to do our own work, and with the resulting wages and incomes both in the factory and on the farm we enlarge the consumption; and the in-

more millions of dollars' worth of American-made goods than the people of this country want to see. And it is a reduction of that importation, not an increase, that the people of Canada want."

The preferential of 33 1-3 per cent, in favor of imports of British origin may be removed before long, but it will not be removed because Canada wants to trade more extensively with the United States. It will be because Canada wants to do more of her own work and to decrease her imports in competing products.

**Free Hides, Free Wool, Free Everything.**

Free hides would be followed by free wool. Free wool would be followed by free manufactured goods made of wool. Thus the whole system of protection would fall.

The people of the United States have reached that point where they must either stand by protection or free-trade. There can be no middle ground.

Reciprocity on competitive goods is only another method of tariff ripping and tariff reduction, and it is advocated for that purpose by those who advocate it.

Reciprocity with Canada is advocated solely in the interest of the agricultural implement trust, which is perfectly willing to trade off the interests of the farmer in their own country to advance their own in Canada.

We are not surprised that Mr. Roberts, who bears the responsibility of editing the morning paper, should advocate free hides and reciprocity in competitive goods, inasmuch as Mr. Roberts' intimate friends know that he has practically become a free-trader.—Des Moines Capital.

**Reaping the Benefits.**

Canadian advocates of free-trade or a low tariff tell the farmers of the Northwest that protection is a policy intended solely for the benefit of the manufacturers in the Eastern provinces. The low tariff advocates of the United States used to tell the same story to the Western farmers. They said there were no manufacturing industries in the West and never could be. The protectionists, on the other hand, told the Western farmers that the ultimate effect of protection would be to cause the establishment of factories in the West as well as in the East. The farmers of the West gave their support to the party advocating high protection and they are now reaping the benefits of the policy.—Industrial Canada.

**Educational Statistics.**  
Oregon spends for the education of children \$12 a year per capita; Colorado, \$11; Illinois, \$11; California, \$10, while Kentucky spends only \$3.33; South Carolina, \$1.39; Mississippi, \$2.06. The Northern states, on the average, expend nearly five times as much for education, without counting the universities, as the Southern states.

**Few German Theological Students.**  
The number of theological students in Germany has diminished gradually from 4,267 in 1830 to 2,149, or less than half, although the population has doubled since 1830. The insufficiency in the number of candidates for the ministry is discussed as a matter of exceeding gravity by German theologians.

**Care in Measles.**  
The convalescence from measles is the most important stage of the disease. Watchfulness and care may prevent serious pulmonary complications. The contemplation of the mortality bills should make us extremely careful in our management of this affection, says Prof. Osler of Johns Hopkins university.

**World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.**  
Of course you are going to visit the Fair. You want to see what it will look like. We have a beautiful bird's-eye view (18x36 inches) which will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, silver or stamps. Address, GEORGE MORTON, G. P. A., "The Katy," Box 911, St. Louis, Mo.

A woman was on the street to-day with such a dirty face that even boys were shocked.

**ALTON RESUMES EAST ST. LOUIS TRAIN SERVICE.**

Passengers destined to St. Louis and points east should go via the Kansas City gateway, thereby securing the advantage of the Chicago & Alton's fast night train, leaving Kansas City at 9 p. m., arriving in St. Louis at 7:08 a. m. Chair cars free of extra charge. Compartment sleeping cars. The Alton keeps their light shining just ahead of the rest. Write to L. D. Cooper, Traveling Passenger Agent, Chicago & Alton Railway, Kansas City, Mo., for lowest rates.

The man who lives for himself alone does the world a favor when he dies.

**CHEAP TO COLORADO.**

**Burlington Route Scheme of Summer Rates.**

Take your vacation in Colorado. Remarkably cheap daily tourist rates after June 1st, and from July 1st to 10th round trip rates are less than half. Cheap to Minnesota. To this beautiful summer region daily low tourist rates of approximately one fare, plus \$2.00, round trip. Cheap to California.

Special half rates round trip to California, July 1st to 10th. Low round trip rates less than one fare from August 1st to 14th. Write me describing proposed route. L. W. Wakeley, G. P. A., Burlington Route, 604 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

A man likes to believe in eternal punishment—for the other fellow.

**Try One Package.**

If "Defiance Starch" does not please you, return it to your dealer. If it does you get one-third more for the same money. It will give you satisfaction, and will not stick to the iron.

Individual liberty often depends upon the size of the individual.

**ARE YOUR CLOTHES FADED?**  
Use Red Cross Ball Blue and make them white again. Large 2 oz. package, 5 cents.

A woman doesn't think a gift she makes it worth anything unless she had to sit up nights to finish it.

**To Cure a Cold in One Day.**  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 35c.

Most people wear glasses because they look better in them.

If you wish beautiful, clear, white clothes use Red Cross Ball Blue. Large 2 oz. package, 5 cents.

Some monuments are inverted shafts or at least they seem to point in the wrong direction.

Pilo's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1903.

A shady character doesn't always keep a man cool.

\$96.00 per M. Lewis' "Single Binder," straight 5c cigar, costs more than other brands, but this price gives the dealer a fair profit—and the smoker a better cigar. Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Only a pretty girl can be saucy with impunity.

Defiance Starch is put up 16 ounces in a package, 10 cents. One-third more starch for the same money.

Three times as much history has been written as was ever manufactured.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, always cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Think back over your past, and you can recall a good many losses from asking too much.

**This Will Interest Mothers.**  
Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, Cures Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, moves and regulates the bowels and destroys Worms. Sold by all Druggists. See Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, LaFayette, N.Y.

When a musician writes a march, he dedicates it to a new man every year.