

HAPPENINGS OF A WEEK

Latest News Told in Briefest and Best Form.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The senate has granted the house demand for an increased duty on stockings and gloves, free hides and free oil and in turn gets its own way on lumber, coal, iron ore and print paper.

A report from Washington says James Wilson of Iowa, secretary of agriculture, who has been a cabinet officer longer than any other man, will resign in January and probably will be succeeded by Representative Scott of Kansas.

President Taft was among those who witnessed a trial flight by Orville Wright in his new 12 minutes and 40 seconds, set a new endurance mark for airships carrying a passenger.

Hubert Latham failed in his second attempt to fly across the English channel in his monoplane, falling into the water.

Mrs. Susan Merrill testified that Harry Thaw had taken 200 girls to her house and lashed their bare flesh with a dog whip.

PERSONAL.

William J. Bryan, in an interview at Bellefontaine, O., said he intends to move to Texas and will not be a candidate for senator from Nebraska.

President Reyes of Colombia resigned and his successor will be elected August 3.

Prof. Charles Zuehl, sociologist of Boston, in an address at Calatuaugua, N. Y., called E. H. Harriman a financial pest.

Representative Tawney of Minnesota, replying to a magazine article, assailed Dr. Charles Richard Van Hise, president of Wisconsin university.

A report was received in New York that Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the suffragist leader of England, is coming to this country to stir up the women.

John A. Johnson announced that he had sold his home and other interests at St. Peter and will hereafter live in St. Paul, where he has purchased a home at 586 Lincoln avenue.

Deep Sky, a Sioux Indian chief, procured a license in New York to wed Adele Rowland, a pretty white girl.

Henry Farman made a flight of 40 miles, lasting more than an hour, in his aeroplane, sailing from Chalons to Sulperes, France.

John S. Wise, Jr., of New York, according to a report from Paris, France, said former President Roosevelt may be a candidate for mayor of New York.

GENERAL NEWS.

Harry Thaw showed no signs of insanity in his first day on the witness stand and more than held his own in a battle of wits with District Attorney Jerome.

Harry C. Pulliam, president of the National League of Baseball Clubs, killed himself by shooting in New York.

With his kingdom facing civil war, King Alfonso declared martial law throughout his domain in an effort to check the riots which have already cost several hundreds of lives.

A dog is held prisoner in a Georgia jail and will be used as a witness against a negro who is charged with assaulting a woman. His mute testimony is expected to free the prisoner or send him to the gallows.

County officials at Florida, Ill., decided to ask the next state legislature to pass a law providing whipping posts for men who abandon and beat their wives.

Roy Blake, a traveling photographer, arrested in Denver, Col., at the request of a former Belleville, Ill., woman who says he killed Peter Waltz, a Belleville photographer.

Police Magistrate Grannan of Baltimore acquitted Senator Stone of Missouri and said the senator was justified in slapping a negro, waiter on a Pennsylvania train, when the black was impudent to him.

William McCracken of Osage county, Okla., is under arrest in London, Ky., charged with feigning death to swindle an insurance company out of \$5,000.

At the annual meeting of the United States League of Local Building and Loan associations in Philadelphia, Secretary Cellarius reported that the membership and total assets had grown considerably in the past year, despite the general financial depression.

S. W. Strong of Pontiac, secretary of the Illinois Grain Dealers' association, said: "The best crop prospect that I ever saw is now between Pontiac and Kankakee."

Max Ozmine was caught in a laundry machine at Hoboken, N. J., and literally rolled to death.

Milwaukee's new directory gives the city a population of 370,246, an increase of 4,832 over the preceding year.

Fred G. Jenkins, teller of the Farmers' National bank at Cynthiana, Ky., and a prominent Baptist, shot and killed himself.

Two members of a party from Illinois were killed and two badly hurt when caught by a cloudburst in Two-Mile canyon, near Boulder, Col.

Robbers boarded an Erie train in New Jersey and, at the point of pistols, robbed passengers of their money and jewelry.

Jack Johnson, heavyweight pugilist said he would cover the \$5,000 forfeit posted by James J. Jeffries for a championship battle.

The suicide of Rebecca Bonaher revealed a suicide club composed of factory girls in Cleveland, O.

Representative C. Bascom Sloop was nominated by the Republicans of Virginia as their candidate for governor.

The American barkentine J. M. Griffith, under command of Capt. P. T. Sanders and carrying a crew of ten men, probably has been lost at sea.

The barkentine put out from Carmen Island, Mexico, for Puget Sound, and is more than a month overdue.

Application has been made to the New York state insurance board by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to establish a \$100,000 sanitarium for the treatment of consumption.

Seven members of the crew of the barkentine Orleans, Capt. Lindstol, were lost in a hurricane off the coast of Tasmania. The survivors escaped in open boats to the mainland.

Henry Jordan, Sandusky, O., was killed and several others wounded when a fireworks mortar exploded at Cedar Point, O.

The Western Federation of Miners controls \$5,000 to the treasury of the United Hatters of North America, now on strike.

Ten persons were killed and 1,000 rioters imprisoned when troops broke up a political riot at Guadalajara, Mexico.

Two hundred girls in a New York shirt-waist factory struck when the management issued an order prohibiting them from talking during the luncheon hour.

Overton Wright, in remaining in the air one hour, 12 minutes and 40 seconds, set a new endurance mark for airships carrying a passenger.

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Mrs. Susan Merrill testified that Harry Thaw had taken 200 girls to her house and lashed their bare flesh with a dog whip.

Nathaniel Parker Willis, a wealthy citizen of Indianapolis, Ind., was shot and killed by his divorced wife's second husband, W. Y. Ellis, in a courtroom in Little Rock, Ark.

Politics is blamed for the strike of 275 foundry men in the plant of the Simmons Manufacturing Company at Kenosha, Wis.

Republicans of Nebraska, in convention, endorsed President Taft's tariff policies and declared they would approve his action if he sees fit to veto the bill.

Emperor William has received an invitation engraved on a gold plate to attend the fiftieth anniversary of the German Marksmen's association in San Francisco.

Shrewd American almond importers have placed speculative Spanish dealers in an uncomfortable position by heavy purchases before the shortage in Italy was realized.

Washouts following heavy rains have destroyed several patches of roadbed on the main line of the Great Northern railway.

Sam Bitler, wanted in Lansing, Kan., for the alleged murder of a woman named Rosenberg, was arrested at Memphis, Tenn. His height, six feet, six inches, gave an easy clue to the police.

Miller Weir, national bank examiner, took charge of the First National bank of Tipton, Ind., as secret service agents started on the trail of the missing assistant cashier, Noah R. Marker, whose shortage now is reported to exceed \$100,000.

The American Tin and Sheet Company, Pittsburg, Pa., announces that 51 per cent of the entire mill capacity is in operation in the tinplate department and 76 per cent in the sheet department since the strike was declared July 1.

Ballonists of St. Louis struck a mid-winter snow storm two miles above Savanna, Ill., and were forced to land.

Dr. Britton D. Evans, who in the first Thaw trial sprang the term "brain storm," testified at White Plains that Thaw is not insane.

Following a general strike in Barcelona to protest against the war against the Moroccans, Spain declared martial law and now faces what may result in a civil war.

Two Americans were among those hurt in a riot at Guadalajara, Mexico, when a mob broke up a meeting held in the interests of the re-election of President Diaz.

Countless millions of little white moths caused great annoyance to the people of New York city.

After killing his wife with an ax, Robert Fleming of New Bedford, Mass., drove to a police station in his automobile and committed suicide.

Bitterness between factions resulted in a riot when the Brothers of Friendship, a colored organization, attempted to begin its annual convention at St. Paul. Walter M. Farmer of Illinois, claimant to the title of grand master of the organization, was elected.

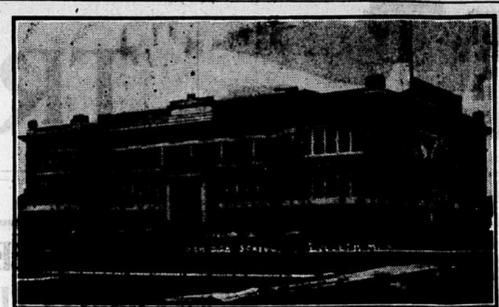
Mrs. Josephine K. Einwick of Newport News, Va., shot her husband twice when he played the graphophone when she wanted to sleep.

Forty-two passengers were injured in a wreck on the Big Four railroad at Zionville, Ind.

A joint convention of the retail jewelers and opticians of North Dakota was held at Grand Forks, N. D.

Louis Bleriot, a French aviator, succeeded in crossing the English channel from Calais, France, to Dover, England, in his monoplane, winning fame and \$5,000 by the feat.

Inspector Edward McCann of the Chicago police department was indicted for bribery and malfeasance in office in connection with the investigation of the city's vice.



New high school costing \$75,000, erected at Eveleth, Minn., and replacing building burned on June 26, 1909.

J. J. HILL OFFERS \$2,500 PRIZE

WILL BE GIVEN TO EXHIBITORS OF BEST GRAINS AND GRASSES AT OMAHA SHOW.

OPEN TO ALL IN G. N. ZONE

Great Northern Officials Interested in Movement for Better Farming—Exhibits to be Carried Free.

James J. Hill, chairman of the Great Northern, offers \$2,500 in gold as prizes for small grains and grasses exhibited at the national corn exposition to be held in Omaha, Dec. 6 to 18, and grown in the "Great Northern zone."

The announcement that Mr. Hill would pay cash prizes at the corn show to those exhibiting the best samples of grain and hay was made, following a conference of James J. Hill with T. F. Sturgess, general manager of the corn show.

W. A. Campbell of the Commercial Club of Omaha, and Prof. C. P. Bull, of the Minnesota Agricultural College. The matter of arranging the classes was placed by Mr. Hill in the hands of Prof. Bull and Prof. Thomas Shaw, of the Dakota Farmer.

The zone from which these grains and grasses may come in order to win some of the prizes comprises an area of 214,000,000 acres in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington, through which the Great Northern runs.

The railroad company will also assist the farmers in every way in taking exhibits to the national corn exposition at Omaha. Baggage cars are to be routed along the lines and pick up exhibits which will be carried to Omaha without expense to the exhibitors.

The interstate commerce law permits the railroads to do this, and President L. W. Hill announced that everything would be done to encourage farmers in the "Great Northern zone" to make exhibits.

Compete for World Prizes Also. While competing for the gold offered by Mr. Hill the exhibitors from along the lines of the Great Northern are also competing for the prizes offered in the world classes, which aggregate \$50,000.

Both James J. Hill and L. W. Hill express the belief that the states in their zone will carry off some of the money and trophies offered for oats and barley, as well as standing a good chance for the wheat and hay prizes against the world.

The plan is to offer two first prizes for corn, oats, barley and wheat in each of the states and one first prize in each state for alfalfa, timothy, spelt, clover and peas.

When \$2,500 in gold is divided some two hundred prizes will be arranged, which will make it possible for a number to get into the prize-winning class.

James J. Hill is growing a field of prize-winning alfalfa himself, but says he will not make an exhibit. From seed corn obtained from the ten ears which won \$5,000 at the 1908 exposition, President L. W. Hill and a number of his friends are growing some fine patches of corn.

Mr. Hill will exhibit this corn, it will be entered in the world classes and not compete against the entries made from the northern zone.

Prof. Bull is not only to assist Mr. Hill in arranging for the big "zone" contest, but as vice-president of the exposition from Minnesota, will be interested in the exhibit the state college will have.

Plans are being made to have a model mill, bakery, grain inspection outfit and electric bleacher installed, which will show exactly how small grains are graded and handled when they reach the primary market, as well as the mills. The small grain part of the exposition is to be as large and as important as the corn exhibits, according to Prof. Bull.

ADMINISTRATOR IS APPOINTED. Judge Names Retired Farmer to Take Charge of Blain Man's Estate.

Mankato, Minnesota. — Humphrey J. Roberts, a retired farmer living in this city, has been appointed administrator of the estate of the late H. J. Ledbetter, and he is to furnish \$2,000 bond. He is not connected with either side. Hearing on the application of Mrs. Grace Ledbetter to be released on bail was put off until Friday at the request of Judge Pfau.

Operator in Robbery Tangle. Red Wing.—No trace of the burglars who looted the ticket office of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad in this city has been found. The burglars got away with \$385. Clyde Peede, night operator, who was in charge of the station, first called upon the police by phone saying that two masked men held him up at the point of "guns" and forced him to admit them to the office. Then, according to his statement, they tried opening the money drawer with a chisel.

Police After Autoists. Winona.—Chief of Police H. A. Schmidt, on June 25, posted an officer with a stop watch on West Broadway and the time was taken of autoists as they passed. As a result a number of warrants for speeding have been issued, one of these for E. W. Williams, president of the Winona Automobile Association. Judge S. H. Somers, an enthusiastic automobilist, is called upon to adjudge these cases.

Looking Out for Indians. Washington, July 28.—Chauncy E. Richardson, attorney for the White Earth Indians of Minnesota, is in Washington in connection with suits now being prosecuted in behalf of the Indians. Mr. Richardson will return to Minnesota within a few days, to push a large number of cases in behalf of the Indians whom he represents; where he believes fraud has been practiced in securing deeds and conveyances to lands.

Chicago Live Stock. Chicago, July 29.—Market steady; steers, \$5.60@7.70; cows, \$3.50@5.50; heifers, \$3.50@6.00; bulls, \$3.40@4.85; calves, \$3.00@8.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.30@5.15.

Hogs—Choice heavy, \$7.60@7.65; butchers, \$7.50@7.55; light mixed, \$7.30@7.45; choice light, \$7.45@7.55; packing, \$7.25@7.55; pigs, \$5.50@7.50; bulk of sales, 7.30@7.60.

Sheep—Market generally 25c lower; sheep, \$4.00@5.15; lambs, \$3.00@7.50; yearlings, \$5.00@5.75.

STRIKE TO AFFECT ALL SWEDEN. Labor Unions Declare General Movement to Begin on Aug. 4.

Stockholm, Sweden. — In reply to the lockout in the wood pulp mills the labor unions have ordered a general strike throughout the kingdom, beginning Aug. 4. All work will be stopped, if possible, except that of the city, gas and water employees, the attendants on the sick and laborers on farms. The unions hope in particular to stop all train service.

CONFERREES REPORT

BILL WILL GO TO HOUSE TODAY AND TO THE SENATE ON MONDAY.

TAFT WROTE NOTE TO COMMITTEE

Taft Wins Victory on Lumber and Gloves—Letter Does the Work—McCumber Loses on Grains and Dingley Drawback Re-enacted.

Washington.—The conference report on the Payne-Aldrich-Taft tariff bill is completed. It represents a victory for the president in the schedules on which he fought hardest—lumber, hides and leather, gloves and hosiery. While the history does not meet the views of revision with which the western members of the house and senate went into the tariff fight, it represents the actual defeat of the high tariff forces in some of the schedules on which they had "stood pat" with the greatest vigor.

Nothing short of the special letter which President Taft sent to the conference committee could have forced that body to agree to \$1.25 lumber and the lower duties on gloves. The Democratic members of the conference had been called in and were going over the report with the Republicans when the letter from the president, demanding lower duties, arrived. They were forthwith ejected from the room, while the Republicans once more set about the task of adjusting differences to meet the president's views.

Rhodes Loses Battle. J. E. Rhodes, of Minneapolis, and others prominent in the fight for high lumber tariff, after consultations with Mr. Fordney, of the conference committee, stated that the lumber tariff would not be put below \$1.40. They insisted that the lumber forces were strong enough in the senate to beat the bill if the lumber went down to \$1.25. Even at that moment, however, the rate had been fixed at the figures demanded by the president.

That the bill will go through the senate seems certain. The president is expected to give the conference report his endorsement and his endorsement will mean that he will give his support. The far western senators have been partially mollified and in place of the \$1.50 rate on lumber that was traded to them Tuesday for their high duty, they were given an increase from \$4 to \$5.50 on lead ore. This may help to placate some of them, but it is safe to assume that Mr. Aldrich would not have agreed to the conference report unless he had been sure of the adoption of the report in the senate.

The glove duties, under the further influence of President Taft's demands, went tumbling back to the senate rates. The section was redrafted by putting in the Dingley rates. Hosiery was reduced materially, but still at common grades, those that sell at from \$1 to \$2 per dozen, wholesale, the rate is still 20 per cent increase over existing laws. Hides remain on the free list and shoes and leather goods at reduced rates, which the president insisted must be put in the bill.

The attitude of the northwestern members and senators to the bill is largely a matter of conjecture at the present time. Senator Clapp is outspoken against it and it is believed that Senator Nelson has seen no reason to change his attitude toward the measure. Senator Cummins and Senator Bristow, of Kansas, say that they see nothing in the schedule to induce them to withdraw opposition to the measure. Senator Dooliver is apparently of the same mind.

In the house, however, the situation is not so easily analyzed. Congressman Tawney would not commit himself on the bill. He did not want to accept the \$1.25 rate on lumber, but in view of other reductions made in the report, and the declaration of the president that this was the best reduction that could be secured as a compromise between the two houses it is considered likely that he will support the report if it bears the approval and indorsement of the president.

Congressman Stevens said that he would not commit himself on the matter until he sees it. On the drawback, specific information is not yet obtainable, as to the exact changes that have been made in the Dingley schedule. The Dingley drawback is re-enacted, but there have been some changes. The McCumber amendment, prohibiting a drawback on wheat, has been stricken out and cutting it out there is some question whether the conference has not also eliminated the prohibition against a drawback on oil-cake.

About \$600 has been raised for a monument on the grave of Alfred Hedenstjerne, an author who became very popular in Scandinavia under the pen name "Sigurd."

The state railways turned over to the government a surplus of \$200,000 for the month of June. The amount was only \$100,000 for the same month last year.

The number of persons emigrating from Sweden during the first half of the year was 7,960, as against 3,994 during the corresponding period last year.

The Gothenburg Handelstidning, an influential newspaper, suggests that Hlnke Berggren, the young socialist leader, be deprived of his liberty because his mind is not well balanced.

The different members of the royal family have sent presents of historic interest in the new armored cruiser, Oscar II. The objects are to be kept in the admiralty's cabin.

About 20 new telephone stations have been opened in the rural districts of Skane since the beginning of the year, and the rates are as low as \$5.40 a year.

News of Scandinavia

Principal Happenings of the Week in the Scandinavian Countries.

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The Norwegian authorities ordered Swedish paper for the records of the storthing on the ground that the Norwegian article was inferior to the Swedish. But by this time they must be very sorry for having made this deal. Most of the Norwegian newspapers have jumped upon the financial department of the government, their main grievance being that the deal is an international advertisement for the Swedish paper industry at the expense of the Norwegian paper mills. The Norwegian newspaper and book publishers are preparing a public declaration to the effect that the paper offered by the Norwegian competitors for the government order was perfectly satisfactory. The Norwegians are still further irritated by the assertion that the Swedish dealer who is to furnish the paper has secured a stipulation to the effect that an eventual increase of the tariff shall not affect the paper which he is to furnish to the Norwegian government.

E. W. Ritter, a Stockholm building contractor who died some time ago, bequeathed \$50,000 to charitable institutions.

The taxed income of the citizens of Malmö is put at \$13,230,000 for this year. For the year 1908 the amount was \$12,640,000.

The czar of Russia sent a souvenir present of great value to Premier Lindman shortly after the czar's visit to Stockholm. The gift is a gold snuff box on which appear the imperial crown and the name of the giver set in brilliants, and the box is otherwise richly ornamented with precious stones.

The Swedish tariff commission, which has been at work for three years, upholds the principle of protection, particularly on the coarse wares produced in that country, and also the imposition of high duties on luxuries. The commission recommends that the czar be empowered to make an "interim minimum tariff in case of emergency, such tariff to be submitted to approval of the first following riksdag." The same policy with regard to "retaliatory tariffs" is also recommended. The commission made an exhaustive investigation of the "dumping" in the Swedish market of goods made in other countries, at a price below that in the country of production. "Dumping" is said to be practiced by most German manufacturers; in the case of the United States, it is alleged principally as to iron and leather goods; in Belgium, in the case of glass; in England and Australia, in the case of textile goods. The proposed tariff is avowedly a protective one, higher than the existing tariff, and contains 1,281 specific rates. It is also avowedly made to serve as the basis of future treaties.

The Scandinavian Stock Insurance Company has provided in its constitution that controversies regarding the payment of damages for the injury of insured animals shall not be brought before the courts, but settled by three umpires, who are to meet in the capital of the province in which the animal was injured. A short time ago the company was excoriated with a case which put this provision to a severe test. An insured horse belonging to an army officer was sent to Denmark to take part in races, and the animal was injured in that country. The company claimed that it was not under any obligation to pay damages because the injury was done in a foreign country, the umpires being that the umpires shall meet at the capital of the province (Dan) in which the injury is sustained, and Denmark being no such "Dan." But the company agreed on a compromise, and the umpires, without regard to the constitution, to the terms of insurance, or to common law, decided that the company should pay damages. This put the company in a bad pinch, the constitution providing recourse to the courts. The company looked upon the result as a dangerous precedent, and as soon as possible the owners of insured officers' horses were notified that the insurance on their animals was no longer in force, and that rebates would be paid at the office of the company in cases where the terms of insurance had not expired.

Count Fredrik Molke, a relative of Count Carl Molke, the Danish minister at Washington, made a successful balloon expedition of 350 miles. Accompanied by an engineer, he ascended near Copenhagen and was carried to Sweden and then across the Baltic sea at the rate of from thirty-six to forty-two miles an hour. Twice the balloon was brought down to the sea from a height of about 275 feet by heavy showers, but it rose again and continued on at the same rate, landing the two men safely in Posen, Germany, near the Russian frontier, and about 120 miles from the sea. The trip over the Baltic was more than 180 miles long, which is the best record of the kind made in northern Europe.

H. Engblom, a deaf mute employed at the Blotberg mines, accidentally touched an electric wire, and was killed.

The Prussian minister of finance did not invite the representatives of the press to the opening of the new line of car ferries between Sweden and Germany, and the newspaper men retaliated by ignoring the event. The Swedes think this arrangement—rather lack of arrangement—was very unfortunate, and they are figuring on some means of making the German people acquainted with the new line. By the way, the Danes are laughing in their sleeves at this incident.

Captain Wollenberg has just told how it happened that he has worked so hard and so successfully to establish direct railway connections between Sweden and Germany. In the early eighties he and his wife took a Danish steamer to Kiel, Germany. They arrived at Kiel at 5 o'clock in the morning, but their train did not leave until 7 o'clock. They were informed that they would have to get up and leave the steamer at once. They made some objections, but finally dressed and went ashore. As they passed the captain and some of his friends on the dock the captain said that the steamer was not for any body but him and his guests. This aroused the feelings of Capt. Wollenberg, and largely thru his efforts, a direct line of steamers was started between Sweden and Germany, and now four huge ferryboats are carrying whole railway trains across the Baltic.

The oldesting, a branch of the storthing, voted down a proposition to make 10 hours the maximum length of a working day, the vote being 53 to 39. Only 12 votes were cast in favor of an eight-hour day. The oldesting also voted down a motion to limit the working hours to 5 1/2 a week. In this case the vote was 58 to 45.

Mr. Seip has resigned as church minister on account of ill health, and Knud Johannes Haugen, who has had charge of the work in this department, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The war department has decided that the Liberty Bell given to Norway by Norwegian-American women, and kept at Akerhus fort, shall be rung May 17, June 7, and July 29.

Thirty-six steel steamers are in process of construction at Norwegian shipyards. Their combined tonnage is 20,810.

The eight-hour day is being tried as an experiment at the Stavanger gas works.

Sixteen girls are attending a special course for cooking teachers at a school.

Practical Fashions

LADIES' "GIBSON" SHIRT WAIST.

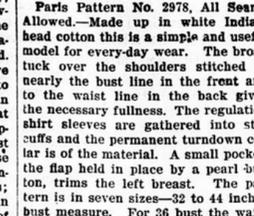


Paris Pattern No. 2978. All Seams Allowed.—Made up in white Indian-head cotton this is a simple and useful model for every-day wear. The broad tuck over the shoulders stitched to nearly the bust line in the front and to the waist line in the back gives the necessary fullness. The regulation shirt sleeves are gathered into stiff cuffs and the prominent turned-down collar is of the material. A small pocket, the flap held in place by a pearl button, trims the left breast. The pattern is in seven sizes—32 to 44 inches bust measure. For 36 bust the waist requires 3 3/4 yards of material 20 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 24 inches wide, 3 1/4 yards 27 inches wide, 2 3/4 yards 36 inches wide or two yards 42 inches wide.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department" of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

NO 2978. SIZE..... NAME..... TOWN..... STREET AND NO..... STATE.....

BOYS' SUIT.



Paris Pattern No. 2969. All Seams Allowed.—An entirely new model for the suit of the growing boy is here shown, consisting of a jacket and knickerbockers. The jacket closes down the front with large pearl buttons and the knickerbockers are gathered into the knees by elastic, run through the wide hem-casting. The suit is adaptable to heavy linen or khaki, and is worn with a detached Eton collar of heavy white linen and a black or colored Windsor tie. The pattern is in six sizes—five to ten years. For a boy of seven years the suit requires 3 3/4 yards of material 24 inches wide, 3 1/4 yards 27 inches wide, 2 3/4 yards 36 inches wide or 1 3/4 yards 54 inches wide.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department" of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

NO 2969. SIZE..... NAME..... TOWN..... STREET AND NO..... STATE.....

Practicing on Wooden Legs. Of the five cases in the accident ward that were pronounced cured at the same time three remained in the hospital more than a week after the other two had gone home.

"They had to stay," said an interne, "to get used to their wooden legs. It takes some time to learn to manage them, and most men who will have to peg along with them for the rest of their natural lives stay in the hospital several days after they get well to practice stumping around on their new legs. Of course they can learn outside, but the man who has just acquired a wooden leg feels so awkward and is so likely to fall down and break the other leg or an arm or maybe his neck, that we prefer to keep him here so he can take his first lessons under our supervision."

New Adornment for Women. A wonderful material seen in evening gown is aluminum. It is like quicksilver, and suits fair women wonderfully well, especially when worn with the remarkably effective diamond network that resembles a gossamer covered with dewdrops in the sunbeams.