

The new battleship Kentucky is said to be swift. The Blue Grass state always did produce racers.

Quiet weddings are now said to be the proper caper. Designed to harmonize with the divorces, probably.

The Atlanta Journal says that London "proper" is but a small town. But then, so much of it is "improper."

A San Francisco man is now suing his wife for divorce because she will not talk. There's no accounting for tastes.

To the residents of Port Arthur the case of the Trenton (N. J.) man who never sleeps does not seem at all remarkable.

The difference between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving is that one has its night before, the other its morning after.

In not liking the way American yachts are sailed, the Kaiser is assured of the hearty sympathy of Sir Thomas Lipton.

In Boston the pianoforte is now used to assist in the cure of nervous diseases. Eccentricity always was Boston's forte anyhow.

This is the time when the campaign song-writer makes the inventor of names for new breakfast foods look like a wilted seedling.

Those current attempts "to reform the Fourth of July" unfortunately ignore the necessity of first reforming the average small boy.

A Brooklyn judge recently declared it to be his candid opinion that Adam deceived Eve. Probably had to get his share of the fruit.

The late Mr. Herbert Spencer's lady housekeeper desires to meet with a similar position. Highest references. Address the London Times.

One of those up-to-date New York financiers has a safe with a tin back. Needless to say that his depositors never get their money "back."

A Chicago woman believes that men should pay their wives regular salaries. Some of the wives may be depended on to get theirs anyhow.

It was a man who declared man the proper study of mankind. Whether it is proper or not, man always has devoted most of his studying to himself.

A Milwaukee man tried to fly the other day, but owing to the fact that his starting place was only five feet high he is still able to be up and around.

A Tennessee court has decided that a woman cannot be compelled to tell her own age. When under oath, the average woman is apt to be under age, as well.

The June bride didn't realize how she will hate next December, when the thermometer is marking 10 degrees below zero, to get up and build the kitchen fire.

We'll bet some mean man meant to put woman's temper to a severe test when he started discussion of the question, "Why have women more temper than men?"

The Academy of Medicine at Paris has decided that excessive meat eating causes appendicitis. It does more. It causes emaciation of the pocketbook and bankruptcy.

A Pennsylvania man who inherited \$25,000 has received no less than 300 offers of marriage. Money must be uncommonly scarce or women uncommonly plenty up there.

The theme chosen for her commencement essay by one of Chicago's sweet girl graduates was the "Psychology of the Pig." The subject has the true stock yards flavor.

According to the Department of Agriculture, peanuts contain "about four ounces of protein and 2,767 calories of energy." We know now why these circus men are all so "strong."

An imminent agricultural authority informs us that "hogs are said to cut their throats when they swim." The trouble with the sort of hogs we have around here is that they can't be induced to swim enough.

Judge Brewer recently declared that in forty years' experience on the bench he had never heard but one lawyer tell a lie in court. This is the first time that we knew that the judge was as deaf as all that.

The brilliant Washington Post quotes a current magazine as putting this soul-searching question: "Is America Developing an Aristocracy?" If we are, it is certainly one of the worst cases of "arrested development" on record.

Two Philadelphia society men fought twenty rounds with hard gloves and one finally knocked the other out. Philadelphia as a whole may be slow and sleepy, but there are parts of Philadelphia which are as alert and modern as the Bowery.



Your Corner



Tucked Sailor Blouse an Indispensable Adjunct to the Wardrobe—Smart Box Eton Adapted for Girl's Figures—Some Approved Recipes.

and set them close together in a dish, to hold them in that shape until they are cool and hardened, then prepare the filling by cutting the strawberries, sweeten with powdered sugar and mix with thick whipped cream. Fill the baskets, and place a whole strawberry on either end. Do not fill the baskets until time to serve, as the cream softens the pastry, if allowed to stand, and the baskets lose their shape.

The Millinery of Summer.

The large and the small hat are in equal favor this season. For semi-dress occasions the small or medium-sized turban or sailor is perhaps in better taste, but the vogue of the wide drooping shoulders in costumes and wraps will undoubtedly make the picture hat more popular than ever.

The blending of delicate pink and blue is a feature of many hats, and in the association not only of small flowers but of ribbons as well is this discernible. Green also is a favored color, and for the hat to complete a green toilette or to be worn with a black or dark blue or a natural-colored pongee or Shantung gown, it is a most attractive shade. Green trimmings—plumes, aigrettes, breasts and ribbon velvet—provide this smart touch when the hat is black, blue, ecru or white. Brown and green is another popular combination.

No form of headgear is more charming than the dainty lingerie hat made in simple "baby" shape out of the finest lace or embroidery, with a large bow of ribbon as its only trimming. These hats have a girlish effect, and to be successful they should be worn only by the youthful and with dainty frocks.—From The Delineator for July.

Told in Her Boudoir

Fancy stocks are much simpler than last year.

Turnovers of finest linen are decidedly dainty.

Boas of any sort are not very much in evidence.

A new heavy pongee has an almost shaggy surface.

A favorite braid for voile gowns is the bright-surfaced hercules.

Wreaths of daintiest small flowers done in velvet, especially delicately pale blue forget-me-nots, trim hats.

The latest development of the sleeve frill is the employment of fine lace dyed to match the shade of the gown. Chiffon is also largely used for sleeve frills.

The fashionable décolletage line is somewhat higher this season, for, although the corsage is cut lower, it is finished with a dainty tucker of mousseline de soie, chiffon or net.

Pelerine collars slightly draped in front and finishing to a point, leaving the throat free, will be much worn this summer. Another effective collar yoke is a yoke and berth in one, fitting closely on the shoulders and then falling with a full flare.

Separate Yoke and Collar.

The new plan of the yoke and collar being separate from the rest of the gown is an excellent one, as it permits of their being easily laun-

dered without the entire waist having to be ripped apart, as is generally the case. In the simpler styles of gown this is most desirable, but it is also carried out in the more elaborate ones, and for the same reason that the laundering of any lace or embroidery is a difficult task unless the entire waist is cleaned at the same time. In many such respects fashion becomes more and more practical as time goes on; one reason, however, being that absolute cleanliness and perfection of detail are required in any garment that is to be considered at all smart.

Smartest Facing for Hats.

By all odds the smartest facing for hats to be worn with tailored dresses is that built from narrow lingerie frills. A facing of net is cut to fit the hat, then covered with innumerable ruffles of narrow lace, either gathered or accordion-pleated. Valenciennes lace lends itself best to this sort of facing, and if a vest, collar and hall sleeves of lace edged flouncing are worn with the linen suit, the harmonious effect with the hat is very good.

Misses' Box Eton.

Box Etons are essentially smart and suit girlish figures to perfection. This one is adapted alike to the suit and



the general wrap and to a variety of materials but, as shown, is made of natural colored pongee banded with stitched silk and matches the skirt. The wide sleeves are graceful in the extreme and allow of wearing over back and are fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The wide sleeves are cut in one piece each and are laid in box plaits that are extended to cover the shoulder seams. A shaped band finishes the neck and the full ones of the season's waists without danger of rumpling, while the extended box plaits give the drooping line so essential to present styles.

The Eton is made with fronts and front edges and both the lower edge and those of the sleeves are faced to correspond.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2 3/4 yards 21 inches wide, 2 3/4 yards 27 inches wide or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard of silk to trim as illustrated.

A HANDSOME BLOUSE.



Handsomeness is ever in demand both for the odd waist and the gown. Here is one that suits both purposes and allows many variations, but is shown in pale green messaline, satin, with the yoke of tucked chiffon, vest and trimming of Chinese embroidery, on white edged with silk

card, the deep fall below the vest and those in the sleeves being of cream Lierre lace. To make the blouse for a woman of medium size will be required 4 1/4 yards of material 21, 4 yards 27 or 2 3/4 yards 44 inches wide with 5/8 yards of tucking for yoke, 3/4 yards of all-over lace for cuffs and 3 yards of lace for frills.

BAFFLES ALL SKILL

PLAGUE IN INDIA THE BANE OF MEDICAL MEN.

All Efforts to Stamp Out Dread Disease Have Been Futile—Natives Cannot Understand Necessity for Remedial Measures.

The years come and the years go, but the plague in India shows no signs of material abatement, says the Boston Transcript. The dreadful malady is becoming the despair of scientific investigators. They cannot stamp it out and they cannot account for its freakish manifestations. The Pioneer Mail, published in Allahabad, says they "cannot say why 'it takes hold upon one district and passes by another,' why in one year and place on epidemic will begin and subside months earlier than in another; least of all can anyone venture to prophesy when the country or any part of it will be free of disease." Nowhere, it is said, have preventive measures met with less success than in the Punjab, though nowhere else has the government attacked the problem with more energy and determination. "It must be admitted that the people were not overwilling to accept the good offices of the government, but that is a condition of things existing everywhere in India and it constitutes the chief element in the continual spread of the plague epidemics."

Inoculation has played an important part in the fight against this disease and with results that were very promising. Between May and September, 1900, nearly a quarter of a million people were inoculated. The percentage of attacks among all such was 1.32, as compared with 3.69 among uninoculated persons, and the mortality in cases of the latter were 52.15 per cent, as against 32.60 among the inoculated. Encouraged by these figures, in 1902-1903 the Punjab government undertook to inoculate 6,000,000 of people, practically the whole population of the thirteen districts most seriously affected by previous epidemics. This necessitated a daily supply of 70,000 doses of prophylactic fluid, which the Bombay research laboratory agreed to furnish. But instead of this number of doses daily it was thirty-one days in supplying a little over twice the amount, and then it was announced that the fluid would be supplied by a different method from the one previously followed.

On a certain day a number of persons were inoculated with the new preparation and all of them developed tetanus and died. That wrecked the whole scheme. Instead of the 6,000,000, only about 400,000 had been inoculated, and the results of the tainted serum had so impaired the confidence of the natives that they could not be persuaded to submit to inoculation with the pure mixture, and the government is now at its wits' ends. The authorities have practically acknowledged their helplessness by saying: "The measure on which most reliance has been and must be placed is evacuation."

That is, the people must desert their villages and remain away till the disease has died by lapse of time or been killed by disinfection. But that would seem to be rather a means of carrying it elsewhere, because all germs of it could hardly be left behind. A curious fact of its manifestation is that in the large towns, where the people are less amenable to preventive measures, there is comparative immunity, though the plague has been many times introduced among them. This is one of the most serious of England's present domestic problems, incident to her far-reaching battle line and earth-girdling possessions. She has here an evil to deal with that defies her, the more so that the afflicted natives do not take kindly to the means employed for their relief.

How a Mail Thief Was Discovered.

"Yes, there are some pretty nice pickings in the mail service if the clerks want to take chances," said one of the postal inspectors yesterday. "Take the case of just one fellow on whom we landed recently. In one year we traced \$475 of missing money to him, and there is no telling how much he got away with that couldn't be accounted for. Of the \$475, he swiped as high as \$50 in cash from one letter, and as low as 60 cents. And these were not registered letters, which shows the foolishness of sending money through the mails without taking proper precautions. In one instance a traveling man sent his wife \$4 in a letter. It never reached her, and her kick brought \$3 more. That was swiped, too, and the circumstance of two thefts in one family, one following the other so closely, was largely instrumental in casting suspicion on the culprit.—Philadelphia Record.

Hard to Duplicate Her.

Col. Allen S. Williams has his own troubles outside of editing a nautical magazine and managing the Lilliputians in Dreamland. A reporter came to his midgey belle with a proposition to make her famous. It was this: She was to imitate the lost child on the upper east side, who slid down the chimney for fun and reached paradise. It didn't appeal to Mr. Williams, but he hesitated to stand in the way of the miniature star.

"It didn't worry me long, though," said he; "she was equal to a dozen reporters. 'Risk my life for a thing like that!' replied the midgey. 'What do you take me for? I have people dependent upon me. Do you think they could get another edition of me for 1 cent, like they can of your old newspaper?'"—New York Times.

SCIENCE and INVENTION

Machine That "Magnifies" Time. Although the stroboscope is not a new device, it has been applied recently to some interesting investigations into the nature of certain rapid motions. Briefly, the device mechanically reproduces at moderate speed successive views of an object moving so rapidly that it cannot be seen by the unaided vision. In a rapidly revolving wheel, for instance, the spokes are apparent as a mere blur, or else are quite invisible to the eye.

By the stroboscope, a movement which takes place in a hundredth part of a second may be seen drawn out to a quarter of a second, or even more; the time of its movement, is, as it were, magnified almost any number of times. Like many wonderful results, this is achieved simply enough. By means of electric sparks fired at rapidly recurring intervals, or a revolving disk with slits passed in front of a lantern, the moving object is illuminated in a succession of flashes. If the flashes are repeated precisely as rapidly as the machine moves, they will show it always in one position, and it will seem to be at rest. But, if they move less rapidly, the machine under observation will seem to move slowly, because at each revolution it will be seen at a slightly later stage.

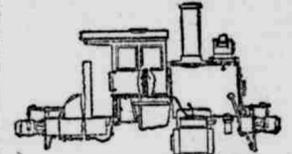
Thus the formation of a stitch in a sewing machine may be watched, or any other of the thousands of machine movements where it may be important to see what is completed at almost lightning speed.

This new use of the stroboscope is important because it permits the microscopic study of a machine working at its highest speed, and the noting of strains and vibrations at all points, the imperfections and the possibilities of improvement in its arrangement of parts and their relation to one another.

Automatic Coupling.

There is probably no other occupation for men which shows such a large list of accidents and deaths in comparison with the number of employees as railroading and if there is one, branch of this business which is more dangerous than another it is the coupling of cars in the yards at the terminals and freight sidings. Of course, the introduction of the automatic couplers has reduced greatly the number of accidents from this source, but it is still necessary for an employe to station himself at each junction of the cars, to manipulate the coupler head by means of the lever on either car and in this there is chance of a mishap unless he is cautious.

Perhaps the largest number of couplings is made between the switching engine and cars it is to draw and for this work there has just been introduced an automatic arrangement which enables the engineer to connect or disconnect the engine and cars without leaving his cab. Within easy reach of his hand, as shown here,



Operated from the Cab.

there are levers which connect directly with the couplers at the front and rear of the engine and as the engine approaches or recedes from a car a movement of the proper lever will set the coupler to engage or release the corresponding coupler on the car.

The inventor is Augustus C. Hone of Louisville, Ky.

Kitchen Utensil Handle.

There are innumerable disadvantages in having to handle pans of various kinds which are provided with permanently attached handles. Burnt fingers frequently result and when cloths are used to lift the pans the acme of cleanliness is not always permissible. Then, too, there are pans which are not, in the nature of things, provided with handles, and the housewife is left to her own devices to find means of lifting these from the stove.

A Pennsylvania man, inspired probably by the admonitions of his wife, has devised a detachable handle that will meet the requirements of the situation. It can be used in lifting any pan, can be attached in an instant and will hold the pan as securely as if it was soldered directly to the side of the utensil. It is removable as easily as it is attached and one of these handles will serve for as many of the cooking utensils as the stove will hold.

Utility of Sun Spots.

Sir Norman Lockyer, the British astronomer, has advanced a remarkable new theory concerning the utility of sun spots. Sir Norman contends that the discovery and understanding of these phenomena will prove one of the most beneficial additions to the world in general. He believes that such knowledge may enable astronomers to convert the sun into an agent to enable the nations to cope with droughts and famines. The spots on the sun may render it possible to predict with practical certainty the coming of famine and the exact part of the world where it will take place.

In for a Long Rest.

The maid—Of the men of your acquaintance who have married which do you think are the happiest? The bachelor—The dead.