

NEWEST DRAPERY IN VEILS



CRAPPE veils for mourning, either in black or white, are not more than a yard or a quarter in length. When a longer veil is desired—which is not often the case—chiffon bordered with crape is used instead of all crape. The new draperies require a veil almost or quite square and these squares of crape are finished with a three-inch border of the same material, which extends all around the four sides. There are several new drapes, but the two most artistic ideas show the veil falling in a double or triple box plait from the back of the turban, or draped to fall in two points at the back from bonnet shapes. In the latter case the veil provides the trimming for the bonnet.

Longer veils or chiffon with crape borders are used on both bonnets and turbans. Among some of the smartest styles these long veils provide the drapery for the shape, enveloping it entirely, and fall in ample folds about the figure. This is for those who desire the extreme in mourning modes.

Other novelties to be noted are the use of black and white crape together and of all white crape for any period of mourning. The most striking of beautiful mourning millinery to be seen on Fifth avenue is in white crape. Shapes are covered with this fabric and trimmed with lilies, roses or of blossoms made of it. The same idea is carried out in black. The pure white of white crape and the beauty of the fabric itself make for it a triumph above all other materials.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

FOR NIGHTGOWN OR NEGLEE DAYS OF HIGH HEELS ENDED

Exquisitely Pretty Robes Serve Both Purposes—Crape de Chine and White Lace Chiefly Used.

Attracting notice in delicately colored crape de chine and white lace are listed as nightgowns, but may quite as properly be worn as negligees, and most women buy them for that purpose. The back and front, each cut from a single breadth of double-width crape de chine, are so gradually sloped from the lower edge—finished with an a-jour-headed hem—to the bust, that nowhere is there an atom too much fullness. At the top the crape de chine width at back and front are opened at the right side and drawn in a point to that shoulder, while the other side is caught under the left arm. The entire lower section is swung from a deep yoke of white lace whose neck is drawn taut by a ribbon run beading after the robe is on, for there is no other opening and no fastening to bother with. The elbow sleeves are simply wide puffs of lace ending in narrow ruffles gathered with ribbon and beading.

MISSES' DRESS



Misses' dress of royal blue crepe and light blue accordion pleated voile. Broad geisha belt with stiff bow.

Sandals Which, With Their Accessories, Are Remarkably Pretty, Have a Downfall of "Stiffness."

board to you. High stilettos. Misses' dress of royal blue crepe and light blue accordion pleated voile. Broad geisha belt with stiff bow. The fingers and hands of elbow length silk gloves wear out, leaving the uppers comparatively new. Where there is a baby in the house these may be turned to good use. Place one of baby's socks on the gloves, the leg part of the sock and the hemmed end of the glove being together. Then cut socks for the baby after the pattern. Sew carefully into shape with flat seams. Here you have a good light-weight sock only for the cost or trouble of making. The top should be reinforced to withstand the wear and tear caused by safety pins.

Violet Holder.

An extremely simple and practical rubber novelty comes in the shape of a bunch of violets, and is designed for the protection of a gown when the natural flowers are worn. It is made of green rubberized silk, the shade of the violet leaves, and is outlined with a green wire. When worn it effectually prevents the penetration of any moisture to the gown. The wire edge permits of shaping the holder to the bouquet proper, and the latter is then attached to the corsage or where ever else desired.

Quaint Effect.

The streamer trimming for hats is being favored by both French and English women. Among the novel, quaint effects to be considered is one showing an inch-wide, black moire ribbon draped from the right side of the hat snugly across the throat to the left shoulder, where it falls unrestrained to the hem of the gown, says the New York Herald. Only picturesque or youthful women should undertake the streamer trimming.

Rose Flavoring.

Fill a glass bottle with fresh, fragrant petals, crowding them down to its fullest capacity, then pour in enough pure alcohol to submerge.

Corner for Juniors

ROPE TRICK IS "EXPLAINED"

English Writer Makes Explanation of Cunning Artifice—Does Not Appear Conclusive.

The Indian rope trick, which no one who has seen it performed has ever satisfactorily explained, is "explained" by J. N. Maskelyne, an English writer.

Mr. Maskelyne dismisses the trick as follows: Indian conditions of atmosphere are necessary to the success of the trick. The spectators face the setting sun and are sheltered from it by an awning. The rope used is evidently a jointed bamboo with the joints made to lock. Up this "rope" or "pole" a boy climbs to a height of about 30 feet or so, till out of sight of the people. Then he "disappears" as though into space.

What really happens, Mr. Maskelyne explains, is that the spectators are blinded by the setting sun and that the boy climbs up the pole or rope and then drops quickly to the ground. Before the astonished onlookers know anything about it he is covered up with a sheet.

This is the most ingenious attempt at an explanation of the trick yet made, but it will not appear conclusive to all who have witnessed the performance. The trick has been witnessed at Khandallah—a hill station near Bombay—and again at Delhi at midday, without any awning being used or any effects but the rope.

EDUCATION NOT ALL MENTAL

Man Who Could Not Swim Is Refused Diploma by Authorities at the Columbia University.

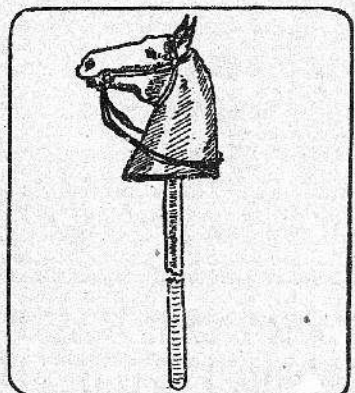
The authorities at Columbia university have refused to award a diploma to a senior who has not learned to swim the length of the pool in the gymnasium. A few years ago such action would have been deemed absurd. There are those who are unable to swim the length of a gymnasium pool and a student's qualifications for a degree of bachelor of arts, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press. They are the people who believe that the only benefit to be derived from attendance at college is obtained from books. The requirements imposed at Columbia is an indication of the more practical turn that is being given to educational effort in recent times.

While most boys learn to swim without the aid of college or even common school instruction, there are few things acquired in a university of more practical value. Every one not physically disqualified should be moderately proficient in the art of keeping afloat in the water. It is a simple thing, easily learned and should be part of the education of even grade school children. Columbia is setting a good example in withholding a diploma from a man who cannot swim.

HORSE FROM BROOM HANDLE

Simple Toy Is Quite Easily Made and Gives Wonderful Satisfaction to Little People.

This is a simple toy easily made which gives wonderful satisfaction to all little folk. Get a broom handle and cut it to the proper length, then procure an old sock either black or brown; cut a slit in the top two or three inches long for the mouth of the horse. Line the sock with cardboard; make holes about the mouth for nostrils, which should be lined with a piece of red flannel, and add



Toy Horse.

a small portion to serve as the tongue, which should slightly protrude. Stuff the head with rags or any similar material, and tie it on to the top of the broomstick. Fix two ears, which should be made stiff with card; add the eyes, which may be two buttons sewn on in the proper position; adjust the bridle and ornament where necessary. When finished it will appear as in the illustration.

Strong.

"Father," said little Herbert, "why doesn't mother travel with the circus?"

"What could she do in a circus?"

"She might be the strong woman. I heard her tellin' grandma this morning that she could wind you around her little finger."—Judge.

During the Crowded Season.

Mrs. Gotham—Why, Tommie, how dirty your face is! Where have you been?

Tommie Gotham—Oh, I've been swimming down at the public bath, mamma!

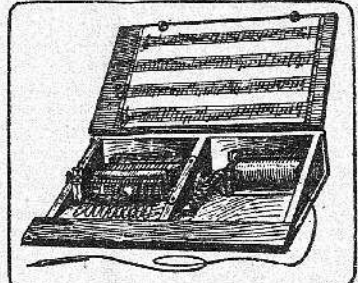
MUSIC READING MADE EASY

Children Find It an Attractive Task to Learn Their Notes by Use of Electrical Device.

By using the electric music teacher, children will find that it is an attractive task to learn their notes, instead of a dry lesson as heretofore, so that they will begin to take an interest in music at once, and not consider it a drudgery, says the Popular Electricity.

M. Pierre Gellis, a Paris inventor, makes the device which we illustrate here. It is based on the principle of using an electric contact plate under the music paper. By pricking each note with a sharp metal point, we make contact for an electric device carrying a hammer, so that the hammer strikes a string or preferably a metal piece to give out the sound. Thus each note or line or space gives out its corresponding sound, and it is an easy matter to read a simple piece of music in this way.

The device is quite an elaborate one for it is required to take care of the sharps and flats which figure perpetually.



Electric Music Teacher.

manently as the sign of the staff. But this is easily done by using a revolving contact device to shift over the several required notes at the start. To bring back to natural during the piece, we press on a button which restores the note for the moment.

Even professional musicians will find it useful for transposing a piece into another key and this is done by observing the movement of the hammers and also a transposing chart which lies before them.

SWAP CHILDREN IN DENMARK

Curious System of Exchanging Little Folk During Summer Months—Scheme Works Well.

In Denmark there is a curious system of exchanging children during the summer. The country people send their little ones to the city people, and the latter send theirs to the country. The state delivers free tickets, and the schools send the children according to the applications from families.

The children travel alone, each one wearing a ticket of identification pinned on the jacket or bodice. Should any of them go astray they are lodged at the first station whilst inquiries are made. The young travelers are met at their destination by the peasants and their wives.

Treated with affectionate care by these good hearted people, the children often enjoy privileges they have never known at home. There is no severe discipline nor irksome restraint. They return home full of tales about their adventures, and their mothers are delighted to find them looking rosy, healthy, and happy.

The latter send their children into the towns and volunteer guides show them the monuments and sights. Last year the principal restaurant keepers at Copenhagen gave them a series of feasts and organized little dancing parties for their amusement. Both categories of children benefit by this mode of exchange, which, it may be noted, is conducted on inexpensive lines.

RIDDLES.

What is the difference between a tunnel and an ear trumpet?

One is hollowed out and the other is hollowed in.

Why didn't the last dove return to the ark?

Because she had sufficient ground for remaining.

When is an author like a spirit?

When he's at proof.

Why are authors who treat of physiognomy like soldiers?

Because they write about face.

What is the difference between the czar and a beggar?

One issues manifestoes; the other manifests toes without shoes.

Why is a child with a cold in its head like a winter night?

Because it blows. It snows (its nose).

What's the most difficult thing to be cooked for a Christmas dinner?

A tailor's goose.

Why are poets like children's toys?

Because they are given to a muse and indulge in fancy (infancy).

Why is an absconding bank cashier like an air gun?

Because he goes off loaded and makes no report.

When is a window like a star?

When it is a skylight.

What part of their infant tuition have old bachelors and old maids most revolted by?

Learning to go alone.

Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America

Matters of Especial Moment to the Progressive Agriculturist

Good care cannot be administered in bulk.

We are what we think, not what we think we are.

The first steps in prosperity should not be too tottering.

City people, not reinforced from the farms, would soon run out.

Regulating the hours of labor can not be accomplished by legislation.

The most difficult things we have to deal with are not always the largest.

Reading other people's opinions often shows us how far off we are in our own.

In doing something well worth doing, every man ought to find his highest satisfaction.

The people who complain of too much rain forget that it may mean an increased crop later on.

Those who spend much time trying to hatch up unpleasant things are always too busy to enjoy life.

Farming would indeed be a profitable business if the producer received the greater portion of what the consumer pays.

Farmers produce more wealth than the town and city people, yet in the matter of schools they are still in the pioneer stage.

To revive the memories of a mistake for the purpose of doing harm to one who is struggling to do better, is a crime greater than the mistake.

Co-operation is alternative on the one hand against the future monopoly of land, and on the other against narrowed-down opportunity and sium conditions in country life.

Self-made men are rare. Back of all these so-called self-made men—back of their prosperity and position, is a wife and mother—the real force that raises them from obscurity.

Our every-day life brings so many troubles and disappointments that we are foolish to look on the dark side of things and court many a rap that might otherwise be avoided.

CO-OPERATION THAT COUNTS

Among Other Things Illinois Assembly Urge Better Understanding Between All Classes.

Six hundred representative citizens of Illinois held a joint meeting recently with the members of the Illinois legislature at Springfield to discuss proposed legislation. They represented the banks, the manufacturers, commercial associations, improvement associations, good roads organizations, farmers' institutions, the Illinois Federation of Labor, the state grange and the automobile manufacturers and owners. That the meeting bore good fruits is indicated by the following program for united work in the legislature agreed upon:

1. State and federal aid in good roads building in Illinois, with an ultimate expenditure of \$1,000,000.

2. Eventual improvement of 20 per cent. of Illinois, 95,000 miles of mud roads, accommodating 80 per cent. of traffic and saving \$30,000,000 annually to Illinois farmers.

3. Utilization of the inmates of penal institutions of the state in preparing paving material for permanent roads.

4. Co-operation between bankers, manufacturers, farmers, educators, transportation agencies and workers to the end that a better understanding may be fostered among all classes.

5. Vocational education for youths of the state, along the lines laid down by Edwin G. Cooley, former superintendent of the Chicago schools, who spent a year in studying the vocational school system of Europe.

6. A state-wide and unified effort on the part of reform associations to adopt the education of the young, both in the crowded city and the farming districts, to the changed conditions in this country, particularly with the idea of eliminating present temptations that confront the youths in the city and lead to lives of crime.

"The president of Cornell university in a recent address contended 'the day of the ordinary farmer is passing,' that the tendency is for the larger corporations to take up land and that these will be running the farms in large estates and under scientific management, much as their large corporations, and that the farmer of today will be the hired man of these big concerns. The farmers are about the only all-around men that we have in the United States. The men who are engaged in industry are each working in a very narrow sphere. We need this all-around man, his home his children who are furnishing the new blood, that furnishes the brains that is taking the leadership in our commerce and industry.

"The only way for the farmer, as we know him today, to maintain his position is for him to co-operate in the producing and the marketing of the products of the farm and in demanding legislation for his interests."

FARMERS UNITE FOR CREDIT

Idea Has Been Adopted by Settlers in South Africa—May Extend to Other Parts of Country.

An experiment that will be followed with much interest has recently been started in Umalt, declares a writer in the Rhodesia (South Africa) Herald. A number of farmers have clubbed together to form a credit society and, I am told, the scheme is being well supported by the banks. This particular society has for its immediate object the purchase of dairy stock with the idea of setting going a local dairy industry. The cows are to be purchased with money advanced by the banks on the joint and several credit of the members of the society. A maximum limit is to be fixed beyond which no member will be allowed to go. This and various other details would vary in different districts and according to the precise purpose of any credit society.

CO-OPERATION PROPER THING

Farmers Can, in Most Cases, Double Profits by Working Together in Selling Their Produce.

If you are growing fruit on even a medium scale and have neighbors who are doing the same thing you can, in most cases, double your profits by working together and looking up a market before selling time comes. In some states the agricultural colleges are hunting a market for the fruit growers. In Kansas last fall the college brought together buyers and sellers for 400 cars of apples. This has taught the fruit grower he does not have to depend on the local buyer with his 50 or 100 per cent. profit, but that he can sell his own crop this way more easily than he raised it and with resulting profits almost as great. The commission man who would not hesitate to beat a single fruit grower will think twice before he defrauds a whole organization who can report him from one end of the state to the other. The state motto of Kentucky is one all fruit growers should adopt: "United we stand, divided we fall."

FARMERS MUST CO-OPERATE

Business Men Take Crops and Handle Them Through Organization Until Consumer Is Reached.

Practically every business interest in the commercial world co-operates to a greater or less extent except the farming interests. It is true that in isolated instances farmers do co-operate in certain directions but as a whole the farmer faces the business world as an individual. In addressing the Tri-State meeting, Mr. R. A. Wilkinson brought out many good points on the subject of co-operation among farmers. In part he said:

"In olden times everything was produced on the farm, but the change in conditions when machinery was introduced, made it possible to produce more food than was needed on the farms. To make a market for this manufacturing was encouraged. This manufacturing became organized and demanded protection, which it received through the tariff, which it received self for the purpose of protecting the profits. In considering the selling price the cost of production was considered and to this a sum was added sufficient to make a good return on the investment. The farmer has been selling his products for what these organizations and interests were willing to pay as modified by supply and demand. There has been no consideration of the cost of production and profits in setting the price on farm products, and why not? Why should not the farm products bring enough to cover cost of production, plus a fair margin of profit? Wheat, for instance, in the last five years varied as much as 50c a bushel, while the bread which is made from it has commanded the same price regardless of the farmer's return. The cost of production on the farm has not varied to this extent."

"The way to bring about this better condition is for the farmer to consider his farm as a business proposition, that he consider the cost of production, which will bring him to a study of farm management—consideration of details. It would also mean that marketing will be given as much attention as producing. At present what the farmer receives bears but little relation to what the consumer pays. The businessmen who take the crop from the farmer and handle it until it reaches the hands of the consumer are organized to pay as little as possible and to charge as much as traffic will bear."

"For the farmer to go up against this organization single handed shows a most colossal self conceit. The only way to meet this combination is through combination; that is for the farmers to combine, or in other words co-operate."

"The policy of the steel trust is to control the railroads. The railroads are the policy of the farmer should be farming. To do this, they must organize. In North Dakota the farmer pays seventh-ninths of the taxes and exerts less than seven-hundredths of the power in government. In the legislative policy of the country the farmer is never considered. No matter how much the legislation affects the interests of the farmer, he is not called into the council. When any measure is brought up that affects the manufacturer or the transportation agency or the commercial interests—they are consulted—their interests are considered."

"The president of Cornell university in a recent address contended 'the day of the ordinary farmer is passing,' that the tendency is for the larger corporations to take up land and that these will be running the farms in large estates and under scientific management, much as their large corporations, and that the farmer of today will be the hired man of these big concerns. The farmers are about the only all-around men that we have in the United States. The men who are engaged in industry are each working in a very narrow sphere. We need this all-around man, his home his children who are furnishing the new blood, that furnishes the brains that is taking the leadership in our commerce and industry."

"The only way for the farmer, as we know him today, to maintain his position is for him to co-operate in the producing and the marketing of the products of the farm and in demanding legislation for his interests."

"The only way for the farmer, as we know him today, to maintain his position is for him to co-operate in the producing and the marketing of the products of the farm and in demanding legislation for his interests."

"The only way for the farmer, as we know him today, to maintain his position is for him to co-operate in the producing and the marketing of the products of the farm and in demanding legislation for his interests."

"The only way for the farmer, as we know him today, to maintain his position is for him to co-operate in the producing and the marketing of the products of the farm and in demanding legislation for his interests."

"The only way for the farmer, as we know him today, to maintain his position is for him to co-operate in the producing and the marketing of the products of the farm and in demanding legislation for his interests."

"The only way for the farmer, as we know him today, to maintain his position is for him to co-operate in the producing and the marketing of the products of the farm and in demanding legislation for his interests."

"The only way for the farmer, as we know him today, to maintain his position is for him to co-operate in the producing and the marketing of the products of the farm and in demanding legislation for his interests."

"The only way for the farmer, as we know him today, to maintain his position is for him to co-operate in the producing and the marketing of the products of the farm and in demanding legislation for his interests."

"The only way for the farmer, as we know him today, to maintain his position is for him to co-operate in the producing and the marketing of the products of the farm and in demanding legislation for his interests."

"The only way for the farmer, as we know him today, to maintain his position is for him to co-operate in the producing and the marketing of the products of the farm and in demanding legislation for his interests."

"The only way for the farmer, as we know him today, to maintain his position is for him to co-operate in the producing and the marketing of the products of the farm and in demanding legislation for his interests."

"The only way for the farmer, as we know him today, to maintain his position is for him to co-operate in the producing and the marketing of the products of the farm and in demanding legislation for his interests."

"The only way for the farmer, as we know him today, to maintain his position is for him to co-operate in the producing and the marketing of the products of the farm and in demanding legislation for his interests."

"The only way for the farmer, as we know him today, to maintain his position is for him to co-operate in the producing and the marketing of the products of the farm and in demanding legislation for his interests."

"The only way for the farmer, as we know him today, to maintain his position is for him to co-operate in the producing and the marketing of the products of the farm and in demanding legislation for his interests."

"The only way for the farmer, as we know him today, to maintain his position is for him to co-operate in the producing and the marketing of the products of the farm and in demanding legislation for his interests."

"The only way for the farmer, as we know him today, to maintain his position is for him to co-operate in the producing and the marketing of the products of the farm and in demanding legislation for his interests."

"The only way for the farmer, as we know him today, to maintain his position is for him to co-operate in the producing and the marketing of the products of the farm and in demanding legislation for his interests."

"The only way for the farmer, as we know him today, to maintain his position is for him to co-operate in the producing and the marketing of the products of the farm and in demanding legislation for his interests."

"The only way for the farmer, as we know him today, to maintain his position is for him to co-operate in the producing and the marketing of the products of the farm and in demanding legislation for his interests."

"The only way for the farmer, as we know him today, to maintain his position is for him to co-operate in the producing and the marketing of the products of the farm and in demanding legislation for his interests."

"The only way for the farmer, as we know him today, to maintain his position is for him to co-operate in the producing and the marketing of the products of the farm and in demanding legislation for his interests."

REAL MERIT HAS MADE BOND'S LIVER PILLS

a household word through the South. We have spared neither time nor money in perfecting BOND'S PILLS for the cure of Headaches, Biliousness, Constipation, Malaria, and other ailments. MERIT was our chief object. Not how "cheap" but how good we could make them.

The extraordinary success of BOND'S PILLS is due solely to their MERIT, not to loud and misleading claims of CURING EVERYTHING. Adv.

When a man can travel as far as his nerve as others can on an excursion ticket the railroads are sure to lose money.

No. SIX-SIXTY-SIX

This is a prescription prepared especially for Malaria or Chills and Fever. Five or six doses will break any case, and if taken then as a little the fever will not return. 25c.—Adv.

Won't Last Long.

"Is Rantz a finished tragedian?" "Almost."

Misunderstood.

"He married a woman with pink pie." "Yes—and now he lives on the pink interest."

Its Nature.

"Did your play have a run in the trip?" "Yes—from the sheriff."

Tongue-Tied.

"Money talks." "I know, but my husband has an impediment in his income."

Sensitive Jeems.

The Nutriches were very proud of the English butler they brought back with them, and so, you may suppose, they were not a little annoyed when, at the end of the month, he gave them notice.

"What's the matter, Parker? You have been here such a short time!" "Yes, sir. But you see when you engaged me, I thought you was a spicag man and champagne people; but when I found out that you eat cabbage, carrots and such like common vegetables, and drinks beer, I see, sir, I, this here ain't no place for a sensitive person like me. So I must leave you. I can't breathe a heavy atmosphere here."

"What's the matter, Parker? You have been here such a short time!" "Yes, sir. But you see when you engaged me, I thought you was a spicag man and champagne people; but when I found out that you eat cabbage, carrots and such like common vegetables, and drinks beer, I see, sir, I, this here ain't no place for a sensitive person like me. So I must leave you. I can't breathe a heavy atmosphere here."

"What's the matter, Parker? You have been here such a short time!" "Yes, sir. But you see when you engaged me, I thought you was a spicag man and champagne people; but when I found out that you eat cabbage, carrots and such like common vegetables, and drinks beer, I see, sir, I, this here ain't no place for a sensitive person like me. So I must leave you. I can't breathe a heavy atmosphere here."

"What's the matter, Parker? You have been here such a short time!" "Yes, sir. But you see when you engaged me, I thought you was a spicag man and champagne people; but when I found out that you eat cabbage, carrots and such like common vegetables, and drinks beer, I see, sir, I, this here ain't no place for a sensitive person like me. So I must leave you. I can't breathe a heavy atmosphere here."

"What's the matter, Parker? You have been here such a short time!" "Yes, sir. But you see when you engaged me, I thought you was a spicag man and champagne people; but when I found out that you eat cabbage, carrots and such like common vegetables, and drinks beer, I see, sir, I, this here ain't no place for a sensitive person like me. So I must leave you. I can't breathe a heavy atmosphere here."

"What's the matter, Parker? You have been here such a short time!" "Yes, sir. But you see when you engaged me, I thought you was a spicag man and champagne people; but when I found out that you eat cabbage, carrots and such like common vegetables, and drinks beer, I see, sir, I, this here ain't no place for a sensitive person like me. So I must leave you. I can't breathe a heavy atmosphere here."

"What's the matter, Parker? You have been here such a short time!" "Yes, sir. But you see when you engaged me, I thought you was a spicag man and champagne people; but when I found out that you eat cabbage, carrots and such like common vegetables, and drinks beer, I see, sir, I, this here ain't no place for a sensitive person like me. So I must leave you. I can't breathe a heavy atmosphere