

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO WEAR IT

Special Correspondent of This Paper Writes Entertainingly to Women.

LATEST FROM THE METROPOLIS

Three Modes of the Latest Designs—
Blue Cloth With Striped Silk
Gown Delightful for Semi-formal
Wear—A Striped Zephyr and the
Latest Tailored Coat.

Evening bodice have a charm all their own and if the draperies on these models are skilfully managed, they can be given an air of distinction without employing any but the simplest trimmings.

The spotted silk mull dancing frock shown here owes its beauty entirely to the bodice, for the skirt is as simple and plain as a school-girl's frock, being mounted over a silk lining without any other embellishment.

The waistline is raised to Empire height and finished with a plain fold of satin, while the bodice is cut with a very deep square neck, with large tucks of chiffon folded within its confines to form the vest effect. To bind the neck narrow hand-embroidered silver braid is used, strips of this trimming extending below the girdle and over the hips, after which they are quickly terminated.

The sleeves are rather unusual, being very wide and flowing, sug-

gesting the full, graceful Greek lines. They are slashed all the way up to the shoulder seam and outlined with the braid.

Evening coiffures are very elaborate, in striking contrast to their simple trimmings. Puffs and curls are still great favorites and coiffure ornaments used with them are just sufficiently ornate to do full justice to the beauty of the coiffure itself.

The prophecy for the season regarding sleeves is that street styles and many house effects are to be full length, with or without quantities of trimming, as the occasion requires.

A striking model occupies the center of the picture, being of soft, thin material, finely braided and trimmed with tucks. It reaches all the way to the wrist, where there is a finishing ruche of finely plaited tulle.

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A JAUNTY SUIT FOR MORNING WEAR.

shall undoubtedly be wearing as soon as the next season's modes settle down.

For ordinary wear the simple turn-back cuff trimmed with silk braid is the usual finish, and there are also a number of other charming effects obtained without the use of the cuff, braid and braid medallions being employed instead.

The Bloodthirsty Woman.

When an English princess became the bride of King Alfonso it was predicted that the tide of popular favor would turn against bull fighting in Spain. But Queen Victoria has abandoned her moral campaign against the brutal sport because of the active opposition of the Spanish women. It has now become apparent that women are the chief support of bull fighting in Spain, as they are of the theatre in this country. At all the recent fights in Madrid and Barcelona women have been in the great majority in the audience, and not satisfied with their seats in the boxes these bloodthirsty Castilian women have organized and forced the building of special seats for their exclusive use on a level with the bull ring. From these seats they are enabled almost to reach out and touch the tortured bulls, while mere man has to be content to sit by his loneliness in the boxes. Queen Victoria has introduced English fashions in dress into Spain but she has been powerless to check the national sport. After her first taste of bull fighting, when a bride of two weeks, she vowed that she would not return again to the arena, but political expediency has forced her to appear at frequent intervals in the royal box.

Blueing.

This is especially done to improve the appearance of white clothes and bring back some of the clear color which they lose through wear and age.

Blue, which dissolves most readily and leaves least sediment after the water has stood some time, is the best.

It is impossible to lay down rules as to quantity, as it depends both upon the kind of blue used and the texture of the articles undergoing operation.

As a rule, body linen requires more blue than other articles, and table linen less. To prepare the blue water, half fill a tub with clean, cold water.

Dip the blue bag into the water and squeeze it tightly, repeating the process until the water becomes a pale blue color.

The blue water must not be too deep in color, as it spoils the appearance of the clothes. Stir the water well before immersing the clothes.

"Cabbage Day."

I have heard of a village in New York where a certain day of the week is set apart as "cabbage day," and upon that day nobody is at home to anybody else. This seems a good plan, but all villages are not so systematic, and so, despite the asseverations of the cooking teachers that there is no need for cabbages that smell at all, the dwellers in small city houses are often mortified at feeling that a caller can guess from the front door what the family dinner is to be. I have lately learned a great scheme—to set beside the cabbage cup a small cup of vinegar where it will gently simmer. This done, the lady at the front door will not preserve a delicate reticence, but will ask, in the very moment of greeting, "Oh, what good things you are cooking!" For the aroma of cabbage and boiling vinegar mingles into a fine counterfeit of the smell of pickles cooking.—Farm Journal.

Serviceable Tray Cloths.

Take some oilcloth (white preferred), and cut the size you wish; bind the edges, with suitable braid or button-hole-stitch all of them. Either looks very well, and if you spill it does not go through onto the tablecloth, and can easily be cleaned.

OLD MILLIONAIRES

One of the Mysteries of the Mysterious Southwest

GREAT MENACE, DEATH BY THIRST

No Section So Attractive to the Prospector for Gold as the Sierra Ladrones—Land of Enchantment Fabulous Wealth.

Probably no section of New Mexico is so attractive to the prospector, with a love of adventure and romance in his disposition, as that embraced in the Sierra Ladrones. The actual production of the region is nothing at all, yet it is known to contain mineral deposits of almost fabulous wealth. It is believed by many Mexicans and Indians to be a land of enchantment, with treasures guarded by the gods against the profane endeavors of human laborers, and there are many white prospectors who have had experience among its rugged peaks and narrow passes, who will not again brave its dangers for all the wealth it contains. Its greatest menace to the prospector is death by thirst.

Three years ago, two young men from Charleston arrived in Socorro, purchased burros, prospecting outfits, and a supply of provisions, and started into the Ladrones—against the advice of all the experienced miners who made their acquaintance. They never returned; but eighteen months later their bones, identified by means of their watches, and the bones of their burros, were found in an arroyo, together with a large quantity of tellurium. They had found a mine, and had been unable to retrace their steps, and had probably wandered around until they died of thirst. Their ores were found to run more than one-eighth gold. Two of the men in the party that found the bodies went to search for the place from which the tellurium had been obtained. They have never been heard from, and even their bones have not yet been discovered.

Jan Sanbow, a raw Swede from the lumber camps of the Northwest, arrived in Socorro in the spring of 1902. After prospecting fruitlessly through the Capadero Mountains, he decided to try his luck in the Ladrones. He was gone just a month, returning with glowing reports of a placer field, with an abundant water supply at hand, and with coarse gold so abundant that one could see it glittering in the sands. To prove that he was no idle romancer, he had more than \$3,500 worth of coarse gold in his possession. The few to whom he revealed his secret made up a party to accompany him to the new El Dorado. They searched until their food and water were exhausted, but could find neither the stream nor the golden sands. To make matters worse, they then found that they had hopelessly lost their bearings, and could not find a way out of the puzzling maze of gulches, canons, and arroyos in which they had become entangled. Just as their condition became desperate, they emerged from the dark walls of a forbidding canon into an open mountain "park," with a smiling lake in its centre. Game and fish were abundant, so that provision for all their bodily wants was at hand.

With the call of the inner man stilled, the greed for gold returned, and one of the party began panning the sands of the lake. At his excited call, the whole party rushed to his side. Sure enough, he had "color," and all were soon busily engaged washing the sands.

The discovery was "goot," but not sensational. Some days the workers averaged more than \$10 each, and on other days their labors returned hardly half that amount. Finally it was decided that four of the party should make an effort to return to Socorro, or to find some other outlying point, to obtain a fresh supply of provisions and other necessities, while the other two should remain at the diggings.

The party that left had no difficulty whatever in finding their way out. As one of the expressed it, "we just followed our noses," and by and by Socorro came in sight. There the news of the discovery was spread abroad. It did make the sensation that usually follows such an announcement—for the old miners of the Southwest are afraid of the Ladrones. Many of them would not venture among those forbidding peaks for all the wealth of the Indies. However, twenty men, including the four returned prospectors, started for the incipient placer camp. They never reached it. Some tired of the search and returned in a few days, and all dropped out in time but the four. They were unalterably determined to return to their mining comrades. None have ever been heard from since. Whether the four succeeded in finding the camp or not, whether they are all still engaged in piling up wealth in that secluded vale, whether they made their way to some other mining camp and kept their secret hidden, or whether they suffered a common fate, remains one of the unsolved mysteries of the mysterious Southwest.

Modesty of Great Men.

Great men, Milton says, are modest, "because they continually compare themselves, not with other men, but with that idea of the perfect which they have before their mind."

SOLID MARBLE MOUNTAIN

White House Range a Solid Mass of Pure Statuary Marble.

A solid mountain of marble, nearly 14,000 feet high, promises to make the United States the richest marble country in the world.

If 5,000 feet of this marble were mined each day for 1,000 years, the quarries would not be exhausted; and if all other known deposits of white marble in the world were heaped up in one mass, it would be but a foot high as compared with the white marble deposit composing this mountain.

So great is the deposit of white marble that if perchance every person in the civilized world should expire to-day, a monument of generous proportions could be provided for each individual.

White House Mountain in Colorado, is one solid mass of pure statuary marble.

For the present requirements there has been exposed one section of solid white marble one mile long, 335 feet thick, and extending back at least a mile and a half, as indicated by drillings. The cores from these drillings show that all of the marble clear to the bottom in this cross section of the deposit is sound and beautiful.

Of this immense deposit 41 per cent. is pure white statuary marble, and 59 per cent. is divided between golden vein and a beautiful dark vein. The golden vein marble gives the warm coloring that is found in onyx. The statuary marble is flawless and without trace of color or shadow, and in quality is equal or superior to the most famous Italian and Grecian marble.

This marble can be carried in blocks or pillars of any dimensions, a 50-ton derrick and the maximum capacity of the modern railroad car alone limiting the size of the commercial product. At this time the output is 1,500 cubic feet per day, but within ten years it is confidently believed the production will reach 10,000 cubic feet per day, the demand alone limiting the output.

Although this industry is scarcely two years old, it is coming to the front with amazing strides. Two years ago the town of Marble, for many years an abandoned mining camp, had a population of four people. To-day it is a bustling little community of 2,000 persons, all supported directly or indirectly by the marble business.

Finishing mills, electric power plants, cable and electric trams, and 100 or more cottages have been erected within the past eight months, and many structures of various kinds are now under way.

Big Prey.

Ornithologists are inclined to discourage the idea that eagles are in the habit of attacking large animals, but a contest witnessed by an observer, and recorded in the Scotsman, dispels such theory. The battle was between an eagle and a stag.

The bird singled out from a herd one particular buck, which it succeeded in driving from the rest. It struck the animal with its powerful wings, knocked it down, and finally killed it. A still more remarkable spectacle is well-authenticated. An eagle attacked a fawn in the Highlands. The cries of the little one were answered by its dam, which sprang upon the eagle and struck it repeatedly with its forefeet. Fawn, deer and eagle rolled down a declivity, the bird was dislodged from its hold and the fawn rescued.

Many traditions are extant as to the carrying off of children by eagles. The most recent case bearing close scrutiny is one which happened in South Africa. A Boer farmer whose stock had been harried by eagles lay in ambush for the robbers, and saw one of them descend and carry off the five-year-old child of one of his Kaffir servants. He shot the bird, which, with the child still clutched in its grip, fell into a thorn-bush. The bird was dead, but the child was little hurt.

Two eagles will stalk a covert in concert. While one conceals itself, the other beats about the bushes with great screaming, driving out its quarry for the hidden eagle to swoop down upon. An even more insidious method has been observed. An eagle, seeing a sheep on the edge of a precipice, flew at it, screaming shrilly, and with forceful beat of wing hurried it into the valley below, where it could devour it at leisure. In the light of such records there is good reason for believing the legend of the eagle dropping a tortoise on the bald head of Aeschylus, the Greek poet, and so causing his death.

Reading a Horse's Face.

Every horse carries an index to his temper and intelligence in his face. The teachable, tractable animal is broad and flat between the eyes; the bony ridge of his face dishes slightly from the point where the face narrows toward the nostrils. His ears are well set, sensitive and far apart, with a well defined ridge of bone extending across the top of the head between them. Always feel for this ridge in judging a horse. The eye should be large, clear and bright, with a prominent ridge of bone along the inner and upper edge of the socket.—London Answers.

Cheerfulness Means Health.

Cheerfulness is the best promoter of health. Repinings and mummings of the heart give imperceptible strokes to those delicate fibers of which the vital parts are composed and wear out the machine.—Bovee.

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GRACEFUL WAY TO DRAPE A BODICE.

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SLEEVES AND SHOULDER DRAPERIES.

dainty, the full tucks being formed of chiffon or very soft goods under a shoulder plate of embroidered silk or linen.

Many of the very best gowns have sleeves wrinkled, with a little rill on the outside of the arm. Made in net for jumpers or for component parts of waists they are the very latest expressions of the fashion.

Rough blue serge is used for the smart and serviceable costumes, which foretells the beauties of the season's tailor-made for practical purposes.

The circular skirt fits perfectly about the hips, flaring at the bottom in a number of graceful folds. It is finished only with a deep hem, stitched invisibly.