

# NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

## Large Cities Show a Healthy Growth



WASHINGTON.—The census returns on the large cities of the country are now complete. The figures show that most of them have had a healthy growth during the ten years since the last count was made, but some of them have fallen out of the places they occupied then and their places have been taken by other cities.

Of the many that have tried, in the past ten years, to climb into the 100,000 class, only five have succeeded.

Among the ten largest cities there has been only one important change of position. Baltimore has lost sixth place to Cleveland. Baltimore's population, as officially stated, is 558,485, while Cleveland has 560,663. The gain in Baltimore over 1900 was 9.7 per cent.

A comparison of 29 cities in the 100,000 class shows that the aggregate population is 13,596,819, as against 10,376,012 in 1900 and 7,904,140 in 1890.

The fact is noted that the high rate of increase is not confined to any one

geographical section. Of seven cities whose rate exceeded 40 per cent, two, Newark, N. J., and Bridgeport, Conn., are eastern; one, Atlanta, is southern, and four, Detroit, Denver, Kansas City and Columbus, are western. Of the two cities with the lowest rate, one is eastern and the other is western.

The rates of increase for Atlanta, Detroit, Denver and Kansas City are phenomenally high, but most extraordinary is the high percentage for New York, which exceeds the average of 28 cities by 11.4 per cent, and is itself exceeded only by the rates of seven cities.

Fifty-four cities of between 25,000 and 100,000 show an aggregate population of 2,723,498, as against 1,901,766 in 1900, a gain of 43.2 per cent, which the census bureau pronounces "phenomenally high." Thirty-one of these cities show a higher rate of increase for the past decade than for the previous one. No decrease is noted in any one of the cities.

Of the larger cities the gain of St. Louis during the decade was greater proportionately than that of Boston, its nearest competitor, while Kansas City is in twentieth place on the face of the returns. Kansas City has jumped ahead of Providence, R. I., and Indianapolis, Ind., Providence falling behind Indianapolis, which it led in 1900.

## Uncle Sam's Health Zone Far Spread



THE activities of the public health and marine hospital service, to which is entrusted most of the general work of guarding the country against contagion from abroad and preventing its spread at home, form the topic of a paper by Surgeon General Wyman in the public health report.

The document was prepared for the American Public Health association which recently met at Milwaukee. This organization is composed of representatives from Canada, Mexico and Cuba, as well as from the United States, and the paper was regarded as of especial interest to them.

Beginning with "the utmost circumference of the influence of the organization," Doctor Wyman tells of the protective measures at foreign ports. He shows that medical officers of the bureau are located in most of the seacoast cities of Asia and South and Central America, and at some of those of Europe. The service also is liberally represented in Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

In addition to keeping themselves and the home office informed regarding the prevalence of cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus and plague, these officials are required to inspect American-bound vessels and to issue bills of health, without which the vessels might not enter American ports.

During the last fiscal year they inspected 16,766 vessels and examined 1,433,134 passengers. On board ship the regulations of these officials follow the immigrant, requiring proper cleanliness and ventilation, and when the vessel arrives in the United States it is met by another set of health service officers on duty either to enforce quarantine rules or to assist the immigration officials in their work.

In the latter capacity the public health men last year examined 1,280,000 immigrants, certifying 30,000 of them as defective either mentally or physically.

The paper also abounds in facts relative to the work of the bureau in preventing the spread of infectious diseases from one state to another under the quarantine law, making special reference to the work in connection with recent yellow-fever epidemics and the plague infection on the Pacific coast of a few years ago.

The maintenance of the service costs the United States \$2,000,000 annually.

## Political Pot Is Boiling Furiously



REPORTS coming into Washington from all over the country tell how the seething political pot is furiously boiling. In New York, Indiana, Nebraska and Missouri the politicians are especially busy.

The New York state Republican convention was a triumph for Colonel Roosevelt. He was the temporary chairman, defeating Vice-President Sherman. That was the first rout of the regulars. He won a spectacular fight for the adoption of the platform of the progressives; he put through his slate and the close of the convention found the Roosevelt forces in complete control of the situation. Henry L. Stimson of New York city, Roosevelt's man, was nominated for governor.

In his speech distinguishing between a leader and a boss, he said "a boss drives, while a leader leads." He then proceeded to "lead" the convention to do everything that he wanted it to do.

The platform as adopted contained a plank indorsing the administration of President Taft and that of Governor

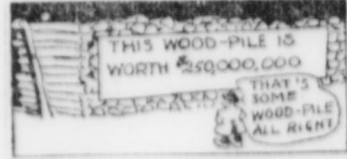
nor Hughes and commending the wisdom of the president in choosing Hughes for the supreme court bench.

The keynote of the Indiana campaign was sounded by Senator Beveridge in a speech at Indianapolis. He was merciless to the interests, which he says have been controlling legislation for years. He defied the corporate interests to pollute the voters of Indiana. He favored the revision of the tariff by a genuine tariff commission. He gave Roosevelt credit for inaugurating the conservation movement.

Mayor J. C. Dahlgren of Omaha, candidate for governor of Nebraska, responding to rumors about his early career, gave out a statement that he shot his brother-in-law in Texas for deserting his sister, fled the state and assumed the name in Nebraska of Jim Murray. The man he shot did not die. The only law he knew, he says, was the law of the pistol and the quick hand. "I got to be pretty tough, I admit it," he says. "The country was full of maverick cattle and no one was a better hand with the rope, chasing down these strays and putting the branding iron on them."

Missouri Democrats opened their campaign at Joplin, with Bryan, Folk, Francis, Reed and Stone as leaders and orators. Addresses were delivered afternoon and evening and the crowds were greater than the capacity of the meeting places.

## Our Wood Fuel Bill Is \$250,000,000



The population then was a little over 50,000,000. Since then the population has increased to over 80,000,000, but the use of wood for fuel has decreased not only in per capita consumption, but also in total quantity. A little more than 20,999,000,000 cubic feet of wood in all forms is used in the United States each year, and of this 7,999,000,000 cubic feet, or about 34,999,000 cords, is firewood.

Of the total estimated consumption of firewood 70,999,000 cords, or 81.4 per cent, was used in towns and cities with a population of from 1,000 to 30,000; 1,615,999 cords, or 1.9 per cent, in cities of over 30,000 population, and the remainder, or 2 per cent, in mineral operations. In these four classes of consumption the average value per cord ranged from \$2.31 for the firewood used on the farms to \$4.33 for that used in the cities.

When stenciling a design for a wallpaper frieze, draw the diapered pattern on heavy paper so as to allow the skeleton design to hold firmly together after the sprays have been cut out from stencils. Cut out each piece of the drawing with a sharp knife, and lay it on a rough piece of the cardboard so that the edge of the knife is not turned.

Prepare each piece to resist the action of the color by sizing or by shellac dissolved in methylated spirits.

Mix the color with one-third picture copal varnish and two-thirds turpentine, using only a small portion at a time, as it is very volatile. Then dab the color all over the surface of the design with a stencil brush. You will then be ready to apply it to the walls.

## Ribbon Effects



By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

NOTHING is prettier in ribbon arrangements than a bow and ends in simple or in elaborate designs. But one may not always arrive at the desired effect by the use of bows. A shape may be modified or changed in appearance by building it in one direction or another with ribbon arranged in loops. Flower forms may be copied or simulated, and nothing is more fashionable than small, compact roses and foliage made of ribbon.

These examples are given here of ribbon in unusual arrangements. In the first a cap-like shape covered with big velvet poppies is lengthened at the back with wired loops of heavy satin ribbon. These bows redeem the shape, lifting it from the commonplace into one of those which the French have described as "the fleeting profile" shapes. They are full of style. The loops in this instance are made overloops of boned wire sewed to the shape at the back.

A pretty drooping brimmed round hat, having the brim edge finished with a shirring of velvet shows plaitsings of ribbon and velvet bows poised together about the round crown. This forms a sort of rosette, in which the plaited ribbon sets, and the result makes one thing of a flower. In fact, each velvet and ribbon decoration is much like a huge pansy in shape. The pretty hat, which is of king's blue felt, needs no other decoration.

A hat for a miss faced with changeable taffeta gathered in the underbrim, is bound with a puff of velvet. A collar of ribbon about the crown is finished with a very full plaiting or shirring of ribbon at the left front. Such a hat is ideal for a miss of 16 or more years, and is quite within the range of amateur millinery to make.

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## GIRL'S OUTING COSTUME



This pretty costume, designed especially for boating or sailing, is of white linen trimmed with bands of blue and white striped linen. The skirt is made with a group of plaits at each side, above which it is ornamented with buttons, and is encircled about knee high, with an inserted band of the striped linen.

The blouse has a bib-like plastron of the material ornamented with buttons. The sailor collar and cuffs are embroidered with anchors and trimmed with the bands of striped linen. The odd cravat and the girde are of black liberty.

## JEWELS FOR DAY AND NIGHT

Precious and Semi-Precious Stones  
Very Much in Evidence on All Occasions.

With low-cut necks narrow velvet collars set with three or five graduated ornaments of paste set in old silver metal are smart and becoming with both afternoon and evening gowns.

Earrings do much to break the line of a long neck with a collarless gown. Lovely new ones are shown in Parisian diamonds, colored stones and baroque pearls.

A good looking set of earrings has a bowknot and dangle of diamonds with baroque drop; another set that screws on has three baroque pearls, one above the other, connected by jeweled chains with amethyst drops.

A shield-shaped corsage ornament of Parisian diamonds and French emeralds, with a shoulder catch to correspond, gives a brilliant finish to a low-necked evening gown.

The woman of bony neck should purchase one of the high dog collars of rows of seed pearls crossed by narrow side bars and a square central bar of Parisian diamonds.

For traveling or sports the watch bracelet is growing in favor. One of the new ones has a flexible woven strap and buckle of gold wire set with a red enamel watch studded in pearls.

On a gray suede wrist strap is a small watch of gold rims studded with alternate rubies and pearls or sapphires and pearls. Cheaper for hard wear are tan or gray suede bracelet with a small open-faced gold or silver watch.

A fascinating ornament of French jewelry that can be used for the hair or corsage is a pair of Mercury wings set to form a hollow that can encircle the hair knot.

## Black Waist.

The black chiffon blouse over white or over a silk in Persian colors is even more popular now than at the end of last season, when it was hailed as a novelty. The veiled effect is more pleasing and satisfactory in a waist than a skirt, since it gives a color effect which cannot be obtained by pipings or bands. There is a beautiful messaline, woven in the designs and colorings of the famous India shawls, which is used extensively in combination with black for waists. The plain black silk waists are worn a great deal. The smartest of them have a narrow round yoke of white lace, which gives them a dressy appearance, relieving the somberness of the black.

## A New Tie.

A fetching new tie that gives a touch of color to a dark or white costume is made from bias satin or velvet formed into inch wide folds. These are formed with bunches of tiny flowers and leaves, while a similar bias holds the leaves together in front.

## The KITCHEN CABINET



THE heart should give charity when the hand cannot. Both of and truth will get uppermost at last.

An ounce of mother is worth a pound of clergy.

—Joseph Parker.

Small Cakes for Various Occasions. The following recipes are appropriate to serve with frozen dishes or with tea or chocolate. Many delicious little cakes and cookies may be bought; but no matter how attractive they are, one likes the touch of individuality which is shown in cakes of home manufacture:

Chocolate Nut Cake.—Cream three-fourths of a cupful of butter, add one and a half cupfuls of sugar gradually, then alternate a half cupful of milk with two and a quarter cups of flour sifted with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder several times to insure a thorough mixing, then add three squares of grated chocolate, a cupful of broken pecan meats, a teaspoonful of vanilla and the whites of eight eggs beaten stiff. A little salt is an improvement. Bake in gem pans about twenty minutes.

Bachelor's Buttons.—Rub together four tablespoonfuls of butter and ten tablespoonfuls of flour. Add five tablespoonfuls of sugar to the flour mixture and five to two well-beaten eggs, flavor with anise and combine the two mixtures. Make in small balls and bake. Dip in melted roland and sprinkle with nuts.

Fondant.—This is the foundation for French candies and is used for cake frostings. Use four cupfuls of sugar, one cup of water and a table-spoonful of glucose. Boil until a little dropped in water will make a soft, waxy ball. Cool and stir until white and creamy. It will keep for weeks and always be fresh for use by heating over hot water. Keep the fondant in a dish covered with a waxed paper and tightly covered, or it will dry and crumble.

Orange Cakes.—Cream a quarter of a cupful of butter, add a half cupful of sugar gradually, the grated rind of an orange and a tablespoonful of the juice, the yolks of two eggs well beaten. Sift one and two-thirds cups of flour and half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar and a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda, a pinch of salt. Fold in the whites of two eggs beaten stiff. Bake in patty tins and ice with frosting flavored with orange juice.

Wafers.—Cream a half cup of butter, add a cup of powdered sugar and a cup and three-fourths of flour, a little salt and a teaspoonful of vanilla and a half cup of milk. Bake on a baking sheet and cut in squares. Roll immediately, before they harden.

It is had enough for an attractive young miss to be unable to make a loaf of bread, or broil a steak, or use a needle; but the limit is passed when a college makes her such a little idiot as to think it smart to boast of it.

Similar remarks we hear every day, blaming the college education for the foolishness of a few. When we are looking for results from college training let us take the average girl, to be fair. A man who is selling apples does not show the worst he has in stock, but the best.

It is true we meet women occasionally who consider a lack of knowledge of household affairs something to boast of, but let us be thankful that they are rare, and they make themselves a laughing stock among good people.

It takes brains to run a house and provide for a family and the woman who does the former is as much a business partner of the one who does the latter as the business partner down town.

Large Size Bottle, "D-DROPS" (500 Doses) \$1.50. For Sale by Druggists. SWABSON RHEUMATIC CURE COMPANY, Dept. 50, 140 Lake Street, Chicago.

## How's Business?

THIS ad. is directed at the man who has all the business in his line in this community.

Mr. Merchant—You say you've got it all. You're selling them all they'll buy, anyhow. But at the same time you would like more business.

Make this community buy more.

Advertise strongly, consistently, judiciously.

Suppose you can buy a lot of washtubs cheap; advertise a big washtub sale in this paper. Put in an inviting picture of a washtub where people can see it the minute they look at your ad. Talk strong on washtubs. And you'll find every woman in this vicinity who has been getting along with a rickety washtub for years and years will buy a new one from you.

That's creative business power.

OUR AD. RATES ARE RIGHT —CALL ON US

(Copyright, 1906, by W. N. U.)

## Word-of-Mouth Advertising

Passing encomiums, only over your store counter, about the quality of what you've got to sell, results in about as much satisfaction as your wife would get if you gave her a box of cigars for Christmas.

Advertising in This Paper talks to everybody at once and makes them talk back with money.

(Copyright, 1906, by W. N. U.)

**\$ Aim the \$ Ad. Gun TRUE**

If it's hot weather, advertise cool things. Mr. Merchant, when it's cold, boost warmth. You know what people want; when they want 'em. Profit thereby. Send your copy to-day for your ad. in this paper.

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*Nellie Maxwell*

The Place to Buy Cheap — IN AT — J. F. PARSONS'

**DROPS**

TRADE MARK

**CURES**

**RHEUMATISM**  
**LUMBAGO, SCIATICA**  
**NEURALGIA** and  
**KIDNEY TROUBLE**

"D-DROPS" taken internally rid the blood of the poisonous matter and acids which are the direct cause of these diseases. Applied externally it affords almost instantaneous relief from pain, while a permanent cure is being effected by purifying the blood, dissolving the poisonous substance and removing it from the system.

**DR. S. D. BLAND**

Of Brewton, Ga., writes: "I had been a sufferer for a number of years with Lumbago and Rheumatism in my arms and legs, and tried all the remedies that I could either from medical works, and also consulted with a number of the best physicians, but found nothing that gave me relief, until I obtained from "D-DROPS," and took it myself.

"D-DROPS" can be used any length of time without acquiring a "drug habit," as it is entirely free of opium, cocaine, alcohol, laudanum, and other similar ingredients.

Large Size Bottle, "D-DROPS" (500 Doses) \$1.50. For Sale by Druggists.

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