

GOOD COUNSEL FOR THE YOUNG.

Dear children, hearken to advice. That you may grow up sweet and nice...

"But—well, is that gray dress the best you have?" "It's about the only thing I have," she replied.

CRYSTALS AND GEMS.

Sketching crystals is fine and delicate work, requiring much study, a sharp pointed, hard pencil and a steady hand.

Having thus thoroughly studied the crystals, place them on a piece of white paper in strong light and shadow. Draw the outlines clear and strong.

Sometimes a row of quartz crystals in the centre of a vein is locked in the embrace of an opposite set.

The Admiral Failed to Get a Dog.

Admiral Sterling almost became the possessor of a coach dog, and some one in Honolulu a loser thereby.

Curious "Good-Bye."

When a Turk bids farewell to a friend he solemnly crosses his hands on his breast and makes a profound bow.

Dangerous Bacteria.

It is the bacteria that have become virulent by feasting on human tissues that are dangerous.

Invention of Decimal Fractions.

Decimal fractions were invented by a German, Johann Mueller, of Nuremberg, in the year 1444.

Asserts the Rockies Do Not Exist.

Mr. Cope Whitehouse Says They Are Only a Legend Given the Public by Lewis and Clark and Soon to Be Generally Disproved.

THE passing of the Rockies' picturesque describes a change in the geographical conception of the United States which, it is said by an authority, will very soon become generally acknowledged.

Mr. Cope Whitehouse, of New York City, whose explorations in the Libyan Desert, to the west of Middle Egypt, have completely changed its appearance on our maps, now denounces as a pernicious error the popular representation of the vast plateau between the watershed of the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean.

A study of United States maps, especially those prepared in foreign countries, will show at a glance that the idea of this western mountain range has from year to year undergone remarkable changes.

At first the Rockies were represented by a series of high mountain chains, extending in unbroken lines from north to south, and from the Pacific coast to the valley of the Mississippi.

Among the documents presented to the committee on Arid Lands is a map prepared by Mr. Whitehouse, which is intended to show the objections to any fostered immigration in the plateau west of the one hundred and first degree of longitude.

Mr. Whitehouse has endeavored to explain by his map why settlers should not be encouraged to make their homes on unfruitful soil, while at the same time he points out the neglected areas of the Appalachian range, which are both profitable and easy of access.

"It is obvious," says Mr. Whitehouse, speaking of this subject, which interests him so thoroughly, "that with all the work done by the Bureau of Immigration in New York and the Department of Agriculture and Bureau of Statistics in Washington, there is no really adequate machinery for the wise utilization of the stranger landing in our ports.

"The immigrants possess a certain power of resistance to adverse influence," continued Mr. Whitehouse, "which does not apply to the second and third generations. It would be my idea to furnish each one of these immigrants with a certificate and a map, as an insurance company would do if it had a policy on his or her life.

"The most striking feature of this scheme is, however, a negative one, and is best expressed by the reference to the passing of the Rockies." An inspection of the map shows that a line drawn at an elevation of 3000 feet is due north and south.

Most everybody knows that malaria is due to certain peculiarities of soil as a general rule. The microbes are in swampy lands. Excavations of all sorts, extensive cuttings for railroads and the breaking up of virgin soil on a large scale are followed frequently by outbreaks of malaria.

valleys of Colorado or New Mexico and Oklahoma. But there is, as the contours and sections show, an elevation of over 4000 feet throughout the whole plateau to the south of the Yellowstone Lake, and its neighbor, the headwaters of the Columbia River.

"The Rocky Mountains were always depicted as a continuation of the Andes, which were supposed to separate into two ranges, traversing the continent from south to north. Nothing could, I say, be further from the truth than Pike's Peak and its neighbors in Colorado form a distinct group and emerge above the level of 9000 feet over a comparatively small area.

"The 'Great Divide' which has been celebrated in geography and fiction must confine itself to the latter realm. The Columbia River and the Yellowstone constitute a true divide, and the water from the same local shower may descend the Missouri on its way to New Orleans, while the western rainfall is finding its way to the Pacific.

"Of these 'inks' that of the Great Salt Lake is the only one of importance. But the fact stares us in the face—there are no mountains, outside of a few isolated points, whose gradual disintegration under the influence of frost and rain can make or replenish soil as do the Alps, nor are there cloud compelling mountains which will attract and precipitate moisture.

The city man who attempts to run a country newspaper on metropolitan lines finds himself out of his sphere. He has been brought up in a community of large things, and plenty of money has been at his command to carry out the projects which his brain has evolved.

When he takes up the burden of a small newspaper office where he must attend to every detail himself, and where the resources are extremely limited, he finds difficulty in adapting himself to his environment and often makes mistakes which cause him no end of trouble and oftentimes serious financial loss.

The country journalist, on the other hand, to make a success of his venture, must know all departments of newspaper work. His world may not be as large, but it must be cultivated with the same diligence that brings success in the metropolis.

A Precocious Juvenile Criminal.

The record of youthful crime is probably held by a Roumanian youth who in the course of fourteen years committed several burglaries and numberless assaults, and altogether distinguished himself in a manner which is to be hoped few would emulate.

Cause of Malaria.

Most everybody knows that malaria is due to certain peculiarities of soil as a general rule. The microbes are in swampy lands. Excavations of all sorts, extensive cuttings for railroads and the breaking up of virgin soil on a large scale are followed frequently by outbreaks of malaria.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

About Lemons. A bit of lemon is a fine bleacher for the finger tips, and pumice stone is the best thing for rubbing off ink stains or other discolorations from the skin.

Before grating lemons it is well to wash them in a basin of lukewarm water, for an examination it will be found that the outside of a lemon is anything but clean, and if put under a microscope it will be discovered to have tiny black specks on the surface of the skin.

To keep lemons put them in a jar and cover them with cold water. Change the water each week, and they will keep ripe and juicy for a month or two.

Preserving Pointers. A clear, dry day should be selected for making jelly.

All fruit should be ripe, sound and fresh.

Use the best sugar.

Currants should be picked while dry.

Rhubarb should neither be too tender and succulent nor too hard and sticky. In the first case the stalks have not attained their growth, and in the second they have gone beyond it.

Preserved fruits and jellies are better kept in sunlight than in the dark. Dark and damp closets are conducive to mold.

The Selection of Beds. The selection of beds and the detail of their equipment is one of the most important items of modern housewife planning, says the Delineator.

The selection of beds and the detail of their equipment is one of the most important items of modern housewife planning, says the Delineator. The provision for comfort in sleeping rooms would perhaps receive more attention if one realized that fully one-third of a lifetime is spent there.

Home-Made and Inexpensive. Inexpensive rugs for the veranda are difficult to find. Matting rugs are pretty, but they have a tendency to curl up at the corners, which interferes with their utility.

"I bought broad green burlap," she said, "and cut it into several rugs of different sizes, which I hemmed to prevent raveling. Then, with an ivory rooster hook, I made a border of green felt by cutting it into very narrow strips—less than eighth of an inch in width. These I pulled through the burlap with my hook and loops. A few rows of these weighted my rugs nicely, and made a pretty bordering, the two shades of green according well together and looking cool and pretty on my vine-covered porch."

The Starchy Vegetables.

People are often advised to avoid starchy foods. Yet many of us do not know which are the starchy foods. Here are some of the most common vegetables which contain starch as the principal ingredient. Starchy vegetables are fat formers and hard and energy producers. The thin people wanting to get fat should eat them; the fat men who want to be thin should avoid them.

The list includes potatoes, rice, hominy, all such preparations as macaroni, spaghetti, and vermicelli, sweet potatoes, tapioca, sago.

Of course there are many other vegetables containing starch in varying quantities, but starch is the chief nutrient in those named. Rice, for instance, is seventy-five per cent starch. —Philadelphia Telegraph.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Orange Cream—Beat one egg well; add one cup of whipped cream to it; half a cup of powdered sugar, one cup of grated cocoanut, the grated rind of one and the juice of one and a half oranges; but this between layer cake and over the top sprinkle with grated cocoanut.

Cocoanut Pudding—Break cocoanut cakes in small pieces and when there is one cupful soak them in two cupfuls of milk half an hour; beat yolks of two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of sugar and half a tablespoonful of salt; add this to the milk; turn into a baking dish and bake in a moderate oven twenty minutes.

Potato Gems—To one cupful of warm mashed potatoes add one tablespoon of butter, one teaspoon of salt; beat the yolks of two eggs; add to them one cup of milk; pour this upon one and a half cups of sifted flour and the mashed potato; add the beaten whites of the eggs and two and a half level teaspoonfuls of baking powder; fill buttered gem pans two-thirds full and bake in a quick oven twenty minutes.

Egg Biscuit—Stir two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of sugar, half a level teaspoon of salt and two cupfuls of sifted flour; rub into this two level tablespoonfuls of butter; when well mixed add one egg well beaten; add half a cup of milk to it; add this to the dough, mixing with a spoon; the dough should be quite soft; roll on a floured board; roll out one inch thick, cut with a biscuit cutter; place on a slightly floured pan; bake in a quick oven fifteen minutes.



New York City.—Costumes of fleeced cheviot and homespun are exceedingly smart, and have the added merit of being extremely serviceable. The very wearing qualities. Especially attractive are the very sheer mohairs, known as "mohair Swiss," that stand up amount of wear, dust or damp atmosphere.



lesirable model shown is of cheviot in gray flecked with white and is trimmed with stitched bands of white cloth edged with plain gray of a dark shade. All suiting materials are, however, equally appropriate. The jacket is made with fronts, back and under-arm gores and with a deep tunic that is seamed to the blouse and can be omitted whenever a short jacket is desired. The sleeves are full, with turn-over cuffs. The skirt is circular,

Shirred Sun-Bonnets. Shirred sunbonnets are to be used for outing wear. They are simply one of the novelties of the season. For country wear and use at the seashore they are rather picturesque. They are made of shirred mull and fine thin lawn. Some models are seen made of flowered organdies. The shirring is done of feather bones. Broad, long ties are used on all models.

Leather Wrist Bags. For the best grade of wrist bags Sab flax—a species of morocco—is the preferred leather just now and a rich red is the best liked color. Lizard, alligator, walrus and sea lion leathers have not altogether lost prestige and there is a tendency for leather covered hand dles in place of the familiar chains, the latter it is claimed proving injurious for the gloves.

Used on the Smartest Gowns. Many mock jewel ornaments are used on the smartest gowns, in buckles, buttons, and even tassels and fringes, and Indian beadwork is so "modish" in chains, girdles, fringes, medallions and embroidery, that the beads in all sizes and colors are for sale in "bunches" or by the ounce, and are fashioned into ornaments by the wearers themselves.

The Modish White Plume. Exclusive milliners are just now exploiting long white plumes on big black hats, and the modish white plume, by the way, is coming in a warm, creamy tint over so much more becoming than blue white.

Smart For Outing Wear. Very smart for outing wear (especially on the water) are the little red cloth coats faced with either coarse Irish lace or white linen, and worn with white linen or white serge skirts.

An Expensive Dress Fad. Parasol, hat and girdle to match are one of the expensive dress fads. It is a very effective fashion with white or linen colored costumes.

Brown a Popular Color. Brown is a color that is coming strongly to the front. It is a soft woody brown, very restful. One sees it both in gowns and hats.

The Season's Color. Blue is certainly a winning color this season. It ranges from pale blue to the deepest, most brilliant cornflower.

Woman's Shirt Waist. Shirt waists are among the good things of which no woman ever has enough. This very stylish May Manton one is new and becoming to the generality of figures. The tucks, which are arranged to give it a pleated effect, are stitched into yoke depth at the front, so forming becoming folds over the bust, while the back gives tapering lines to the figure. The original is made of dotted chambray, but all waist materials are equally suitable.

The waist consists of the smoothly fitted lining, which can be used or omitted as preferred, the fronts and the back, and is shaped by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The back is drawn down smoothly and snugly at the waist line while the front blouses slightly over the belt. The sleeves are cut in one piece, and are full below the elbows and gathered into straight cuffs at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards

with a habit back, and has a circular flounce at the lower edge, which is cut in two portions, both joinings being made invisibly beneath the tucks. The quantity of material required for the medium size is, for jacket, two and a half yards forty-four inches wide or two and a quarter yards fifty-two inches wide; for skirt, seven yards forty-four inches wide or five and three-quarter yards fifty-two inches wide.

Blouse Jacket. Blouse jackets with tunics, or skirts, are among the smartest of the season's garments, and are exceedingly becoming to young girls. The very attractive May Manton one, shown in the large drawing, includes the stole collar and the new wide sleeves. The original is made of tan colored-tannine and makes part of a costume, but the design suits the odd wear equally well.

The jacket consists of the front, back and under-arm gores of the blouse and the tunic. The back is plain, but the fronts are gathered at the belt and blouse slightly. The tunic is smoothly fitted, and is joined to the lower edge, the seam being concealed by the belt. The stole collar, which finishes the neck and fronts, is trimmed with applique and stitched with corticeil silk and is arranged over the edges. The sleeves are snug at the shoulder, but full at the wrists, where they are gathered into bands under the flaring cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five yards twenty-one inches wide, two and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide, or two and one-eighth yards fifty-two inches wide.

Flowers on Hats Popular. The flower toque and flower crown, or flower brimmed hat, is an increasing favorite. A pretty fancy is to make the crown entirely of foliage (any one variety preferred), and place a single large rose or effective cluster of small blossoms on one side. Some of the smartest of the new hats (and new fancies are shown daily in the leading shops) are either in white felt or chip, Manila or Leghorn, simply trimmed with a wide braid of ecru or yellow lace straw, wound and twisted softly like a ribbon around the crown, with a loose spray or cluster of cherries, small pears or little apples, and their foliage thrust through a knot placed a little to one side. These fruits, as well as clusters of white thistles, are very effective.

New Dress Fabrics. Among the new dress fabrics is a silk gauze called vaporin, as sheer and filmy as chiffon, of silky lustre and beautifully adapted to dressy modes wherein much tucking and shirring is used. While speaking of dress fabrics, there are many new silk-and-woolen and silk-and-linen mixtures; all the new colors, and of excellent

twenty-seven inches wide, three and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide or two and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

