trimmed and mostly white.

Another style is mannish or foreign looking. These have round crowns like buns or overturned bowls. The brim is bound with leather, and the crown spanned by a leather belt.

One had a crown of seal brown and a rolled and twisted brim of tan en-circled with folds of brown and orange velvet, finished with an orange pom-

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To Keep Young.

Simple diet, plain living, active outdoor work or walking and absence of worry give conditions that will develop the best physical and moral possibilities within one. We are all prone to exhaust nerve force over petty cares. We get excited if the rooms are not properly dusted; we put too much of ourselves into our household work; we do not want to learn to simplify; we do not always take the "forty we do not always take the "forty winks" early in the afternoon. These are some of the causes of age, and we can avoid them just as we can learn to sometimes be idle and at all times

be reposeful.-Housekeeper. Good Times For Perfumers.

"The perfumery business was never better," said the perfume dealer the other day. "I sell more perfume than I ever did before and I think my heavy sales are due in a large part to the automobile craze.

tomobile craze.

"You know the door emanating from those gasoline autos is not pleasant. Lovely woman does her best to overcome it by using lots of perfume, Just take notice the next time an auto whizzes by you and see if you don't get a good, strong whiff of perfume with the gasoline if there is a smartly attired woman in the machine. craze. attired woman in the machine.
"Women may be going in for athletics more than ever, but they are going
in for perfumes, too, and the most ex-

pensive kind.
"It would surprise you, though, to know how many men have the perfumery habit as well. I think the new fancy silk handkerchiefs" may have something to do with that."

Guimpes are an important item in the small girl's wardrobe. White dresses are especially desira-ble for children, for no other "tub" frock launders so satisfactorily.

frock launders so satisfactorily,
Berthas of lace and of the material,
with bands of lace insertions and edgings, are always becoming.
Ribbon sashes add a pretty touch to
frocks for dressy occasions, and under
those of very thin, fine lawn or mull,
in white, there may be worn a colored
silk or lawn slip, preferably of pink
or blue.

or blue.

For the small girl there is no more charming mode than the French dress, with a deep bertha or collar in scolloped lower outline and having an at-

tached full skirt.

The strap or suspender dress is one of the season's most popular styles for small girls, giving the effect of the shirt waist and skirt.

Mohair, in plain or checked weave, ts a smart and practical material for girls' dresses.

The Benefits of a Hobby.

How often does one hear the expression, "Oh, that is so and so's hobby," spoken rather disparagingly. It is the tendency of the average mind to regard a person who has a pronounced enthusiasm as a species of harmless iunatic, rather to be pitied. The truth of the matter is, however, that any one who has any especial fad is greatly to who has any especial fad is greatly to be envied, as it probably provides more interest and amusement for its possessor than anything else. Any de-cided interest in life, whether it is dig-nified by the name of an occupation, or is simply an enthusiasm, or even mentioned slightingly as a fad, is emi-active desirable. "I have never seen a genuine collec-tor that is not happy when he is al-

tor that is not happy when he is allowed by circumstances to gratify his tastes," remarked a student of human nature, "and a bent in that direction should always be encouraged. It is a curious phase of our humanity that we will work diligently to make provision for our material needs when we are old and quite neglect to store up men tal resources that will interest and amuse us until we are called hence."-Indianapolis News.

How Woman Can Develon Herself.

In the Woman's Journal, Charlotte Perkins Gilman urges wornen to take more leisure for their own development. She suggests the formation of neighborhood clubs. With what dedinite purpose? Nothing more definite than the keeping alive of the individ-

It might grow into something de It might grow into something definite as the weeks went on. Beginaing with a comparison of the best thoughts that had struck them during a week's miscellaneous reading, they might form into little groups and take certain kinds of reading together, spreading indefinitely that way.

One might suggest, as a vital subject for most women to study, "Their own business;" to learn, for instance, whether it is really necessary for so

whether it is really necessary for so nany more to be sick; whether it is eally necessary for each lonely woman to spend her lonely life in doing house-

Outing Hats.

Felt hats for outing wear have appeared in the shops. Most of them are on the broad flat sailor order, bird-trimmed and mostly white.

Another style is mannish or foreign looking. These have round crowns like buns or overtuned bowls. The

A SERMON POR SUDJAN

WE INCOME OF SUCCESS AND THE CONTROL OF SUBJAN

AND TH



this pulpit speaking to us of a family who litted into this neighborhood, and after a cestless sojourn of a few months, fnore probably of not more than a few weeks, litted out again without having done anything to help it, and who thought so little of God and goodness, desired so faintly, not only to light the road heavenward for theres, but to have it lighted for themselves, that they threw away their family Bible and moved on to drag down the religious tone and temperature of some other formunity.

Robert Browning, in his great poem. "The King and the Book," tells the story of finding a rare book at a stall in the Square of Florence, and, after reporting its zontents, he gives rein to his poetfe musings upon the life, character and history of the persons figuring within its marrative, punctualing with marks of exquisite strength and beauty the lessons of their lives.

This strangely discovered book starts were

Skirts, while plainer in treatment, are fuller and more extended than ever.

Figured plaues are making must little outing dresses for women who know.

The finer the fabric the better the blouse will look if made into the tiniest tucks.

The facet key design in braiding or embroidery is much favored by French dressmakers.

Dove gray chiffon made over silver gause combines beauty and service in a summer frock.

Mits are not universally worn, but many fashionable women have a fell with many fashionable women have a fell with many fashionable women have a fell of lace set on with shirred ribbons and falling over the glove tops.

Sleeve frills have lost custe because of excessive popularity, and turned back cut's of directorier suggestion a majority of the handsonest directories have well as with a baptism from heaven, they diple directory of the handsonest directories have been a fine of the property of the handsonest directories have been a fine of the property of the handsonest directories have been a fine of the property of the handsonest directories have been a fine of the property of the handsonest directories have been a fine of the property of the handsonest directories have been an advantage and the same colorings in the autumn, and that the every heavy silk in plain color, with compensation of silk like the cover. The indications are that the new shades called mulbergy will be popular colorings in the autumn, and that the warm browns and rescend greans will remew their last season's success.

"Cretes" are ensect the latest developments of 1820 rimmings. They are morely acalloped friis of silk shirred and set on unside down, so that they stand up like exaggerated headings. One of the latest innovations in ombroor shaded cafeets is shown in the shaded of the same c

thing in obedience to His plans, and to do them well.

In this mich hour I will tell Him all. But 1 will not speak of my plans. Alas for me! I have too many plans I will simply and humbly ask for His love and guidence just for to-day. To-morrow I naw he wich Him in paradise. I will say: "Ali wise, One, ali-oxing One, Thou who makest and warmest the affections of the human cheart. I submit myself to Thee. It Thy space I live, and by Thy mysterious nuisescume will I py my task with own and the control of the history of the hist

What the Bible Is.

What the Bible 1s.

Some writer gives the following analysis of the "Book of books," the Bible:

It is a book of laws, to show the right

of the Book of books, the Bible:
It is a book of laws, to show the right from the wrong.
It is a book of wisdom, that makes the foolish vise.
It is a book of truth, which detects all human errors.
It is a book of life, and shows how to avoid eyerhasting death.
It is the most authentic and entertaining history eyer published.
It contains the most remote antiquities, the most remarkable events and wonderful occurrences.
It is a complete code of laws.
It is a perfect body of divinity.
It is an unequaled narrative.
It is a book of travels.
It is a book of travels.
It is the best will ever excuted, the best deed ever written.
It is the best will ever excuted, the best testament ever signed.
It is the learned man's masterpiece.
It is the schoolboy's best instructor.
It is the schoolboy's best instructor and every man's directory.
It promises an eternal reward to the faithful and believing.
But that which crowns all is the Author.
He is without partiality and without hypoerisy, with whom there is no variable mess, neither shadow of turning.—Religious intelligencer.

In proportion as the perfect obedience the life of Christ comes, through humili-and prayer and thought, to be the constant and prayer and thought, to be the constant aim of all our efforts; in proportion as we try, God helping us, to think and speak and act as He did, and through all the means of 'grace' to sanctify Him in our hearts, we shall, with growing hope and with a wonder that is ever lost in gratitude, know that even our lives are not without the express of their rest in an eternal harmony; that through them there is sounding more and more the echo of a faultiess spusse, and that He who loves that concord, He who alone can ever make us what He bids us be, will silence in us every harsh and jarring note; that our service, too, may blend with the consenting praise of all His saints and angels.—Francis Paget.



"How do you know it was a safe investment?"
"Well, I never could get anything out of it."—New York Journal.

Better Than Hatchets.

Better Than Hatchets.
"Do you think," queried the old lady,
"the time will ever come when all nations will get together and bury the
hatchet?"

"They may bury the hatchet," replied the man, who had been reading the war news, "but they will never inter the rapid fire guns,"—Chicago News

Squire (to rural lad)—"Now, my boy, tell me how do you know an old partridge from a young one." Boy—"By teeth, sir."

Squire—"Nonsense, boy! You ought to know better. A partridge hasn't got any teeth.'

"No, sir; but I have."-London

Persifiage.
"Well, I see the meat strike is settled," said the lady presiding over the wants of the boarders at the breakfast

"Now," remarked the thin, funny man, looking from one end of the table to the other, "I suppose you'll be able to make both ends meet?"—You-

High Finance.
Hicks—"i've got to borrow \$200 omewhere." Wicks—"Take my advice and borrow

Wicks—"Take my acvice and borrow \$300 while you are about it."

Flicks—"But I only net ± \$200."

Wicks—"That doesn't make any difference. Borrow \$300 and pay back \$100 of it in two installments at intervals of a mouth or so. Then the man that you borrow from will think that he is going to get the rest of it."—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

A Soft Answer.

Johnny—"Say, papa, passing counterfeit money is unlawful, isn't it?"
Papa—"Yes."
Johnny—"Well, papa, if a man was walking along the street and saw a \$100 counterfeit bill upon the sidewalk and did not pick it up, wouldn't he sto counterfer bit upon the sidewark and did not pick it up, wouldn't he be guilty of passing counterfeit money, and couldn't he be arrested and put in jail?"

Papa—"More likely the lunatic asylum, Now you may go to bed, my son."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune,

WONDERFUL NATURAL BRIDGE

WONDERFUL NATURAL BRIDGE:
Solid. Arch Over Three Hundred Feet
Wide Spanning a Utah Canyon.
Here, across a canyon measuring
three hundred and thirty-five feet
seven inches from wall to wall, nature has thrown a splendid arch of
solid sandstone, sixty feet thick in the
central part and forty feet wide, leaving underneath it a clear opening 357
feet in perpendicular height. The lateral walls of the arch rise perpendicularly nearly to the top of the bridge,
when they flare suddenly outward,
giving the effect of an immense coping giving the effect of an immense coping or cornice overlanging the main struc-ture fifteen or twenty feet on each side and extending with the greatest regularity and symmetry the whole length of the bridge. A large rounded butte at the edge of the canyon wall seems partly to obstruct the approach to the

ridge at one end.

Here again the curving walls of the canyon and the impossibility of bring-ing the whole of the great structure into the narrow field of the camera, into the narrow field of the camera, except from distant points of view, render the photographs unsatisfactory. But the lightness and grace of the arch is brought out by the partial view which Long obtained by climbing far up the canyon wall and at some risk crawling out on an overhanging shelf. The majestic proportions of this bridge, however, may be partly realized by a few comparisons. Thus its height is more than twice and its span more than three times as great as those of the famous natural bridge of Virginia. Its buttresses are 118 feet further apart than those of the celebrated ther apart than those of the celebrated masonry arch in the District of Columbia, known as Cabin John Bridge, a few miles from Washington city, which has the greatest span of any masonry bridge on this continent. This bridge would overspan the Capitol at Washington and clear the top of the dome by lifty-one feet. And if the lottlest tree in the Calaveras Grove of giant sequia in Californi, stood in the bottom of the caucon its topmost bough would lack thirty-two feet of reaching the under side of the arch. ther apart than those of the celebrated

the under side of the arch.
This bridge is of white or very light sandstone, and, as in the case of the Caroline, filaments of green and orange-tinted lichens run here and there over the mighty buttresses and along the sheltered crevices under the lofty cornice, giving warmth and color to the wonderful picture,—From W. W. Dyar's "The Colossal Bridges of Utah," in the Century.

WORDS OF WISDOM

Evil is not eliminated by a synonym. New light does not mean a new sun. Only the truthful can know the truth. Religion is more than a law; it is a

Divine fear delivers from all other The lowly in heart are lifted in

The world is a fearfully noisy place to the man who is waiting for a chance to blow his own horn.

If we expect to appropriate the "whatsoever" of his promises, we must try to comply with the "whatsoever" of his commands.—Samuel B. Randall.

There are some persons whom tomeet always gives one a greater courage and hope, as if there were more no-bleness and high purpose in the world than one thinks.—C. L. Brace.

Seeds of the Yellow Water Lily as Food. Seeds of the Yellow Water Lily as Food.
Some of the Indian tribes of the United States still cling to their primitive forms of food. A notable instance of this is the continued use of wokas by the Kiamath Indians. This tribe occupies the Klamath reservation, which is a part of the territory originally occupied by them before the arrival of the white men, and lies in the southern part of Oregon. The land has but a small ahnual rainfall, but, on account of its situation at the foot of the eastern slope of the Cascade Mountains, it is well watered with streams and contains two considerable bodies of water, tains two considerable bodies of water. One of these, Klamath Marsh, is particularly rich in plants, and consequently in animal life. Occupying about 10,000 acres of this marsh there is a solid growth of the large yellow water lily, Nymphaea polysepala. In the old times the seeds of this plant were collected by the Indians, and, un-der the name of wokas, turnished their der the name of wokas, furnished their principal grain supply, filling the place of the corn used by some other tribes. To-day these seeds are still collected and regarded by the Klamath Indians as a delicacy. The lily seeds are harvested in August; the wokas gatherer uses a dugout cance, and poling herself around among the dense growth of stems and leaves, picks off the full-grown seed pods. grown seed pods.

Matrimonial Reform in Afghanistan. It is stated by a correspondent from Peshawur that the Amir has ordered that the people of his State should have no more than four wives, and this is to be strictly carried out by the Afghan to be strictly carried out by the Arghan Sardans. It is stated that the Amir himself has divorced his additional wives, and that under this order Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan has divorced eight and Mir Ata Ulla Khan thirty, wives.—Lahore Tribune.

Germans in Samoa.

The German occupation of Samoa does not appear to be a success. The landed proprietors, unable to make money out of their estates, are emigrating to America, and the heavy freight rates, and import duties are a serious matter to the smaller business people.

The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, the evangelist, has announced that he will accompany a party of Presbyterians and their friends to the Holy Land