

MILADY'S CORNER

Shampoo For the Journey.

Every woman has known the misery of needing a shampoo after a journey and not being able to have it at once because of a lack of facilities. The hot and cold water may be handy, but not the shampoo medium. So prepare this before you leave home and carry it along in a tightly-stoppered bottle—a three-ounce vial would do. Boil castile soap shaved to a powder—about two heaping tablespoonsful—in a little water, putting in about two salt-spoonfuls of washing soda. When getting ready to wash the hair massage a wee bit of cold cream into the scalp, then slightly wet the hair and work in the soap jelly or liquid—into the scalp of course. Rinse as usual, trying to keep the successive waters at an even temperature. It is the sudden change from hot to cold water which makes the hair harsh as it is so often found to be after the most careful shampoo. The reason given by the beauty people for boiling the soap used in shampoos is that this preparation makes it still more bland; if the hard cake is rubbed directly upon the hair it is bound to be harsh and less bright than if the head is washed by a regularly-prepared soap as directed.

Apron For Traveler.

For the woman who expects to spend one or more nights aboard a sleeping car the traveling apron is a mighty convenient possession. It may be fashioned from the same material as the traveling kimono—that is, pongee or china silk—or of a more substantial fabric, such as cretane or linen. It is a very simple affair, bound with tape or ribbon, and fastens about the waist with a tight-fitting buttoned strap. It is fitted up with pockets for toilette requisites of all sorts—brush, comb, hairpins, powder, soap, manicure implements, etc.—which are ready to hand in the confined dressing quarters that the railroad companies place at the disposal of their feminine patrons. When not in commission it is rolled up to a convenient size for suitcase or grip.

Practical Fashions

LADY'S WAIST.



Of more than ordinary attractive appearance, yet simple in construction, is the waist shown in this design, which will serve equally well for separate wear or for the popular semi-princess development. Serge, cashmere, broadcloth or silk may be used, if the waist is part of a complete costume. If intended for separate wear, a great variety of fabrics is available.

The pattern (5724) is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 7/8 yards of 24 inch goods, or 2 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, 3/4 of a yard of 24 inch satin, 1/2 of a yard of 18 inch all-over.

To procure this pattern, send 10 cents to "Pattern Department" of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size, and number of pattern.

NO 5724. SIZE.....
 NAME.....
 TOWN.....
 STREET AND NO.....
 STATE.....

If you have been neglectful you will wonder what causes the hair to fall out during the cold weather.

Don't pull or draw the hair too much in the same direction nor pin it too firmly. This is very injurious to the roots. Old hair may survive,

but the new is injured greatly, because it is tender and delicate. The scalp is more susceptible in warm weather and, therefore, the roots of the hair are more easily affected.

Don't pin on any unnecessary extra hair in summer. The head may become overheated and hair gets tired and needs a rest as well as the rest of the body. To keep a good head of hair, ventilate it often, arrange it as soft and fluffy as possible and avoid tension in arranging it.

Don't substitute a dry shampoo for a wet one, even if your hair is oily. It will do no good and may do lots of harm. The summer is no time for dry shampooing. Between the dust and the oil already in the hair and the addition of a dry shampoo power you may ruin your hair with such treatment. When necessary give the hair and scalp a thorough liquid and water shampoo. No dry shampoo can equal a wet one properly given.

However, do not shampoo the hair oftener than every two or three weeks. If the hair is very oily or becomes moist with perspiration, it may be separated into strands when taken down at night, and with a wide nail brush dipped into equal parts of witchhazel, alcohol and rose-water brush the scalp very gently all over; when finished, if the hair should feel damp, dry it with towels. This treatment, of course, is for intervals between shampoos.

Fashion Notes.

The chiffon scarf draped fachu fashion and with ends cut diagonally makes a very pretty drapey in sash form at the back of a thin muslin frock.

Lace blouses are worn, but they are no longer veiled with chiffon, although trimmings—collar and revers—of chiffon, usually black, are allowed.

Smart and practical are the high, soft collars and four-in-hand ties of wash silk. Those in white silk, striped in either green or red are particularly striking.

The coat of white satin, worn over a skirt of black satin, cloth or some other dark material, is smart.

A belt of black patent leather, edged top and bottom, with soft white kid, is very effective. The eyelets are white and the small buckle is of mother-of-pearl.

Small and flat are the newest hats, displaying the hair, and trimmed with wisps of feathers, flowers and small bows of velvet in a fascinating manner.

Long coats of ratine or sponge in white and black with satin foulard linings are worn instead of the popular polo coat of last year.

A new garment suggesting a redingote has been evolved for wear over thin summer gowns. Made of satin, crepe or taffeta and sometimes of chiffon, it is open in the front—fastened at a single point—usually the waist line—and is usually cut away downward to the back, where it is quite long.

radical course was followed outside the jurisdiction of the parks the damage done by the black borer would be nil."

HICKORY TREES THREATENED

Black Beetle Affects Long Island—Only Remedy is to Burn Down Affected Trunks.

Long Island's hickory trees are in danger of extermination!

According to J. J. Levison, the tree expert of the Brooklyn Department of Parks, there is an insect enemy abroad which, unless promptly checked, may prove as destructive as the chestnut tree fungus.

This enemy is the black beetle, which bores into the bark of hickory trees and in a short time effects their death. The beetles multiply very rapidly. It is an industrious insect. It does not waste any time discussing what it intends to do, but goes right along and does it. It employs no press agent or advance agent; the first thing the tree experts know it has infested the trees and has bored many holes right into their hearts. But let Mr. Levison give some of his experiences in fighting this pest:

Hickory Borers' Work Can Be Seen in Flushing.

"Anyone who will visit Flushing, L. I., and inquire for the dead hickory trees will get a very impressive object lesson as to what damage can be done by the hickory borer. There are a number of fine hickory trees in this village which have fallen victims to this insect. The same may be said of the adjoining village of Douglaston and of Little Neck and also of Great Neck. The whole region, as far as hickory trees are concerned, has been devastated by this black beetle.

The trees in Prospect and other city parks have been very carefully watched and, therefore, are in no danger. It is the trees that are outside of the jurisdiction of the Park Department that are causing anxiety to all those who wish well for the trees.

There are many hickory trees outside the parks, especially in the Boroughs of Queens, Richmond and the Bronx. If this black beetle is allowed to multiply in these sections of the city, as it is doing now, it will make double the work for those who are interested in keeping the park trees free from destructive insects.

Hickory Beetle Considered Almost as Dangerous as the Chestnut Fungus.

"The black beetle is just as deadly an enemy as the chestnut fungus, because if it gets into a tree it usually means the finish of that tree. But the black beetles which have attacked the hickories with such fury are more easily controlled than the fungus. The latter is carried by the wind, and when it finds a chestnut tree to light on it is also fatal. No remedy has been found for the chestnut fungus. The beetle pest is different. When we find a tree in any of the parks which has been invaded by the borer, we cut it down and burn it up. It does not make any difference how beautiful a tree it is, or how valuable. If the borer has really got into it, the tree has got to go into the fire. If the same

lovers than are to be found in another single section of this country.

CHESTNUT BLIGHT.

Insects in Relation to the Dying of the Chestnut Trees.

The importance of having the best information that can be secured on the subject of insects in their relation to the chestnut led the Secretary of Agriculture to project an extensive investigation through the Branch of Forest Insects of the Bureau of Entomology.

General investigations since 1893 have shown that more than 450 species of insects inhabit the chestnut. While all of these are not destructive, some are especially so. One, the so-called two-lined chestnut borer, is directly responsible for the death of more timber, perhaps, than all the others combined. This is a small, elongated beetle which flies in May and June and deposits eggs on the bark of living and dying chestnuts, oak, beech, and ironwood in the Southern, Middle and Eastern States. The elongate, slender larvae mine in the inner bark and outer wood in such a manner as to girdle the trees. When they attain their full growth they transform to the adult stage in the outer wood, or bark, to emerge the following spring and repeat the process. Investigations have shown that it can be controlled by disposing of the infested trees in such a manner as to destroy the bark on the main trunks during the fall and winter months.

The extensive dying of the chestnut in the Southern States during the last century, where the chestnut blight disease was not known to occur, together with extensive investigations in this region, indicate that there are a number of agencies of destruction which must be investigated before the problem of protecting the chestnut can be solved.

In some sections of the South where more than fifty years ago the chestnut trees were abundant, very few are present today. Observations by Dr. A. D. Hopkins, in charge of Forest Insect Investigations, during the past twenty years in the Appalachians show a widespread death of both chestnut and chinquapin during the period.

In order that investigations may be extended in all sections where the chestnut grows, owners of timber should report to the Bureau of Entomology as to the healthy or unhealthy condition of their timber. Information is especially desired from localities representing the most northern, western, southern, and southeastern parts of its distribution, namely in the North from Maine, New Hampshire, and New York, in the West from Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee; in the South, from Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, and in the Southeast, from South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia.

Immune.

Ella—There goes the luckiest girl alive. Bella—In what respect? Ella—Nothing she eats makes her fat.—Harper's Bazar.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section four of article nine, which reads as follows:

"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars; Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to permit special legislation regulating labor.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof. Amendment to Article Three, Section Seven.

Section 2. Amend section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens:

"Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts;

"Changing the names of persons or places;

"Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases;

"Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys;

"Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State;

"Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys;

"Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State;

"Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children;

"Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines;

"Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters;

"For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting;

"Granting divorces;

"Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts;

"Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts;

"Changing the law of descent or succession;

"Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;

"Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables;

"Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes;

"Fixing the rate of interest;

"Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment;

"Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury;

law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

"Nor shall any law be passed granting powers and privileges in any case where the granting of such powers, and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for,"—so as to read as follows:—

Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens:

"Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts;

"Changing the names of persons or places;

"Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases;

"Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys;

"Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State;

"Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys;

"Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State;

"Authorizing the adoption, or legitimation of children;

"Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines;

"Incorporating cities, towns or villages, by changing their charters;

"For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting;

"Granting divorces;

"Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts;

"Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts;

"Changing the law of descent or succession;

"Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;

"Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables;

"Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes;

"Fixing the rate of interest;

"Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment;

"Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury;

"Exempting property from taxation;

"Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; but the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village, or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or services for the State, or for any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village or other civil division thereof;

"Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof;

"Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a railroad track;

Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section three of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (if the Senate concur), That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows: "All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto; Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:

Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix

a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto; Provided, That such elections shall be held in an odd-numbered year. Provided further, That all judges for the courts of the several judicial districts holding office at the present time, whose terms of office may end in an odd-numbered year, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January in the next succeeding even-numbered year.

A true copy of Concurrent Resolution No. 3.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2. Amend section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:

All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the subjects of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded or progressive taxes; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 15. No obligations which have been heretofore issued, or which may hereafter be issued, by any county or municipality, other than Philadelphia, to provide for the construction or acquisition of water-works, subways, underground railroads or street railways, or the continuances thereof, shall be considered as a debt of a municipality within the meaning of section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania or of this amendment, if the net revenue derived from said property for a period of five years, either before or after the acquisition thereof, or where the same is constructed by the county or municipality, after the completion thereof, shall have been sufficient to pay interest and sinking-fund charges during said period upon said obligations, or if the said obligations shall be secured by liens upon the respective properties, and shall impose no municipal liability. Where municipalities of counties shall issue obligations to provide for the construction of property, as herein provided, said municipalities or counties may also issue obligations to provide for the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing thereon until said properties shall have been completed and in operation for a period of one year; and said municipalities and counties shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges, as required by section ten of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until after said properties shall have been operated by said counties or municipalities during said period of one year. Any of the said municipalities or counties may incur indebtedness in excess of seven per centum, and not exceeding ten per centum, of the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein, if said increase of indebtedness shall have been assented to by three-fifths of the electors voting at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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