

## More and Greater

Are the cures produced by Hood's Sarsaparilla than by any other medicine. If you are suffering with scrofula, salt rheum, hip disease, running sores, boils, pimples, dyspepsia, loss of appetite or that tired feeling, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. You may confidently expect a prompt and permanent cure. Its unequalled record is due to its positive merit.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

### Hood's Pills

do not cause pain or gripes. All druggists, etc.

### MYSTERY SOLVED BY SCIENCE.

#### Microbes Can Draw Nitrogen from the Air and Give It to Plants.

Besides buying well-selected fertilizers, the progressive farmer of the future will also provide himself with bottled billions of the microbes which enable plants to obtain nitrogen from the air. It was a long puzzle to chemists to learn how nitrogen is absorbed. It was clear that under ordinary circumstances plants are unable to appropriate directly from the air the nitrogen they absolutely require for their growth. The air in the pores of the soil contains plenty of it, but the roots are not capable of causing it to become a constituent of the sap or fiber. Leguminous plants, such as beans, peas, and clover, require a great deal of nitrogen, and it was of special interest to provide them artificially, if possible, with this important constituent.

The mystery was dispelled by a recent discovery that the roots of plants capable of absorbing nitrogen bear little protuberances, and it is through these protuberances that the nitrogen is taken in. Further study with the help of the microscope revealed the fact that the protuberances contain millions of bacteria, and that it is these bacteria that absorb the nitrogen and give it to the roots of plants in a form in which it can be used by them. To the activity of these beneficent bacteria, plants—particularly leguminous plants—owe their vigor and perhaps their existence in their present form. The plant life in this view, is a result, in incidental product, of the vital processes of microbes, a million of which could swim with comfort in a single drop of water. The next step was to isolate, by methods with which bacteriologists are familiar, the varieties of bacteria suited to each crop, and to breed them artificially in paying quantities.

This has been done. A German firm breeds seventeen species of bacteria of the nitrogen-absorbing species and sells them to agriculturists in bottles under the name of "nitragin." A bottle containing some thousand billions of the useful bacteria and selling for \$1.25 will "inoculate," it is said, an acre of ground. The experience of farmers with "nitragin" is too brief to qualify them to speak with certainty of its practical utility. Some have obtained encouraging results, while others have not. It has been on the market less than a year and began to be used too late in the season for a fair test. "Nitragin" ought to be used before it is two months old, and its vitality is impaired, if not wholly lost, when it is four months old. It must be kept in a cool place, and is best applied, perhaps, at night, since it is injured by exposure to the light. Its function is to assist germinating seeds and small roots to put forth the desired protuberances.

It is accordingly useless for growing plants, and in soils already well supplied with nitrogen in the required form. Under favorable conditions several experimenters have obtained, it is said, excellent results. Cereals have not been found susceptible to its influence to an appreciable extent. Much remains to be determined as to the extent of its utility. It is yet undecided, it seems, whether the seed or the soil is to be inoculated—whether the seed should be mixed with the gelatine containing the "nitragin," or whether the "nitragin" should be mixed with a quantity of the latter scattered over the area to be treated. In any case, agriculturists have in nitragin an interesting subject of experiment.—Baltimore Sun.

**Why Not Grow Beets?**  
Germany has 1,900,000 acres of land in sugar beets, and France has 1,700,000. Ten or twelve tons of beets can be grown to the acre and will yield a ton of sugar. One million acres of sugar beets give a crop worth \$50,000,000. One million acres in corn at present prices give a crop worth \$6,250,000. Why not grow sugar beets?—Leavenworth Times.

**A Rare Bird.**  
The rarest species of bird now extant, and one which is almost extinct, has its home in the jungles of South America. The ornithological curiosity is known to science as the palamedra cornuda, and to the common people as the "horned screamer." As a rare avis nothing could excel the cornuda, unless it should be the accidental discovery of a living moa, or an epporinor. But few of the bird books even let you know that such a paradox ever existed, let alone telling you that living specimens of the queer creature are occasionally met with. The only one now in captivity in North America, if the writer was not misinformed, is that belonging to the aviary of the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens, and which arrived in this country about three years ago. The creature is about the size of a full-grown turkey hen, and of a blackish brown color. One of its distinguishing peculiarities is a ruffle of black and white which surrounds the head.

**Old-Time Scotch Obituary.**  
The following death notice appeared in the Edinburgh Weekly Magazine of March 2, 1775: "Feb. 12—At New Reay, in the county of Caithness, much regretted, Francis Tait, parochial school master there, in the one hundred and second year of his age; a man of an athletic form, of a saturnine complexion and his size about six foot. He lived chiefly upon vegetables, was a favorite of the muses and at times drank freely. He was no less distinguished for his piety than for the good order he observed in his school, for his easy method of teaching and for infusing into his pupils a laudable spirit of emulation. He retained his senses to the last."

**Examined for Street Inspector.**  
Mrs. Imogene Paul of Chicago was for three years sanitary inspector of the Civic Federation. She recently took an examination for the place of ward and street inspector, and out of 221 "eligibles" she made the best mark, her paper showing 98.00.

**Her Secret of Success.**  
A woman is carrying off the honors at the course of lectures at Chicago university. She is Myra Reynolds, and her specialty is English literature. Her phenomenal success is said to be due to the following characteristics: "She has no fads; she likes music; for the stage she cares little; she does not play tennis; she is learning to ride a wheel; she does not worry; she can do an enormous amount of work and rest as she goes along. She has an abiding faith in the universe to run itself. She is not a clubwoman."

**Owens and Manages a Zoo.**  
Mrs. John Elitch of Denver, according to the Erie Dispatch, is probably the only woman in the world who owns and personally manages a zoological garden. She drives a large ostrich attached to a light spring wagon. He is a "pacing bird" and travels rapidly in harness. If he sees a banana skin or any similar dainty by the roadside he makes a swift dive for it, no matter how fast he is going. His gait is said to be pleasant, and his mistress is fond of him, having raised him from chickenhood.

**Beauty Hints.**  
The juice of cucumbers pressed out with a lemon squeezer is an effective and simple remedy for removing sunburn.

For removing freckles take one cup of milk and two spoonfuls of grated horseradish, and let it stand for one hour; then strain and bath the face and hands with it.

A half pint of rosewater and one spoonful of lemon juice is considered excellent for bathing the face in to remove tan.

A complexion wash which is highly recommended and removes freckles is made of a quarter of a pound of oatmeal soap, shaved fine into one quart of boiling soft water; stir until it is smooth and cool; then add a half-pint of spirits of wine and a quarter-ounce of oil of rosemary.

**A Woman Railroad Manager.**  
American women are pioneers in all kinds of employments. A woman graduate of electrical engineering is giving an excellent account of herself, and gaining customers as well as the respect of the electrical fraternity by her skill, and several women college graduates have taken up the calling of electric-light designing. But we cannot claim the distinction of having the first manager of an electric railroad. This is left for Siberia. In all that vast tract of country there has not yet been a single horse street railway; but an electric line is now being built in Vladivostok, a town of 16,000 population, on the Golden Horn Bay, which is to be the terminus of the Transiberian Railway now under construction. It is said that Mme. Zehof, to whom the duties of managing the line are intrusted, is a woman of decided business ability and a good purchasing agent; and, although surrounded by a staff of clerks, she keeps a close watch on details. Vladivostok, which is thus to lead the way in street railroading in Siberia, is the chief naval station of Russia on the Pacific Coast. It was founded in 1861. Its name is derived from vlad, to have, and vostok, the Orient, a title which must have an ominous sound to Japanese and Chinese ears.

**Grecian Costume Extinct.**  
The picturesque national costumes of Greece are nearly extinct. They enjoyed a temporary revival last spring during the short war when charity entertainments were given in Athens for the relief of war sufferers. At such functions the women expressed their patriotism by appearing in Greek gowns. Queen Olga on several occasions wore the national costume. Her ceremonial robe is of rich purple silk, embroidered with gold. With it she wears a crimson and gold fez, an article of headgear that long since became as thoroughly characteristic of Greece as of Turkey. A long veil of India silk muslin is draped loosely about the head, but it is never worn so as to hide the features. Classic draperies have not graced the forms of Grecian women for many generations. The so-called national costume is really Albanian. It is still worn to some extent by the peasants. It consists of a skirt of heavy white cotton, or sometimes of yellow wool, with a deep border of course, but very effective embroidery in red and green. Over it is worn a cloak of the same material reaching almost to the knees. The cloak and sleeves are made stiff with embroidered bands. The apron is also embellished with brilliant embroidery. The head is wound in a white scarf. Bangles for the head and neck are worn in the eastern manner. The veil is often replaced by a bright yellow handkerchief tied under

the chin, like those of the Italian peasants. English calico is now largely used in place of the hand woven cloths. The elaborately wrought silver cloak buckles and the broad banderols for the waist are hardly known now. The maid of Athens, of high degree, assumes frocks built on French lines. The beautiful women of Athens in clinging draperies now live only in the poets' songs.

**Latest in Mourning Garb.**  
The following is the latest English dictum on mourning garb. The American custom follows it very closely. "For a widow, the regulation period as prescribed by custom is two years. During the first year and nine months crape is worn, and for the last three, black without crape. After the two years, it was the custom for a widow to wear half mourning for two months, but this is now seldom done, black without crape having almost taken the place of half mourning, both with widows and others. Jet trimmings are not worn by widows, but are worn by them with black without crape. A widow's cap is worn for a year and a day, and with crape. Lawn cuffs and collars are also worn, even by those who deem a widow's cap unnecessary, as a few now do. The length of time that a widow withdraws from society varies according to individual feeling, but the prescribed custom is that she should neither accept nor issue invitations during the first year of widowhood, and should only visit her near friends and relatives. For parents and children the regulation period to wear mourning is one year—during the first six months black with crape, and for the last six black without crape. For grandparents the longest period prescribed by custom is nine months, but many persons now shorten the time to six months, which is also the time during which mourning is worn for a brother or sister. Of this six months, black with crape is worn for three, and black without crape for the remainder of the time. For aunts and uncles, nephews and nieces, the longest regulation period is three months, and the shortest is six weeks, and during either the longer or shorter period black only—that is, without crape—is worn. For cousins, the longest period is six weeks, and the shortest one month. The periods of mourning are just the same for one's husband's relatives as for blood relations, and for a daughter or son-in-law it is the same as for a son or daughter. For complimentary mourning the length of time varies from one to three weeks. Parents and children do not enter into society for the first two months of mourning, nor do they attend balls and dances while wearing crape, but the seclusion for a brother or sister from general society is only for one month to six weeks, for grandparents from three weeks to a month, and for aunts and uncles from a fortnight to three weeks."

**Fashion Notes.**  
Blue canvas gowns of open mesh, with green silk linings, are decidedly smart.

Though the tip-tilted hat is said to be going out, it certainly retains its hold on feminine favor a long while.

Cloth skirts are much worn with blouse waists of the same color, and such costumes are effective in the extreme.

Blouses of guipure mounted over a bright color are exceedingly fashionable. They are pretty also with sleeves and skirt of cashmere in tan or French gray.

Tucks may fairly be said to be the trimming of the hour, for almost every gown shows some, and many are tucked from the throat to the hem of the skirt.

Guaze fichus are being largely used among the fashionable dressmakers at the present time, and they can be adapted in style and material to almost any occasion.

Satin striped parasols in all combinations are popular, as are also the plaid parasols, but the plain taffeta tucked parasols are by far the smartest style introduced this season.

Black net over white satin and black lace over white transparents are the height of fashion in Paris. The gowns are finished with sashes either of silk muslin, carried twice around the waist, or of soft, undressed silk in pale mauve pink, lettuce green or black.

The cloakings for next season will show in about equal numbers smooth and rough faced effects. Fancy boucles in novel patterns have been in demand for the early fall cloaks, but there is a likelihood that smooth goods will predominate in the more elegant garments made up for later sale.

A pretty garment to be worn with a dark skirt for street wear is the Russian blouse. An exceedingly smart one is made of clerical red cloth. It fastens at the side with three or four large and handsome buttons. A belted garment is becoming to all unusually stout figures and much popularity is predicted for the Russian blouse.

**Examined for Street Inspector.**  
Mrs. Imogene Paul of Chicago was for three years sanitary inspector of the Civic Federation. She recently took an examination for the place of ward and street inspector, and out of 221 "eligibles" she made the best mark, her paper showing 98.00.

**Her Secret of Success.**  
A woman is carrying off the honors at the course of lectures at Chicago university. She is Myra Reynolds, and her specialty is English literature. Her phenomenal success is said to be due to the following characteristics: "She has no fads; she likes music; for the stage she cares little; she does not play tennis; she is learning to ride a wheel; she does not worry; she can do an enormous amount of work and rest as she goes along. She has an abiding faith in the universe to run itself. She is not a clubwoman."

**Owens and Manages a Zoo.**  
Mrs. John Elitch of Denver, according to the Erie Dispatch, is probably the only woman in the world who owns and personally manages a zoological garden. She drives a large ostrich attached to a light spring wagon. He is a "pacing bird" and travels rapidly in harness. If he sees a banana skin or any similar dainty by the roadside he makes a swift dive for it, no matter how fast he is going. His gait is said to be pleasant, and his mistress is fond of him, having raised him from chickenhood.

**Beauty Hints.**  
The juice of cucumbers pressed out with a lemon squeezer is an effective and simple remedy for removing sunburn.

For removing freckles take one cup of milk and two spoonfuls of grated horseradish, and let it stand for one hour; then strain and bath the face and hands with it.

A half pint of rosewater and one spoonful of lemon juice is considered excellent for bathing the face in to remove tan.

A complexion wash which is highly recommended and removes freckles is made of a quarter of a pound of oatmeal soap, shaved fine into one quart of boiling soft water; stir until it is smooth and cool; then add a half-pint of spirits of wine and a quarter-ounce of oil of rosemary.

**A Woman Railroad Manager.**  
American women are pioneers in all kinds of employments. A woman graduate of electrical engineering is giving an excellent account of herself, and gaining customers as well as the respect of the electrical fraternity by her skill, and several women college graduates have taken up the calling of electric-light designing. But we cannot claim the distinction of having the first manager of an electric railroad. This is left for Siberia. In all that vast tract of country there has not yet been a single horse street railway; but an electric line is now being built in Vladivostok, a town of 16,000 population, on the Golden Horn Bay, which is to be the terminus of the Transiberian Railway now under construction. It is said that Mme. Zehof, to whom the duties of managing the line are intrusted, is a woman of decided business ability and a good purchasing agent; and, although surrounded by a staff of clerks, she keeps a close watch on details. Vladivostok, which is thus to lead the way in street railroading in Siberia, is the chief naval station of Russia on the Pacific Coast. It was founded in 1861. Its name is derived from vlad, to have, and vostok, the Orient, a title which must have an ominous sound to Japanese and Chinese ears.

**Grecian Costume Extinct.**  
The picturesque national costumes of Greece are nearly extinct. They enjoyed a temporary revival last spring during the short war when charity entertainments were given in Athens for the relief of war sufferers. At such functions the women expressed their patriotism by appearing in Greek gowns. Queen Olga on several occasions wore the national costume. Her ceremonial robe is of rich purple silk, embroidered with gold. With it she wears a crimson and gold fez, an article of headgear that long since became as thoroughly characteristic of Greece as of Turkey. A long veil of India silk muslin is draped loosely about the head, but it is never worn so as to hide the features. Classic draperies have not graced the forms of Grecian women for many generations. The so-called national costume is really Albanian. It is still worn to some extent by the peasants. It consists of a skirt of heavy white cotton, or sometimes of yellow wool, with a deep border of course, but very effective embroidery in red and green. Over it is worn a cloak of the same material reaching almost to the knees. The cloak and sleeves are made stiff with embroidered bands. The apron is also embellished with brilliant embroidery. The head is wound in a white scarf. Bangles for the head and neck are worn in the eastern manner. The veil is often replaced by a bright yellow handkerchief tied under

the chin, like those of the Italian peasants. English calico is now largely used in place of the hand woven cloths. The elaborately wrought silver cloak buckles and the broad banderols for the waist are hardly known now. The maid of Athens, of high degree, assumes frocks built on French lines. The beautiful women of Athens in clinging draperies now live only in the poets' songs.

**Latest in Mourning Garb.**  
The following is the latest English dictum on mourning garb. The American custom follows it very closely. "For a widow, the regulation period as prescribed by custom is two years. During the first year and nine months crape is worn, and for the last three, black without crape. After the two years, it was the custom for a widow to wear half mourning for two months, but this is now seldom done, black without crape having almost taken the place of half mourning, both with widows and others. Jet trimmings are not worn by widows, but are worn by them with black without crape. A widow's cap is worn for a year and a day, and with crape. Lawn cuffs and collars are also worn, even by those who deem a widow's cap unnecessary, as a few now do. The length of time that a widow withdraws from society varies according to individual feeling, but the prescribed custom is that she should neither accept nor issue invitations during the first year of widowhood, and should only visit her near friends and relatives. For parents and children the regulation period to wear mourning is one year—during the first six months black with crape, and for the last six black without crape. For grandparents the longest period prescribed by custom is nine months, but many persons now shorten the time to six months, which is also the time during which mourning is worn for a brother or sister. Of this six months, black with crape is worn for three, and black without crape for the remainder of the time. For aunts and uncles, nephews and nieces, the longest regulation period is three months, and the shortest is six weeks, and during either the longer or shorter period black only—that is, without crape—is worn. For cousins, the longest period is six weeks, and the shortest one month. The periods of mourning are just the same for one's husband's relatives as for blood relations, and for a daughter or son-in-law it is the same as for a son or daughter. For complimentary mourning the length of time varies from one to three weeks. Parents and children do not enter into society for the first two months of mourning, nor do they attend balls and dances while wearing crape, but the seclusion for a brother or sister from general society is only for one month to six weeks, for grandparents from three weeks to a month, and for aunts and uncles from a fortnight to three weeks."

**Fashion Notes.**  
Blue canvas gowns of open mesh, with green silk linings, are decidedly smart.

Though the tip-tilted hat is said to be going out, it certainly retains its hold on feminine favor a long while.

Cloth skirts are much worn with blouse waists of the same color, and such costumes are effective in the extreme.

Blouses of guipure mounted over a bright color are exceedingly fashionable. They are pretty also with sleeves and skirt of cashmere in tan or French gray.

Tucks may fairly be said to be the trimming of the hour, for almost every gown shows some, and many are tucked from the throat to the hem of the skirt.

Guaze fichus are being largely used among the fashionable dressmakers at the present time, and they can be adapted in style and material to almost any occasion.

Satin striped parasols in all combinations are popular, as are also the plaid parasols, but the plain taffeta tucked parasols are by far the smartest style introduced this season.

Black net over white satin and black lace over white transparents are the height of fashion in Paris. The gowns are finished with sashes either of silk muslin, carried twice around the waist, or of soft, undressed silk in pale mauve pink, lettuce green or black.

The cloakings for next season will show in about equal numbers smooth and rough faced effects. Fancy boucles in novel patterns have been in demand for the early fall cloaks, but there is a likelihood that smooth goods will predominate in the more elegant garments made up for later sale.

A pretty garment to be worn with a dark skirt for street wear is the Russian blouse. An exceedingly smart one is made of clerical red cloth. It fastens at the side with three or four large and handsome buttons. A belted garment is becoming to all unusually stout figures and much popularity is predicted for the Russian blouse.

**Examined for Street Inspector.**  
Mrs. Imogene Paul of Chicago was for three years sanitary inspector of the Civic Federation. She recently took an examination for the place of ward and street inspector, and out of 221 "eligibles" she made the best mark, her paper showing 98.00.

**Her Secret of Success.**  
A woman is carrying off the honors at the course of lectures at Chicago university. She is Myra Reynolds, and her specialty is English literature. Her phenomenal success is said to be due to the following characteristics: "She has no fads; she likes music; for the stage she cares little; she does not play tennis; she is learning to ride a wheel; she does not worry; she can do an enormous amount of work and rest as she goes along. She has an abiding faith in the universe to run itself. She is not a clubwoman."

**Owens and Manages a Zoo.**  
Mrs. John Elitch of Denver, according to the Erie Dispatch, is probably the only woman in the world who owns and personally manages a zoological garden. She drives a large ostrich attached to a light spring wagon. He is a "pacing bird" and travels rapidly in harness. If he sees a banana skin or any similar dainty by the roadside he makes a swift dive for it, no matter how fast he is going. His gait is said to be pleasant, and his mistress is fond of him, having raised him from chickenhood.

**Beauty Hints.**  
The juice of cucumbers pressed out with a lemon squeezer is an effective and simple remedy for removing sunburn.

For removing freckles take one cup of milk and two spoonfuls of grated horseradish, and let it stand for one hour; then strain and bath the face and hands with it.

A half pint of rosewater and one spoonful of lemon juice is considered excellent for bathing the face in to remove tan.



### For Woman's Benefit

Examined for Street Inspector. Mrs. Imogene Paul of Chicago was for three years sanitary inspector of the Civic Federation. She recently took an examination for the place of ward and street inspector, and out of 221 "eligibles" she made the best mark, her paper showing 98.00.

**Her Secret of Success.**  
A woman is carrying off the honors at the course of lectures at Chicago university. She is Myra Reynolds, and her specialty is English literature. Her phenomenal success is said to be due to the following characteristics: "She has no fads; she likes music; for the stage she cares little; she does not play tennis; she is learning to ride a wheel; she does not worry; she can do an enormous amount of work and rest as she goes along. She has an abiding faith in the universe to run itself. She is not a clubwoman."

**Owens and Manages a Zoo.**  
Mrs. John Elitch of Denver, according to the Erie Dispatch, is probably the only woman in the world who owns and personally manages a zoological garden. She drives a large ostrich attached to a light spring wagon. He is a "pacing bird" and travels rapidly in harness. If he sees a banana skin or any similar dainty by the roadside he makes a swift dive for it, no matter how fast he is going. His gait is said to be pleasant, and his mistress is fond of him, having raised him from chickenhood.

**Beauty Hints.**  
The juice of cucumbers pressed out with a lemon squeezer is an effective and simple remedy for removing sunburn.

For removing freckles take one cup of milk and two spoonfuls of grated horseradish, and let it stand for one hour; then strain and bath the face and hands with it.

A half pint of rosewater and one spoonful of lemon juice is considered excellent for bathing the face in to remove tan.

A complexion wash which is highly recommended and removes freckles is made of a quarter of a pound of oatmeal soap, shaved fine into one quart of boiling soft water; stir until it is smooth and cool; then add a half-pint of spirits of wine and a quarter-ounce of oil of rosemary.

**A Woman Railroad Manager.**  
American women are pioneers in all kinds of employments. A woman graduate of electrical engineering is giving an excellent account of herself, and gaining customers as well as the respect of the electrical fraternity by her skill, and several women college graduates have taken up the calling of electric-light designing. But we cannot claim the distinction of having the first manager of an electric railroad. This is left for Siberia. In all that vast tract of country there has not yet been a single horse street railway; but an electric line is now being built in Vladivostok, a town of 16,000 population, on the Golden Horn Bay, which is to be the terminus of the Transiberian Railway now under construction. It is said that Mme. Zehof, to whom the duties of managing the line are intrusted, is a woman of decided business ability and a good purchasing agent; and, although surrounded by a staff of clerks, she keeps a close watch on details. Vladivostok, which is thus to lead the way in street railroading in Siberia, is the chief naval station of Russia on the Pacific Coast. It was founded in 1861. Its name is derived from vlad, to have, and vostok, the Orient, a title which must have an ominous sound to Japanese and Chinese ears.

**Grecian Costume Extinct.**  
The picturesque national costumes of Greece are nearly extinct. They enjoyed a temporary revival last spring during the short war when charity entertainments were given in Athens for the relief of war sufferers. At such functions the women expressed their patriotism by appearing in Greek gowns. Queen Olga on several occasions wore the national costume. Her ceremonial robe is of rich purple silk, embroidered with gold. With it she wears a crimson and gold fez, an article of headgear that long since became as thoroughly characteristic of Greece as of Turkey. A long veil of India silk muslin is draped loosely about the head, but it is never worn so as to hide the features. Classic draperies have not graced the forms of Grecian women for many generations. The so-called national costume is really Albanian. It is still worn to some extent by the peasants. It consists of a skirt of heavy white cotton, or sometimes of yellow wool, with a deep border of course, but very effective embroidery in red and green. Over it is worn a cloak of the same material reaching almost to the knees. The cloak and sleeves are made stiff with embroidered bands. The apron is also embellished with brilliant embroidery. The head is wound in a white scarf. Bangles for the head and neck are worn in the eastern manner. The veil is often replaced by a bright yellow handkerchief tied under

the chin, like those of the Italian peasants. English calico is now largely used in place of the hand woven cloths. The elaborately wrought silver cloak buckles and the broad banderols for the waist are hardly known now. The maid of Athens, of high degree, assumes frocks built on French lines. The beautiful women of Athens in clinging draperies now live only in the poets' songs.

**Latest in Mourning Garb.**  
The following is the latest English dictum on mourning garb. The American custom follows it very closely. "For a widow, the regulation period as prescribed by custom is two years. During the first year and nine months crape is worn, and for the last three, black without crape. After the two years, it was the custom for a widow to wear half mourning for two months, but this is now seldom done, black without crape having almost taken the place of half mourning, both with widows and others. Jet trimmings are not worn by widows, but are worn by them with black without crape. A widow's cap is worn for a year and a day, and with crape. Lawn cuffs and collars are also worn, even by those who deem a widow's cap unnecessary, as a few now do. The length of time that a widow withdraws from society varies according to individual feeling, but the prescribed custom is that she should neither accept nor issue invitations during the first year of widowhood, and should only visit her near friends and relatives. For parents and children the regulation period to wear mourning is one year—during the first six months black with crape, and for the last six black without crape. For grandparents the longest period prescribed by custom is nine months, but many persons now shorten the time to six months, which is also the time during which mourning is worn for a brother or sister. Of this six months, black with crape is worn for three, and black without crape for the remainder of the time. For aunts and uncles, nephews and nieces, the longest regulation period is three months, and the shortest is six weeks, and during either the longer or shorter period black only—that is, without crape—is worn. For cousins, the longest period is six weeks, and the shortest one month. The periods of mourning are just the same for one's husband's relatives as for blood relations, and for a daughter or son-in-law it is the same as for a son or daughter. For complimentary mourning the length of time varies from one to three weeks. Parents and children do not enter into society for the first two months of mourning, nor do they attend balls and dances while wearing crape, but the seclusion for a brother or sister from general society is only for one month to six weeks, for grandparents from three weeks to a month, and for aunts and uncles from a fortnight to three weeks."

**Fashion Notes.**  
Blue canvas gowns of open mesh, with green silk linings, are decidedly smart.

Though the tip-tilted hat is said to be going out, it certainly retains its hold on feminine favor a long while.

Cloth skirts are much worn with blouse waists of the same color, and such costumes are effective in the extreme.

Blouses of guipure mounted over a bright color are exceedingly fashionable. They are pretty also with sleeves and skirt of cashmere in tan or French gray.

Tucks may fairly be said to be the trimming of the hour, for almost every gown shows some, and many are tucked from the throat to the hem of the skirt.

Guaze fichus are being largely used among the fashionable dressmakers at the present time, and they can be adapted in style and material to almost any occasion.

Satin striped parasols in all combinations are popular, as are also the plaid parasols, but the plain taffeta tucked parasols are by far the smartest style introduced this season.

Black net over white satin and black lace over white transparents are the height of fashion in Paris. The gowns are finished with sashes either of silk muslin, carried twice around the waist, or of soft, undressed silk in pale mauve pink, lettuce green or black.

The cloakings for next season will show in about equal numbers smooth and rough faced effects. Fancy boucles in novel patterns have been in demand for the early fall cloaks, but there is a likelihood that smooth goods will predominate in the more elegant garments made up for later sale.

A pretty garment to be worn with a dark skirt for street wear is the Russian blouse. An exceedingly smart one is made of clerical red cloth. It fastens at the side with three or four large and handsome buttons. A belted garment is becoming to all unusually stout figures and much popularity is predicted for the Russian blouse.

**Examined for Street Inspector.**  
Mrs. Imogene Paul of Chicago was for three years sanitary inspector of the Civic Federation. She recently took an examination for the place of ward and street inspector, and out of 221 "eligibles" she made the best mark, her paper showing 98.00.

**Her Secret of Success.**  
A woman is carrying off the honors at the course of lectures at Chicago university. She is Myra Reynolds, and her specialty is English literature. Her phenomenal success is said to be due to the following characteristics: "She has no fads; she likes music; for the stage she cares little; she does not play tennis; she is learning to ride a wheel; she does not worry; she can do an enormous amount of work and rest as she goes along. She has an abiding faith in the universe to run itself. She is not a clubwoman."

**Owens and Manages a Zoo.**  
Mrs. John Elitch of Denver, according to the Erie Dispatch, is probably the only woman in the world who owns and personally manages a zoological garden. She drives a large ostrich attached to a light spring wagon. He is a "pacing bird" and travels rapidly in harness. If he sees a banana skin or any similar dainty by the roadside he makes a swift dive for it, no matter how fast he is going. His gait is said to be pleasant, and his mistress is fond of him, having raised him from chickenhood.

**Beauty Hints.**  
The juice of cucumbers pressed out with a lemon squeezer is an effective and simple remedy for removing sunburn.

For removing freckles take one cup of milk and two spoonfuls of grated horseradish, and let it stand for one hour; then strain and bath the face and hands with it.

A half pint of rosewater and one spoonful of lemon juice is considered excellent for bathing the face in to remove tan.

A complexion wash which is highly recommended and removes freckles is made of a quarter of a pound of oatmeal soap, shaved fine into one quart of boiling soft water; stir until it is smooth and cool; then add a half-pint of spirits of wine and a quarter-ounce of oil of rosemary.

**A Woman Railroad Manager.**  
American women are pioneers in all kinds of employments. A woman graduate of electrical engineering is giving an excellent account of herself, and gaining customers as well as the respect of the electrical fraternity by her skill, and several women college graduates have taken up the calling of electric-light designing. But we cannot claim the distinction of having the first manager of an electric railroad. This is left for Siberia. In all that vast tract of country there has not yet been a single horse street railway; but an electric line is now being built in Vladivostok, a town of 16,000 population, on the Golden Horn Bay, which is to be the terminus of the Transiberian Railway now under construction. It is said that Mme. Zehof, to whom the duties of managing the line are intrusted, is a woman of decided business ability and a good purchasing agent; and, although surrounded by a staff of clerks, she keeps a close watch on details. Vladivostok, which is thus to lead the way in street railroading in Siberia, is the chief naval station of Russia on the Pacific Coast. It was founded in 1861. Its name is derived from vlad, to have, and vostok, the Orient, a title which must have an ominous sound to Japanese and Chinese ears.

**Grecian Costume Extinct.**  
The picturesque national costumes of Greece are nearly extinct. They enjoyed a temporary revival last spring during the short war when charity entertainments were given in Athens for the relief of war sufferers. At such functions the women expressed their patriotism by appearing in Greek gowns. Queen Olga on several occasions wore the national costume. Her ceremonial robe is of rich purple silk, embroidered with gold. With it she wears a crimson and gold fez, an article of headgear that long since became as thoroughly characteristic of Greece as of Turkey. A long veil of India silk muslin is draped loosely about the head, but it is never worn so as to hide the features. Classic draperies have not graced the forms of Grecian women for many generations. The so-called national costume is really Albanian. It is still worn to some extent by the peasants. It consists of a skirt of heavy white cotton, or sometimes of yellow wool, with a deep border of course, but very effective embroidery in red and green. Over it is worn