

**Indian Women Fond of Fine Raiment and Costly Jewels**

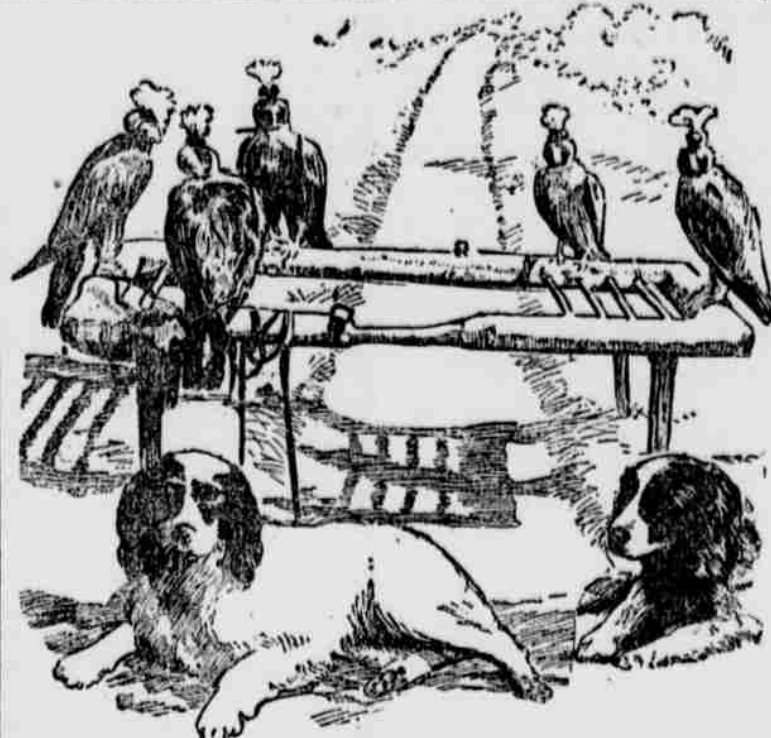


There are well-dressed Indian women as well as American women. It does not matter whether the red woman has her dresses trimmed and made up in latest styles, because the cost is there—any money counts. Many women of the Kiowa, Comanche, Arapahoe and Ponca tribes have dresses costing from \$750 to \$1500 apiece. Some of these expensive dresses are shown in the photographs. Other women wear jewelry worth from \$600 to \$5000. And all this among the full-bloods, too. The half-breeds are even more lavish in buying swell clothes and jewels. The swell costumes of these women are mostly made from tanned buffalo hides. The leather is soft and durable. It is made up into a comfortable-fitting skirt and loose waist. These dresses alone cost very little—not any more than a good silk dress. But the trimmings cost. Not less than a hundred elk teeth adorn the bosom of the dress and sometimes 200. These can be sold at from \$2 to \$10 each. Then a row of gold braid must go around the bottom and a string of pearl beads should adorn every swell belt. With other additions of elk teeth, pearls and oyster shells the dress soon becomes valuable. The Ponca women are eager for jewelry, and most of them have bought so much that they are now good judges of gold and precious stones. Rubies and opals are their favorites.

natural instincts of the bird will assert themselves and she will stoop to some natural quarry, such as pheasant or a pigeon. If she begins to do this she will feel her strength and gradually desert her home and go foraging for herself. Another danger when the young hawks are flying free is that they may be shot by some gamekeeper, who takes the bird for a wild falcon. To obviate such an unhappy ending, bells are attached to the hawk's legs which, by their warning sound, give notice to the gamekeeper that the hawk is from a neighbor's falconry. Before the falconer learns to forage for herself the falconer snares his bird and hoods her, that is, places over her head a cap of leather to blind her. Then the hawk is secured by a leather thong to the peg which holds to the ground its feeding block and roost, and the second part of its education begins. The falconer takes the birds out separately and ex-

can be bought in this country and trained if the sport of hawking ever crosses the ocean, and it is likely to.—New York Press.

**Government Contract With Indians.**  
The Crow Indians of Montana, who raise a great deal of wheat, have entered into a contract with the United States Government to supply the Cheyenne Indians with flour. They have constructed a system of irrigation for their farms, and have a good flour mill at the agency, while they are building another at a distant part of the reservation. They have sold much farm produce annually for several years to buyers in the country round, and many cattle and horses. They are rich in farms and flocks and herds, but this is the first time a Government contract or a railway contract was ever let to an Indian—at least to a "blanket Indian" of the mountains.



FIELD-CADGE, WITH FALCONS AND SPANIELS.

ercises them. A long string is tied to the jess (a leather strip about eight inches long which always remains around the falcon's leg) and the bird is encouraged to fly in circles over the falconer's head. When she gets to circling around pretty lively a piece of meat, or a dead pigeon is thrown to the ground, and, as the hawk has not been fed, she stoops to it. The falconer is constantly with his hawks, handling them and dissipating their natural fear of man, and every effort is made to get them accustomed to the presence of strangers. This is called "manning" a hawk. Finally the education of the hawk is so far advanced that she is tried afield. The hawk, being in the field, unhoods the falcon, which is sitting on the gauntleted glove he wears on his left hand, slips the leash from the jess, gives the bird a toss, and away she soars in widening circles until she

**Electric Cartridges.**  
An Italian electrician has invented an electric cartridge, which he offers as a substitute for dynamite and smokeless powder in mines, rock blasting and for heavy ordnance. The composition used in the cartridge is made up of carbonates of potash and chloride of ammonia, the proportion varying according to the use. The discharge is effected by an electric spark, which produces electrolytic effects upon the chemicals. The inventor claims that the cartridges, until subjected to the effect of electricity, are entirely inoffensive and perfectly safe, so that there will be no necessity for isolating the magazines where they are stored.—London Commercial Intelligence.



"CASTING" A FALCON AFTER A PART-RIDGE.

spies the quarry, when she swoops down upon it and kills it. A piece of meat is given to the bird as a reward, and she is taken up and hooded again. When several hawks are taken out for field work they are carried on a wooden frame called a "cadge" until the falconer gets ready to fly them. A falconer after a successful day will bring back home a bag of pheasants, hares, rabbits, quails, partridges, etc., which will repay him for the trouble he has had in training his falcons, even if the sport itself did not—which it does.

In North Africa falconry has been for a vast number of years a favorite sport. Ancient Egyptian carvings seem to show that it existed in the days of the Pharaohs. At this day the Bedouins fly their falcons and go following them over the sandy plains of Tunis and Tripoli on their fleet horses. The reintroduction of falconry as a sport into Europe has been so successful that international meetings are now held. In a recent contest of falcons at Spa, Belgium, several prizes were taken by the hawks belonging to C. E. Radclyffe, an Englishman, who devoted much time to the sport. His hawks are especially well trained, and were much admired at the meeting in Belgium. He has the advantage of an open country around his home at Wareham, in Dorset, so that when game is flushed the falcons have a fair chance of striking their quarry. It should be observed that it is the female hawk which is employed in falconry. Falcons are found in almost all parts of the world, and peregrines

**STUDY IN SALT.**  
Extracted From the Oceans and Rolled Into a Big Bale.  
The London Daily Express says: Roughly speaking, if you take the salt out of sea water you deprive it of a thirtieth of its weight. On this basis one-thirtieth of the entire weight of all the sea water in the world is salt, and as salt and water bulk about the same we may estimate also that, by bulk, one-thirtieth of the huge mass of the oceans is pure salt. What does this bring us to?  
Taking the 130 odd million square miles of the five oceans to average a mile and a half deep, we have in them alone 200 million cubic miles of salt water. A thirtieth of this should give us the bulk of the salt contained in the great waters of the globe.  
Rounding the figures we get something like seven million cubic miles of salt. If it were all taken out and spread over the surface of the six continents they would be covered with its snowy powder to a depth of twice the height of St. Paul's. To put it another way, if all the earth were salt water there would be enough of the flavoring principle in it to make two moons of solid salt but very little smaller than our present satellite.



THE SALT IN THE OCEANS.

But these comparisons are almost too huge for handling; let us take something smaller. The rolling waters of the English Channel are familiar to all Londoners. How much salt is there in them? Close upon a hundred cubic miles. Made into a convenient block and swung over the metropolis by a giant derrick it would grind London to the dust.

**A Feminine Artifice.**  
When a girl lends a book to a man to read she always marks the things in it that she thinks look the deepest.—New York Press.

**THE REALM OF FASHION.**

New York City.—No style of bodice is more generally becoming than the bolero in its many forms. The excellent May Manton design here illus-



LADIES' WAIST WITH BOLERO.

trated is adapted to many materials, but is never more effective than, as shown, in black taffeta with applique of Persian embroidery. The model from which the drawing was made is worn with a skirt of figured black silk and over a waist made of ready-tucked mousseline in cream white. The lining is white satin, but the revers are faced with black panne, which adds greatly to the effect. The high stock, which matches the waist, is finished with an applique of heavy cream lace. Pastel tinted taffetas are admirable and exceedingly attractive for garden party and informal evening wear, but the latest hint from Paris tells of taffeta enriched by embroidery into which gold and silver threads are introduced. The waist beneath may be of any contrasting material, but is most effective in such diaphanous filmy stuffs as chiffon, mousseline and Liberty gauze.

material thirty-two inches wide, or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with one-half yard of lining, will be required.

**Autumn Fabrics Not New.**  
So far autumn fabrics are not distinctly new. Cashmere will number among the leading materials. Both plain and embroidered cashmeres will be worn. Cloths will be as much in favor as usual, and the light weight variety the favorite. Silk canvas will be used extensively for simple frocks, especially in the autumn. Silks will be gorgeous. The Louis XV. and Louis XVI. broadens in beautiful tones and designs interwoven with silver and gold will reign supreme. The soft, becoming pannes will be in favor, as will also the liberty satin. The summer of lace will be closely followed by a winter of lace. In fact, lace will be so much in demand that it will be impossible to get certain desirable qualities.

**Rainy-Day Washable Petticoats.**  
Ready-made washable petticoats for rainy day wear are shown at the remarkable prices of fifty-nine and sixty-nine cents. The material of which they are made is grass cloth, lawn, or seersucker, and they are trimmed with corded flounces or narrow ruffles of the same. The skirts are made adjustable to any size by drawstrings at the waist.

**Terminate at the Waist Line.**  
The majority of the best corset covers terminate at the waist line, and their fronts are in surplus form. The high-necked or half-corset cover is no longer used by the best-dressed women.

**The Favorite Garniture.**  
Black Chantilly appliques are the favorite garniture on filmy white costumes.

**Skirt With Inverted Pleat In Back.**  
Skirts continue to be snug fitting about the hips, but are cut to flare at the feet and to allow all possible freedom. The smart May Manton model



GIRL'S BLOUSE SUIT.

To cut this bolero for a lady of medium size three yards of material twenty-one inches wide, or one and three-eighths yards fifty inches wide, with one and three-quarter yards of tucking eighteen inches wide for the waist, and one and a half yards of lining, will be required.

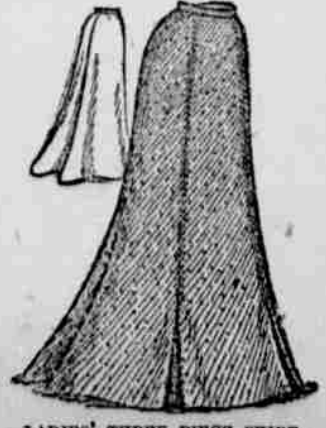
**Ideal Costume For School.**  
The comfortable, serviceable blouse suit is always in demand. It makes the ideal costume for school wear and for the hours of play. During the warm months it has been popular made from khaki cloth, linen and duck, but as cool weather approaches serge and light-weight flannel will be in demand. The smart May Manton design illustrated in the large drawing is suited to all the materials mentioned, but the model is made from linen in two shades of red, the trimming being the darker and banded with white braid.

The skirt is full and straight, gathered and joined to a fitted waist that is quite separate from the blouse. The waist is in two pieces, and closes at the centre back. The fitting is accomplished by means of single darts and under-arm seams, but the darts can be omitted when the figure makes it desirable. The plastron is faced onto the fitted waist, and the collar sewed fast to the neck. The blouse is separate and fitted with shoulder and under-arm seams only. The sailor collar is seamed to the neck, and the blouse closes at the centre front, the fulness at the waist being arranged in gathers. The sleeves are one-seamed, gathered at shoulders and wrists and are finished with deep wristbands or cuffs. With the gown is worn a regulation sailor hat.

To cut this suit for a girl of eight years of age three and a half yards of

shown is equally adapted to the heavy linens, ducks and plaques of warm weather wear, and to the woolen stuffs that will be in demand before many weeks. As illustrated the material is velvety in chautreuse green and can be worn as part of the costume or with odd waists as occasion demands. It is cut in three pieces, the shapely front gore, and the two circular portions. The inverted pleats at the foot of the front gore actually extend to the seam only, but as the seam is stitched down flat the effect is that of the stitched pleat without the burden of its weight. The fulness at the back is also arranged in an inverted pleat, so carrying out the symmetry of the design. The skirt can be made long for indoor use, or short, to clear the ground, for the street, as preferred.

To cut this skirt for a lady of medium size seven yards of material



LADIES' THREE PIECE SKIRT.

thirty-two inches wide, four and one-half yards forty-four inches wide, or four and one-quarter yards fifty inches wide, will be required.

**FALCONRY REVIVED**

The Sport Which the Smart Set Has Taken Up

NOT polo, or tennis, or golf, or fox hunting or yachting or horse racing—none of these is the most "swagger" of all sports just now, but the noble and ancient sport of falconry. After being a sport which was in England more popular even than fox hunting, falconry died out and was forgotten. Now it has been revived again, and before long it may cross the ocean and we may have the hen yards of Long Island endangered by circling jerrifalcons, peregrines, goshawks or sparrow hawks. But no kestrels, and you would be of true and good form, for by the laws passed by William the Conqueror, Edward III., Henry VIII. and good Queen Bess, the kestrel is the hawk assigned by law to a knave or servant, while to royalty belonged the jerrifalcon, to the nobility the peregrine, to the yeoman the goshawk and to a priest the sparrow hawk. In England now most falconers hunt with the peregrine, always a popular hawk there, and one which is getting more and more rare along the British coast. It builds its nest in some almost inaccessible niche of a rocky cliff, and an expert and bold climber is required to scale the eyrie and take the young for training. If hawking becomes popular in this country it will be rather hard on the person who has just learned to say mashe, cbeck, fore, tee, brassy, etc., to have to go to work and burn the midnight gas learning all the terms of falconry, from coping, crabbing, crennee, crop, down to wait on, weathering and yarak. One term of falconry we have with us to this day in rather common use but misapplied. That is the word mew. In England and in this country one sometimes sees a lane of private stables called a mew, such as Washington Mews, just north of Washington

used to be called her "mew." Hence a row of such buildings were "mews." Hawks, not horses, belong in "mews." The training of falcons is an art re-

**FALCON UNHOODED, READY FOR THE FIELD.**



quiring judgment and patience. Their education begins when they are nearly ready to fly. The young hawks are brought to their future home and turned loose in a shed open in front, but roofed in against bad weather and with sides and a back to it. Blocks of wood are pegged into the ground. These blocks serve the birds for roosts and for dining tables. On these blocks the falconer places the food for the young birds, consisting of fresh meat, dead rabbits or birds. The hawks soon learn to fly and in a short time can be seen soaring above their home and swooping over the surrounding country. Although before long they can fly many miles, they always return at feeding time. This is the most



square in this city. When a hawk moults she is said in the "patter" of the sport of falconry to "mew" and the place where she was put to moult

anxious time for the falconer. He must know just when to stop these excursions for his young hawks, for if he gives them liberty too long the