

STOCKS FOR THE SHIRTWAIST CIRL Vast Improvements on the Stiff Collars-

May Be Made and Laundered at Home. The summer girl at last has realized that the comfort of her shirtwinst is more than half spelled by the dis-comfort of her stiff linen collars, and this year has betaken herself to stocks. While some of these are really very little improvement on collars, as far as comfort is concerned, others are soft and thin, easily laundered and

easily made at home One of the simplest is the stock tie. Take a strip of white nainsook, thin, but not too sheer, or of dimity, one and one-half yards long and four menes wide, and round it slightly at the throat by a collar pattern that opens in the back. With a bias strip of colored chambray or lawn one inch wide bind the entire tie by sewing one edge of the bias strip to the edge of the tie, folding it in the middle and stitching down the other edge over the

These ties are worn without any other collar and are put around the neck, crossed in the back and tled in front in bow or four-in-hand.

Another, easily made, too, is the crush stock of white pique, cheviot or even duck, with colored ends. These have a straight edge at the top, which gives a mere decidedly crushed effect when worn. They are made by sewing two thicknesses of plaue together. stitching around edges and adding any kind of ties one likes. There are the short ties for a mere knot, ties rounded or pointed for a small bow and long ends for a four-in-hand, made of the material of shirtwaist with which the stock is to be worn, of solid chambray or linen, or some of the pretty white shirtwaist stuffs sold in the shops. One of these ties is sewed only at its extreme edges, so to leave a slit for the other tie to go through when put around the neck. Still another very effective one is made from a linen or a lawn handkerchief, with narrow hemstitched hem and tiny vine of embroldery. First fold the handkerchief from corner to corner and cut in a straight line one and one-half inches from each side of the fold. Cut this strip in two crosswise and you have two bias pieces with pointed ends, formed by the corners of the bandkerchief, for ends of the tie. I w these neatly to a straight piece of lawn thirty inches long and three inches wide and hem both sides. Use the two other corners of the handkerchief for points, which are sewed to the middle of top edge of the and turned down over it to complete the handkerchief stock .- New York Sun,

The Pioneer Woman Decorator,

One of the first women in the country to take up the profession of interior decoration in a serious way was Mrs. Harry Klingenfeld, who a dozen years or so ago took a special course at Columbia College as a preparation of the work. At that time Columbia College had not opened its doors concessions were made to Mrs. Klingenfeld, who was the daughter of Senator Ijams, of Nebraska, and under the private tutorship of the best man the school afforded, she pursued a special course in architectural draughtsmanship and flat water color work with a thorough grounding in the artistic and historical side of the

It was an unusual line for a woman to adopt at the time. There were few, if any, women decorators in the country, certainly none at all in the West open a studio in Chicago. A little later Miss Mary Tillinghast, who had been studying with John La Farge for years, opened a studio of her own in New York, and to the business of making stained glass windows added that of making rooms in which the windows would fit Since then a good and serviceable. many other women have gone into the work, with more or less of similar preparation and with proportionate success, but Mrs. Klingenfeld was a ploneer in the field, with all of the true ploneer's enthusiasm and hope and with also the pioneer's courage in overcoming obstacles. None of these qualities has deserted her to-day and her love for her work and her belief in it as a legitimate phase of art reaching out and touching the lives of the people are as strong to-day as

Probably no other decade has ever seen so marked an improvement in public taste as the last ten years. It would be hard to find to-day a woman who would tie a yellow satin bow to the heel of the flying Mercury as Mrs. Klingenfeld found one when she first began to decorate other people's mes, and the time when fireplaces were regarded from a so-called orna-mental point of view, and not at all from their utilitarian side, has about passed.-Milwaukee Sentinel.

The Bedtime Luncheon.

It was formerly thought that food taken at bedtime created indigestion and bad dreams. While undoubtedly rich and hearty food is inappropriate at the time chosen for repose, a light, nourishing repast at night often conduces to sound sleep by drawing the blood away from the brain.

Physicians are new advising a bedtime lunch for weak, nervous and emaciated people. The long hours of sleep consume about one-third of our existence. Although the demand made n the system is naturally much less than during the waking hours, there is forms a flat band from the shoulde a wasting away of tissues consequent upon the suspension of nutriment for many hours. The body feeds upon itself, for food taken at dinner is of at bedtime. Often one is rest of each sleeve.

less and wakeful at night because the stomach to empty.

Says a well-known physician: "Man s the only creature I know of who does not deem it proper to sleep on a good meal. The infant instinctively cries to be fed at night, showing that food is necessary during that time, as well as through the day, and that left too long without it causes it discomfort, which it makes known by

erving." If you crave it, eat a light, easily digested lunch at bedtime. And the long bours of sleep will work out for you a problem in addition, instead of substraction of adipose tissue.—The Ledger Monthly.

Shoes and Health.

Many women torture thmeselves by eramping their feet into too small shoes, in the hope of thereby increasing their charms. The effect is just the contrary. To begin with, the process causes pain, and the result is that the face often has a strained, worn look, which is followed in time by wrinkles. Sometimes the compression is sufficient to cause not only corns and bunious, but also more serious injury to the foot, which, instead of seing, as it ought to be, a thing of beauty, becomes almost as hideously distorted as that of a Chinese lady.

Too tight shoes are always worn at the expense of health, for their wearer gives up walking exercise on account of the suffering and difficulty it involves. A shoe that is too narrow or too short is such an instrument of torture that one cannot imagine a sensible woman would ever have recourse to it, but every shoemaker knows that many fashionable women habitually under go this self-imposed penance. Their intimates probably find their charms lessened by the irritable nerves and tempers which they now acquire, and even strangers soon notice an anxous, suffering, and even disagreeable expression becoming fixed on their hitherto pleasant features, but still they persist in their efforts to obtain "a pretty little foot" with courage worthy of a better cause,

Fifty Years a Factory Girl.

Probably the oldest woman employed n an industrial establishment in the United States is living in Fredericksburg. Penn., and working in a factory there. See has been a "factory girl" for more than fifty years and twenty has worked in one building. Her name is Kate Miller and she is a spinster now eighty years old.

"Why, I'd feel lost if I didn't have something to do in a factory," she save. "I've simply got used to it and I hope to work till the day I die, With my mind and hands busy time passes much more quickly and I'm happler. I walk to and from the factory and I'm just one of the girls still, though I'm old enough to be the grandmother of some here."

She says she has only been ill once in her life and then not seriously.

Tarkish Women Bonting.

One of the few amusements of which Turkish women may avail themselves in summer is the boating on the Sweet Waters of Europe and Asia on Frito women, even informally, but days and Saturdays. These two rivers are crowded in fine weather with graceful caiques, which carry only two pleasure seekers and require a special boatman. It is a brilliant sight, for the oarsmen appear in white costumes, with silk or satin zouave jackets embroidered in gold and silver, Since the dress of the women permits little variety of color, they give vent to their love of brilliant hues in the parasols which they carry even after sunset. Only two of the calques now retain the traditional furnishings of a carpet or piece of embroidery training

Petticoats of Brilliantine.

Something ather new are the petticonts of colored brilliantine. These come in light shades of pink and blue and other delicate colors. They are trimmed with lace and are very pretty



The new mee mitts come in white and pale tints as well as black.

A pretty stick pin is a moonstone in shape of a sphere set in a small claw.

Crepe de chine embroidered in dell' puillettes is a costly fabric that is a favorite this season.

A flower much liked for hat trimming is convolvulus. Either pale purple or pure white is pretty, the latter being especially attractive on a black hat. Word comes from Paris that French women are wearing toques set well back on the head, showing the irregular fringe of hair that most Parisians are adopting.

Remarkable combinations of som what ordinary materials with others almost priceless are seen in some of the season's costumes. An example is a gown of blue linen, trimmed with real Irish lace. At the waist and neck are touches of black velvet.

Many pretty dresses of India linent organdles and other thin materials have skirts, trimmed with ten or fifteen ruffles, not over two inches wide, and put on either straight or in curves. These ruffles are merely hemmed, or

else lace edged or ribbon trimmed. A dainty white waist is one pleated all over, with the exception of a space on either side of the front, which to the waist. These bands are decor-ated with a succession of small empire wreaths embroidered in gold thread A similar band runs down the outside

A FACTOR IN LIFE BEYOND THE COMMERCIAL ONE.

Precs Accomplish a Vast Amount of Work in a Day-Their Struggle For Self-Preservation and the Perpetuation of Their Species.

Most people have formed the habit of talking about shade trees, fruit trees and lumber as if shade, fruit and building materials were all for which the trees were good. Of course the artistic eye looks at them for heauty, the entomologist as harbors for insects and the botanist for herbarium specimens, but the true lover of the tree thinks of it in its wide value to all living things in the universe.

Though trees lack the power of voltion and have no nervous system in the ordinary sense of the word, they are highly organized forms of life. They accomplish a vast amount of actual work in a day and earn their living as surely as you and I do. Their work is the world's work of the unselfish kind. They struggle for self-preservation and the perpetuation of their species; they return to the soil and to It goes on to say: the atmosphere materials loaned them for food; they are altruistic in providof others, they furnish grateful shade to man and beast, are the refuge of birds and insects and add to the beauty of nature.

Think of the linden tree on the billdry leaves and the soft coveriet of winter's snows. In March the sunshine seeks them out. Moisture has, softened the tough shell of the nut. The tiny embryo within throbs at the touch of warrath, turns, lifts a hand, and, creeping through a break in the the instinctive baby hand grasping a protecting mother, and the kindly stepnother of the infant tree is Mother Earth. This first tiny hand is the hold-fast root. Next comes one waved aloft to greet the sunshine. This tengrowth throws aside the outgrown nut shell and develops cell by cell into trunk, branch, twig and leaf of the linden tree. Sunshine, warmth and moisture help it along, but the ambitious little tree knows how to look out for itself as well.

Utilitarians consider the trunk the Important part of a tree. The trunk towers aloft and tries to lift the vital organs of the tree-the leaves-out of harm's way and into purer air and brighter sunshine. Beneath the ground the strong roots and rootlets have hundreds of eager, thirsty mouths which take nourishment from the earth. Water and mineral matter are carried upward by the process of capillary attraction to the leaves in the crown and the branches for digestion and assimilation. A leafless tree stands little chance of living. Trees denuded of their leaves by caterpillars and other mischievous things are deprived of their stomachs and lungs at

Every leaf on a tree is unceasingly industrious day and night. Examine the linden leaf-or, in fact, any leaf will do, the truth applies to all-and notice how its surface is spread to catch the sunshine. The under side of the leaf has a different appearance. of breathing pores. A section placed under the objective of the microscope reveals tiny cells filled with a greenish liquid called chlorophyll, which plays an important part in the domestic changes its nourishment. The chlorophyll also breaks up the carbon dioxide with which it comes into conit out into the atmosphere.

Digested food materials are carried from the leaves to all parts of the tree and aid in its growth. Leaves, as the lungs, are necessary in the process of breathing. Like animals, the tree needs oxygen and breathes much after the manner of a human being. Not only is the life-giving air taken into the lungs, or leaves, but it is inhaled through tiny openings in the bark, just as man and animals transpire through the skin. These tiny breathing holes are called lenticels and may be seen plainly on the bark of cherry and many other kinds of trees. As the tree drinks water it sweats and exhales water vapor along with oxy-

gen cast off from the carbon dioxide. Tons and tons of moisture is evanorated from wooded areas. This is another beneficial act. Water vapor in the atmosphere is essential to agriculture. Trees transpire through cracks and fissures in the bark, where the lenticels are hidden_from sight. This is especially true in old trees. From time to time scientists have computed the leaf area of trees and the results have been astonishing. An ordinary linden leaf has a surface of gen and water vapor day and night.

calculate the leafage area of the tree. This entire surface is liberating oxy-In the arid sections of the West the people are beginning to see that forestry and irrigation are the factors which will count for their prosperity. About 1,000,000 square miles, or more parvo, says the Newman (Ga.) Adverthan one-third of the United States, is forest land. The destruction of for-ests has been so extravagant that the Government has taken the matter in in cold lead; a medley of life and ervations, where the forests will be under intelligent supervision. There has been some misunderstanding in regard to these reserves. Although the joys and sorrows, births and and encourage the growth of young world.

GREAT VALUE OF TREES trees, at the same time the land available for settlement will be increased. As forests conserve the rainfall and influence the humidity of the atmos-phere, newly planted forests will wedge in between farms on the reservations and farms penetrate the clearings in old forests. Sheepherders and settlers must be taught intelligent forestry and tree wisdom spread broad east over the land before the tree receives the reverential respect due to it -L. M. McC., in Chicago Post.

California Crowding Castile. Among other incidents of "the American invasion" of European mar kets the carrying of California fruits te London and Paris in successful competition with what would seen to be the naturally superior facilities of Spanish fruit-growers is not the least astonishing.

Paris is not quite 500 miles distant from Valencia, the great fruit-ship ping port of Alphonso's fruity king dom. Yet, says a Valencia paper "California oranges, peaches, apple and pears reach Paris, after travers ing 6000 miles, in a more attractive and appetizing condition than ours.

"We can compete with America only by employing her methods-improved ing an abundance of fruit for the use | cultivation, harvesting and packing, cold storage and rapid, safe transpor tation. Castile was once called granary of Europe, yet we have lived to see foreign wheat, after paying heavy transportation taxes, protective side! In autumn it sets sail its winged duties and an adverse premium of nuts upon the breeze. Blown down the | thirty-five per cent. in exchange, com hillside, a few are buried under the peting with our home-grown cereals. Shall we live to see American oranges competing with ours on the Valencia market Beelf?"

And so it goes all along the line American ingenuity and "hustle" are compelling the steelmakers of Britain and the fruit-growers of Spain alike shell, buries itself in the ground. It is to admit that they must imitate us to save their trade.-New York World,

Strange Reunion of Brothers,

A remarkable reunion has been ef fected between two brothers in Henry County, Indiana, after a separation of nearly half a century, during which time each thought the other dead.

Barton and Jabez Guyer lived with their parents in North Carolina. In 1852 Barton left home to make his way in the world. He went to Texas, thence to Mexico, finally returning to Texas, where he located. He wrote his brother repeatedly, but received is a wise makeshift of nature which no reply to his letters and gave him up for dead.

Jabez never received any information from Barton. He lost all trace of him, and likewise mourned him as dead. Barton enlisted in the Confederate army, and served until peace was declared. Jabez later on moved with his family to Henry County, Ind. Recently a relative of the family learned, through a conversation with a traveling salesman, of a man named Barton Guyer in Harrisburg, Texas A correspondence developed the fact that he was the long-lost brother, Barton came on to meet his brother .-Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Death to the Fly.

'Tis sad but true that picturesque means of discouraging flies, such as window boxes of curtain flowers fancy wire screens, etc., are not as effectual as one could wish on a hor summer day. Mignonnette is sup-The tissue is tenderer and a network posed to be disliked by the pests, but it does not keep them out of rooms where it is placed, and wire screens are usually more trouble than the flies themselves and "strain" the air to vanishing point. Some people adeconomy of the tree. When undigested vise encalyptus plants in all the rooms, food from the ground has been carried others washing the windows, etc., with when Mrs. Klingenfeld came back to in the water on both sides of the boat. to the leaves the chlorophyll seizes it, a strong solution of sassafras or quas and under the influence of sunlight sia; while all picture frames, etc., which flies haunt, should be well washed in onlon water, but, though at times pulliatives, these are not po tact, and, liberating the oxygen, sends fect cures. An old-fashioned but of feetive destroyer is said to be a teaspoonful each of cream and brown sugar well blended with half a teaspconful of freshly-ground black pepper and left about the room on plates. -New York Commercial Advertiser.

Pacific Turns Red and Fresh.

Following the earthquake shocks that visited the Pacific coast the other day, a peculiar phenomenon has developed in the waters of the Pacific. Within a distance of sixty-five miles along the Los Angeles County shore line the salty waters, heretofore clear and of the usual greenish color, have become a terra-cotta red.

This color line extends of shore for several miles and is so distasteful to the fish family that they have gone far into the ocean to seek clear waters At night this colored sea water gives off a phosphorescent light, and as the long lines of waves roll, toss and strike the beaches they east a reflection that enables one to read average print.

At certain points along the beach the water has turned sweet. The theory is advanced that the earthquake opened a fissue off the const ten square inches. Multiply this by that forces fresh water and colored the number of leaves on a branch and | matter to the surface .- New York Sun.

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Chicago Man Has Two Hearts.

Injuries in an explosion resulted in Karl Wambold learning that he has two healthy hearts. Wambold, who is 34 years old, hears no external evidence of being unusually different from other men, yet wherever he goes medical men besiege him for private exhibitions. As soon as the medical college vacations are ended he will return to Chicago from a tour which he is making of the northern lake districts. About 12 years ago, working in a stone quarry in Ger-many, Wambold attempted to investigate why a charge of powder had falled to explode, and he was injured.

Along with several other men he was picked up for dead. One man put an ear to Wambold's breast. The heart beat was detected, though on the wrong side of Wambold's body. When the surgeons arrived they found not only one abnormal organ, but the norsaid to perform its functions as properly as the left, against which it presses slightly, and both are as free from disease apparently as any normal heart. Physicians say there has never been a similar case, so far as medical records show.

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In New York's zoo at Bronx Park the flying cage for birds is as high as and office building and covers an acre

Mrs. Winelow's Southing Syrup for children tecthing, soften the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, ourse wind colic. 25c a bottle

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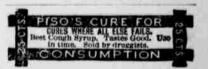
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