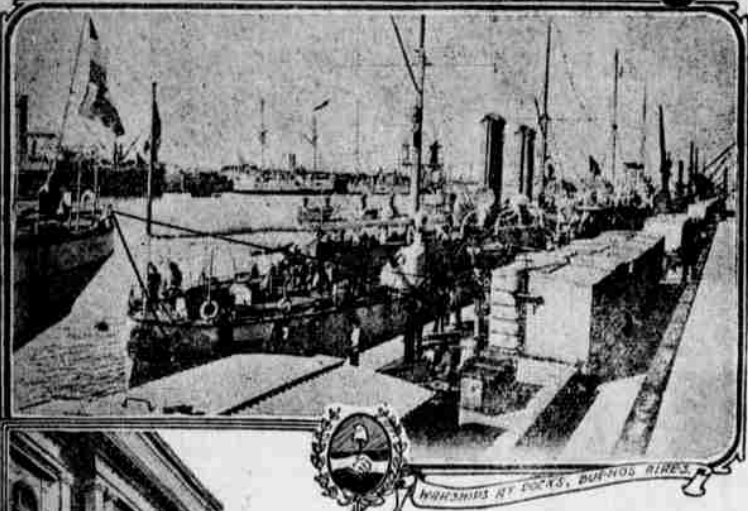


Buenos Aires a Modern City



partment of public service—the Asistencia Publica—are partly national in character. These institutions will be examined later.

How the City is Governed.

The city, municipality itself, is divided into 20 parishes (parroquias), corresponding to the wards of a North American city. From these parishes, on basis of population, representatives are chosen by ballot of the citizens to form a body called the Concejo Deliberante, corresponding in most details to our common council. These officials serve without pay for a term of four years, one-half of their number being elected every two years, however. This so-called deliberative body chooses from among its members a president. These officials serve as provisional substitutes for the intendente whenever occasion requires.

The great departments of the municipal government may be classified as follows: Finance, which includes the functions usually understood in such a department; public works, having charge of municipal buildings, water supply, sewers, streets, paving, repairing and opening of streets and alleys, administration of building laws, control of public markets, bridges, parks, squares and monuments; security and hygiene, giving particular attention to buildings like theaters, where public meetings are held; street cleaning, food supplies, regulation of weights and measures, certain authority over hospitals and asylums, prevention or control of epidemics and the municipal side of the public relief service. Rules for the preservation of public morality are enforced through this department. A law department is also maintained.

Buenos Aires is about equal in size to Washington, D. C. (which in this respect is coextensive with the District of Columbia), but smaller than London, Marseille or Manchester, Greater New York, New Orleans, Philadelphia and Chicago, and larger than Paris, Berlin or Vienna. Ample preparation has been made for future growth, because the open spaces, exclusive of an extensive park system, will permit a much greater population than lives at present within its confines. In the city ten years ago there were 55,000 houses; 64,000 building permits were issued since then to 1906; and in 1907 there were 14,489 building permits issued, which is the highest figure reached in the city's history.

The city is laid out on the rectangular plan, each square measuring 130 meters (almost 400 feet) on a side. The rectangular pattern is more evident away from the older portion of the city, where, despite the radical improvements within the past generation, some irregularity was unavoidable. Every corner of street intersections is marked in clear letters by the name of the street, easily readable by the foot passengers; street numbering is on the century system. At the end of 1907, 7,000,000 square yards of pavement had been laid, the most generally used being granite blocks with mortar foundation, stone, wooden blocks, macadam and asphalt.

Over 300 Streets.

The number of individual streets passes the 300 mark, but some of the longest have separate names for separate sections. If extended in a straight line they would measure about 600 miles. Many of them are fine, broad avenues 100 feet or more in width, only a few of the narrow passages of the earlier city being left after the reconstruction of the city from 1889 onward.

The municipal revenue is derived from many of the same sources that furnish funds to all cities. Among the sources of revenue included under the tax lists are imposts upon street cars, carriages, dogs, theaters, billiard halls, telegraph and telephone messages, the use of spaces beneath city streets, on provisions and wagons conveying them about the city, peddlers, hotels and such public houses, cellars, etc. Such a special taxation as cities in the United States impose upon what are here called saloons, the intent of which is often quite as much for the purpose of prohibition as it is to raise revenue, is not applied in Buenos Aires, because the people are, in the main, temperate, and the business of dispensing beer, wine or stronger alcoholic drink is not so specialized there. Many shops sell drinkables, but saloons or barrooms are to be found only in the congested center of the city, where foreign habits have popularized themselves in a cosmopolitan sense.



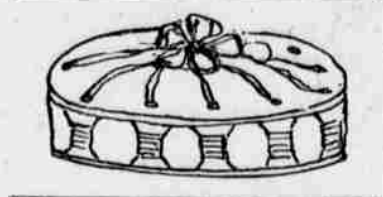
FOR GIFT SEASON

DAINTY TRIFLES THAT MAY BE PREPARED NOW.

No Need to Go to Great Expense in Providing Welcome Presents for Your Friends When Christmas Is Here.

With strips of cardboard for foundation and a fairly ingenious mind there can be evolved some of the most attractive holders for gifts or accessories that feminine hearts can wish. It is never too early to prepare for the gift-giving season, and for summer work nothing is more enjoyable than to make from cardboard the holders pictured here.

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squares are ready, make a band of silk elastic, with a tiny rosette of colored ribbon to match the lining; this resembles a small garter, and when the gift handkerchief is placed between the silk covers, the elastic is clasped over the case. It is an idea from Paris, and one that is as pretty as it is clever.

For your friend the bride, or your aunt the housekeeper, a dolly roll is a welcome gift. You can make it from a cylinder with muslin, which you can paste on, turning in on each edge far enough to give a covering for the inside of the roll. The outer cover can

be of figured silk; better still, of embroidered linen that can be buttoned on the form with tiny loops and buttons, and removed for the necessary cleaning. Try this if you are searching for a grateful smile.

Then there is the ribbon holder made of very thin cardboard. An oblong piece should be covered with silk, dainty muslin or mull. An extra

straight piece must be added and divided by a line of stitches into little pockets, each one large enough for a roll of lingerie ribbon. The narrow ones at the end show a delightful addition of a pair of small scissors and the bodkin or threader. The whole article folds in three flaps and is tied firmly with colored ribbon. The monogram of the owner is suggested as the personal touch always appreciated.

One piece of pasteboard will make the holder for stockings. Cover with paste and apply the cretonne, silk or poplin. Or sew the material as suggested in the handkerchief case.

This straight piece should then be folded and the hosiery slipped between the top and bottom. A ribbon tied over the case and its contents is a good finish.

For spools, cut two disks of cardboard and cover with cretonne or chintz. With a piercer make holes in each and place the spools between. Run cord through the spools and the covered disks and knot at the top. For a little addition to the sewing basket this suggestion comes as an inexpensive relief.

All with cardboard as the working basis! The scraps of silk and cotton are not difficult to find, and practical women will always manage to have a little time to use in a sensible way.

Why not make the holders for your Christmas presents?

MODEL COSTUME OF LINEN WITH THE FOULARD FROCK

Cedar-Green in Color and Trimmed With Linen Braid and Buttons to Match.

Cedar-green linen is employed for our model, which has a panel taken down front of bodice and continued to hem of skirt; this is edged with linen braid to match, also buttons; several rows of braid trim the lower part of skirt. A handsome design is braided round the middle of the skirt sloping to the back.

The bodice is trimmed to match, and has the sleeves cut in with the



side. Lawn is used for the yoke and under-sleeves.

Hat of chip with puff crown of lawn, trimmed with bunches of flowers and foliage.

Materials required: Five and one-half yards linen 44 inches wide, about six dozen yards braid, one-half yard lawn 42 inches wide, 2 1/2 dozen buttons.

When on a Trip.
No one should start on a trip or summer vacation without a hot water and an ice bag. The need of them is often when stores are closed.

WITH THE FOULARD FROCK

Most Appropriate Hat to Accompany This Popular Material of the Moment.

A hat of drawn net made over a wire frame, which would go appropriately with a foulard frock, could have bias edges and a choux of immense size of the same silk. The addition of a rose would give it the true milliner look, for the modiste always gives an extra little touch to these home-made-looking hats. Some trimmings for the coarser straw hats are of the rudest description—wide scarfs of a linen so rough that it seems like canvas, and this patched over at the ends with one or more bias bands of flowered cotton. One black hat seen recently had a scarf of linen as coarse as gunny sacking and figured cotton bands in the most dazzling hue. As the trimming was all very stiff, it was put primly about the crown, with an immense tailored bow at the side.

More dressy styles may be made of flowered chiffon and plain taffeta, these materials in bright or delicate colors providing the smartest hat that can be had for the midsummer frock in airy materials. A superb hat worn at a recent affair was of chanteder red chiffon figured with a deeper red mingled with a smoky blue. It was in the shape of a huge saler. The chiffon was shirred with cords over a wire frame, taffeta in the lighter shade binding edges and forming the crown band and side bow—not taffeta put on in the usual manner, but finely plaited and edged in turn with a neat plain bias. The very edge of the hat had this double treatment of the silk and it showed up most artistically in the wide band and bow. Although the price paid for this hat was \$40, it could be made at home for \$4.

Make New Girdles.

They are an attractive means of freshening and changing frocks, the newness of which has worn off.

Bargains are plentiful this time of year in ends of brocade, short lengths of soft ribbon and handsome trimmings in motif or medallion effect.

Small remnants of fringes may be worked in, too, for trimming, and fringed sash ends.

Most of the girdles are made quite high in front.

There may be a deep, long motif of some kind of fabric, caught with soft ribbon which ties around the waist and falls over the skirt in back.

Smart Outing Hats.

Smart-looking outing hats with large round crowns and medium-wide brims, the latter slightly turned up an inch all the way round, are of natural color shantung, the material laid on smooth, the edge bound with black velvet.

The trimmings are scarfs of Persian silk, soft and full, laid in deep folds around the crown, and finished with twists at the left side, held in place with Egyptian ornaments.

"OLD MAID" OFFENSIVE TERM

Women Hate the Appellation, but Philosophically Consider It is Dignified and Complimentary.

It seems strange that an unmarried woman should object seriously to being called an old maid. But one of that blessed status in life took offense at the term in Long Island and caused the man who applied it to her to be haled into court, where he was sternly reprimanded by the magistrate and directed to expunge the word from his vocabulary. But it is not clear where in lay his offense. The term is dignified and complimentary. There may linger a feminine objection of the adjective "old," but that could be eliminated by a very slight application of philosophy. As for the noun, it is usually supplemented by terms of praise.

Unmarried men do not rush into court when they are called bachelors, or even old bachelors. The bachelor uncle is normally a delight to nephews and nieces. The maiden aunt is beloved and cherished in every household blessed by her presence. She is not infrequently its most attractive member, even without the charms of youth. For that she has substituted a golden glow of placid beneficence.

If there were in her early life a love affair, it is preserved in the lavender leaves of her memory. She has no occasion to brood, nor need melancholy cloud her brow. The geographical distribution of old maids in the United States has happily grown less uneven. But it is probable that the number of old maids by their own choice is greater even than before the days of more money per capita and of readier transportation. Women have advanced in both education and independence. She can, when she will, set higher standards for her choice. The suitor has more difficulty in proving his case, provided the fair one is endowed with discriminating judgment. There is less common need of marriage for a home.

Such emancipation of femininity would have inevitably an effect upon the census. It may have also its influence upon the development of character. Within somewhat elastic sociological limits there cannot be too many old maids among the population. They have their peculiar mission to perform, and they usually meet its requirements with sweetness and light. Doubtless it was the intent of the Long Island boor that constituted his offense. He might better wish that this maid may grow older and older.

Men and Animals.

It is difficult to make out just why at this period of history there should be a sudden multiplication of plays in which the animal and vegetable kingdoms take the chief parts. The genre is, of course, as old as Aesop, but the new century has touched it with a fresh tenderness, a new sense of the kinship of all life. Some day a German doctor of sociology will make research studies and decide what hidden influences are at work. In the middle of the nineteenth century the peasant and the plain man rose suddenly to the pinnacle of romantic attraction. Up to this time literature had concerned itself chiefly with the aristocracy. If the peasant was introduced, it was as a jester, a money-maker, a laughing interlude. But the tragedies, difficulties, the shining gifts of life seemed to belong only to those of distinguished social position.

Is it the influx of religious ideas from the east; is it, perhaps, an effect of the renewed interest in the mystic consciousness, "the Call of the Whole," the sense of the unbroken links of life, that has sent the drama itself to the life of the trees and inanimate objects, of barnyard fowls and insects, for characters?—Harper's Weekly.

Cutting Up Battleships.

Formerly the cutting up of huge masses of steel like the armor belt on old battleships was a Herculean job, costing much time, money and use of powerful machinery. To tear up an old battleship was the labor of months, requiring the careful cutting of no end of rivets and laborious chiseling and hammering. Such a job can now be done in a jiffy by a big blowpipe, in which air and coal gas are burned under pressure. Two fine nozzles close together do the job. Or, if coal gas is not handy, acetylene or gasoline vapor can be used. Of course, the blowpipe is connected to the gas holder by a strong rubber hose. With the gas lighted and the air turned on, the hardest steel runs off like a bar of melting wax. The cut is surprisingly clean and smooth, the metal in no way being injured. The same sure way can be used in the cutting down of big trees and big, thick timber, instead of the slower and more expensive ax and saw. It can be used instead of drills and chisels in drilling holes and planing off rough steel. Its greatest disadvantage is difficulty in getting coal gas, but the gasoline takes its place pretty well.

She Admitted It.

A young lady from the country got into one of the town tramcars. The vehicle had not got far when the conductor said affably: "Your fare, miss." The lady blushed. The conductor repeated, "Your fare, miss!" and the lady blushed more deeply. By this time the conductor began to look foolish. After a pause he again repeated: "Miss, your fare!" "Well," said the lady, "they say I'm good-looking at home, but I don't see why you want to say it out loud."—Jester.

NO CHANCE TO GO WRONG

Statement of Beauty Doctor May Have Been True, but It Was Not Gallant.

William F. Oldham, bishop of Singapore, talked at a dinner, on his last visit to New York, about missionary work.

"A certain type of man," he said, "goes about declaring that we dominant races civilize the savage out of existence—that we do them harm instead of good."

"Well, as a matter of fact, if these cavaliers knew what I know about some tribes, they would speak less confidently. Some tribes are so debased that to do them anything but good would hardly be possible. They are, in fact, just like the ugly woman who visited the beauty doctor."

"This woman was ugly in every feature, but her nose was particularly ugly. That, no doubt, was why she desired the beauty doctor to begin on it."

"I am willing," she said, "to pay you liberally, doctor, but I demand in return substantial results. We will start with my nose. Can you guarantee to make it ideally beautiful?"

"The doctor, after looking attentively at the woman's nose, replied: "Well, madam, I can't say as to ideal beauty, but a nose like yours I couldn't help improving if I hit it with a mallet."

Pipe Gives Cadet Typhoid.

Midshipman Smith, who was stricken with typhoid fever on the Indiana at Plymouth, England, contracted the disease, it is said, from smoking a briar used nearly a year ago by his roommate at Annapolis who had a bad case of typhoid. This theory is taken as proof that concentrated nicotine cannot destroy a typhoid germ. The medical department of the navy will examine into the theory with the result that midshipmen of the future may confine themselves to their own pipes.

Not to Overdo It.

Lily—Use wine to a s'prise party tonight, Miss Sally.
Miss Sally—What will you take for a present?
Lily—Well, we didn' cal'late on takin' no present. Yo' see, we don't wan' to s'prise 'em too much.

Evidences of Wealth.

"I wish we had a piano; I'd like to impress those people."
"Show 'em the piece of beef you've got in the refrigerator."

WORTH MOUNTAINS OF GOLD

During Change of Life, Says Mrs. Chas. Barclay

Graniteville, Vt.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from nervousness and other annoying symptoms, and I can truly say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved worth mountains of gold to me, as it restored my health and strength. I never forget to tell my friends what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me during this trying period. Complete restoration to health means so much to me that for the sake of other suffering women I am willing to make my trouble public so you may publish this letter."—Mrs. CHAS. BARCLAY, R.F.D., Graniteville, Vt.

No other medicine for woman's ills has received such wide-spread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine we know of has such a record of cures of female ills as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

For more than 30 years it has been curing female complaints such as inflammation, ulceration, local weakness, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. And it is unequalled for carrying women safely through the period of change of life. It costs but little to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and, as Mrs. Barclay says, it is "worth mountains of gold" to suffering women.

Relieves the PAIN of a BURN Instantly

and takes out all inflammation in one day. The most serious Burns and Scalds instantly relieved and quickly healed by

Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil

A soothing antiseptic discovered by an Old Railroad Surgeon. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c, 50c & \$1. Paris Medicine Co. Beware, N. C. My wife was severely burned from a red hot stove. We applied DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL, and in ten minutes her burns were relieved. We used it as directed and in a few days the burns were entirely healed. We can strongly recommend it to heal the worst burns and sores. (Signed) J. W. Church, Notary Public.

Made by  E. W. Johnson Maker of Laxative Bromo Quinine