

and at such a low cost as to supplant

no matter where he lives, it would be of some importance." Says the Louis-ville Courier Journal, after quo ng the

Philadelphia Record's tribute to the coming great and almost universal blessing: "And potatoes are only one of hundreds of things from which this

useful product would be distille if the tax were removed. Such a step

would create in this country a practically new and vastly beneficial in-dustry, whose benefits would be

dustry, whose benefits would be shared by the whole people as consumers, and by hundreds of thousands of them as producers." There is scarcely a nameable limit to the pro-

WOULD USE UP WASTE

PRODUCTS.

run our engines, cook our meals, heat and light our homes. The present tax of \$1.10 per gallon on commercial al-

cohol renders its use for power, fuel and light absolutely out of the ques-

tion, although for these purposes it can be manufactured at less than 10 cents a gallon. At this rate it can sup-

plant both gasoline and kerosene, than

which it is also safer and much cleaner. The only opponents of the bill were the wood alcohol and Stand-

ard Oil interests, which would be the losers. Farmers, especially, insisted

upon its passage.

The white potato can readily heat.

Sugar and starch, when fermenting,

vield about half their weight in a so-

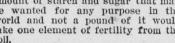
Potatoes, beets, corn-the staks as well as the grain—and the waste products of our molasses factories may

duction of potatoes.

Should even a portion of the beneficent results predicted from the passage of the bill removing the tax from denatured alcohol be realized, that measure will ring in a new industrial food, and we plant only those var-cites An acre of sugar beets will produce on the passage of the bill removing the tax from denatured alcohol be realized, that food, and we plant only those var-cites and the passage of the bill removing the tax from denatured alcohol is extracted will pay the cost of distillation.

SUGAR BEETS AND MOLASSES. An acre of sugar beets will produce on the passage of the bill removing the tax from denatured alcohol is extracted will pay the cost of distillation. era not only in the factory but more which have the finest flavor for the particularly the farm, and the home. No other work of the Fifty-ninth Congress, not even excepting the railway rate act will compare with this in general beneficence, if half, even a quarter, of what is claimed for it shall come to pass. "Alcohol," says the Philadelphia Record, "might be dissipated from posteroes in country sufficient with the congress of the old world where corn is come to pass. "Alcohol," says the scarce. Secretary of Agriculture Willer of the congress of the congress of the cold world where corn is come to pass. "Alcohol," says the difficulty in obtaining 500 colleges of difficulty in obtaining 500 colleges of stilled from potatoes in quantity suf-difficulty in obtaining 500 gallons of ficient to light, heat and supply power alcohol per acre from such a variety to all the Northern States of the Union, Potatoes can now be grown here as a commercial crop only within a short kerosene and gasoline. This alcohol distance from market. It does not would be incapable of use as a beverposity to haul them far. But as soon as To the dwellers in the country, particular, such a development light and power, factories wil spring would be of instant, universal and in- up in country neighborhoods where

An acre of sugar beets will produce 224 gallons of alcohol. Our vast irrigation projects in the West are watering lands which will soon produce sugar beets more profitably, perhaps, than any other crops and the molasses from these crops can readily be turned into alcohol. A waste product of the ca e sugar mill, known as "base molasses," would be another available source of our commercial alcohol supply. Millions of gallons of this produced in all the Central and South American countries and the West In-dies are now largely burned, fed to animals or destroyed, although a por-tion is dumped on our shores at almost any price above freight. At New Orleans, Boston and Brooklyn it is being worked up into inferior liquors. The alcohol made from it has a disagreeable odor and taste. But if repulsive matter must be added to 't to make it undrinka' and tax-free, under the new bill, it will serve as well as any other alcohol thus manufactured for power, heat and light. Already in Cuba such alcohol from this base molasses is being made at 10 cents per gallon. The base mo-lasses itself can be had at New York at 3 cents a gallon. A similar grade of base molasses is turned out as a by-product by our beet sugar factories. Ten factories of Michigan send their produce to a distillery in that state and produce from it about a half million gallons of absolute alcohol. But this by-product of our beet sugar factories generally goes to waste in other states. Yet we sit by and bemoan the decreasing supply and increasing price of coal, the diminishing supply of wood, wonder where we shall turn next for power, heat and light— whether we shall harness the moon with tide motors or the sun with colar engines! Moreover, the production of eastern petroleum is falling off and practically no gasoline is being found n the petroleum of Texas and the West. And yet, according to Dr. Wiley, our farmers can grow any amount of starch and sugar that may be wanted for any purpose in the world and not a pound of it would take one element of fertility from the



CO-OPERATIVE DISTILLERIES. That the farmers in all corn-growe of corn—fifty bushels—will all g sections of the country should so gallons of absolute alcohol: establish co-operative distilleries for the sole purpose of producing this denatured" industrial alcohol, is the

OLD-FASHIONED SOUTHERN SUGAR MILL.

light and furnish power for our Northern states; the sweet posto, the yam and the waste from the molasses factory can do the same for our Southern states, while in the great produces much more alcohol than an proposition of Nahum Bachelder, acre of corn, when only the grain of master of the National Grange, when the latter is taken into consideration. But corn stalks if harvested before terest of the 800,000 farmers of his West the sugar beet and Indian corn can turn the wneels of the factory, they dry out contain large quantities of sugar and starch, enough to profarm and conveyance and banish from duce 100 gallons of commercial alco-the home the chill of winter or the blackness of night. Such is the state-ment of Prof. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the government's bureau of chemistry. go largely to waste annually. Secreta y Wilson predicts that the time is comlute alcohol. About one-fifth the weight of potatoes, nearly three-guarters the weight of corn and al-Wiley the fermantable material in the

of potatoes will be grown for their g test possible yield of alcohol. The sweet potato and yam would furnish about the same proportions of alcohol

ALCOHOL FROM CORN AND

An acre of corn—fifty bushels—will

furnish 130 gallons of absolute alcohol: a bushel of corn, two and four fifths

STALKS.

as the white potato.

gallons.

organization. These co-operative dis-tilleries would be under close governsupervision, and the alcohol would be rendered unfit for beverage purposes before leaving the distillery warehouse. In this way the cost to the farmers of this material for lighting, heating, cooking and motor fuel purposes could be kept at the lowest point.

In Great Britain alcohol made undrinkable by the addition of 5 per int. of wood alcohol and a much smaller proportion of mineral naptha is now sold freely without tax. Since 1887 Germany also had untaxed alcohol for industrial purposes. France, witzerland, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Austria-Hungary, Portugal and six Latin-American republics over the party of the second statement of the second statement of the second sec publics exact no tax on this "denatured" alcohol, already regarded as one of the necessities of agriculture, manufacture and general industry. In these "free-alcohol countries" there are being used many varieties of alcohol engines, alcohol automobiles, alcohol motor boats, alcohol frm motors, alcohol lamps and alcohol

ALREADY SUCCEEDS IN EUROPE.

Cermany has far surpassed in all of these inventions, which were largely nothered by necessity, for the fatherand has no natural gas or petroleum But its broad sandy plains produce cheap and abundant crops of potatoes, from which every farmer 'n manufacture a vast quantity of raw alcohol. Inventors and scientists have been busy with improvements in farm distilleries, motors, lamps, cooking and heating apparatus. Their "spirit motors" are being turned out in all forms—up-

appears in white, even a few hours' wear deprives the robes of their fresh ness. Women are permitted to serve the Pontiff in this one respect only, as male attendants are not considered suitable for the work. Only the most delicate materials are used-moire silk in summer, and a specially woven fine

tured (or undrinkable) alcohol back into its original condition would be much more than for making pure alcohol anew, according to Dr. Wiley He thinks the best method of makin undrinkable would be the addition of ten per cent. wood alcohol and one per cent. of "pyridine." According to the bill as it passed, the denaturing ingredients are left to the discretion of the internal revenue tax.

SOME NEW PARISIAN LINGERIE.

Colors in Blouses Very Fashionable Especially the Delicate Tints. BERTHA BROWNING.

In the new Paris lingerie, fashion is to have sets of chemise, drawers and short petticoat of the same material and type, and all trimmed in the same manner. Nainsook and very fine batiste are the materials usually employed for their construction, the mode of silk underwear being for the time abandoned. There are two new fabrics called silk nainsook and silk chiffon, both cotton, but of very fine weave, and which do not lose their glossy appearance in wash ing. These materials have much the appearance of silk and in garments made of them lace is profusely used. The lace composes much of the upper portion of the chemise and the sleeves which are of bell shape reaching almost to the elbow. These are open



A NEW UNDERGARMENT

nearly to the shoulder over the forearm, where they are loosely tied with a succession of ribbon bows. In lingerie garments the square neck is preferred to the round this year, and this is always finished with a band of lace or embroidery.

The empire form is, of course, very fashionable for chemises, but, while it is a pretty cut, it needs to be made of very fine material clse its straight form will lie in folds beneath the cor-set. Most chemises now-a-days are shaped in under the arms so as to do away with this extra width at the waist-line. A pretty finishing to take the place of sleeves and shoulder parts on a garment to be worn with decol-lette dress, consists of ribbons which tie on the shoulders and may be untied and slipped beneath the bodice

when worn with the evening gown.

The Japanese nightgown of quite loose cut is a decided novelty. This has rows of little tucks descending from the shoulder and extending half way down the figure. A double band of insertion starts at the foot of the gown, passes by the side of the tucks over the right shoulder and around the neck at the back, meeting in the centre of the front at the waistline. The sleeves are loose and flowing as befits a garment of this nature. nightdresses have collars, most of them being finished with straight

CHARMING DRESSING SACKS. Some very jaunty little dressing sacks of silky batiste or naingook are being constructed. These are entirely accordeon pleated, except for a portion of the sleeve. Lace and insertion surround the throat, and for those of Empire cut, a band of the same marks the high waistline in back and in front rises over the bust to be fastened with ribbons. Some of these lingerie tea jackets have broad and elaborate collars which reach over the should

Another new comer is the blouse Another new comer is the blouse waistcoat of embroidered linen, batiste or mousseline de soie. This is made without sleeves and drawn in about the waist with a tape to adjust the fulness in front. These are designed to be worn with lingerie suits of which a long or short jacket forms a part.

Lingerie petticoats are of increasing daintiness. They are for the most part.

daintiness. They are for the most part elaborately trimmed, the top portion being of sheath-like cut and fitting without a bit of fulness. They are completed with broad flounces of with broad flounces of tucks, embroidery and lace. Some of these flounces show several frillings of lace or embroidery, while others are elaborate with hand-embroidered

Violets.

The roses I sent were red,
My rival sent her white;
My heart is torn with doubt and fear-Which will she wear to-night?

I hear her step upon the stair, Ah, Fortune, now disclose!
My lady comes; stand still, my heart! Whose violets are those?

One More on Mary.

Technical World. "Mary had a little lamb, Just thirty years ago; The chops we had for lunch to-day Were from that lamb, we know."

Q. E. D .- How old is Mary?

The Pope's Wardrobe. A large number of women are em

ployed at the Vatican solely in keeping the Pope's wardrobe in perfect condition. No spot or stain may disfigure his garments, and, as he always

THE MESSAGE.

"Listen," said Raleigh, and suddenly ized my hand. "That is nothing but the alarm clock in the next room," I said.

He did not seem to hear what I said, but kept on listening to the strange, rattling noise, and I saw beads of cold perspiration on his forehead, while his hand turned cold as ice. Nevertheless there was in his eyes a far away look of expectancy, of dawning joy.

"It is nothing at all;" I repeated. do not understand what is the matter

with you. Tell me."

"Oh, never mind," he answered, "but surely you heard it as well as I. Didn't you?"

"Well, then, the time has come. For hours, days, years, I have expected it. have ofttimes longed for, and still, now, when it has come, it seems hard has the

to leave this world so suddenly."
"Nonsense," I said, "what has the
alarm clock to do with your death? He looked at me with the same wor derful expression in his eyes, and

"Well, I will tell you what I have never told any one before."
"You remember that Lora died three

'She died at exactly twenty-three minutes of five in the afternoon. Look at your watch and see what time it

I looked at my watch. "Just twenty minutes of five."
"Yes, and three minutes ago that nlarm went off, just at the hour and

ninute of her death."

I looked at Raleigh in astonishment "Well, even if that is so, I do not see what Lora's death has to do with

'With me! Oh! but you don't & fow,

even my dearest friend. How should you know that Lora was my wife. Nobody knew it but ourselves."

"Lora was your wife."

"Yes, my wife," he replied, with tears in his eyes. "You know how her father hated me and why But she father hated me and why. But she loved me as I loved her, and so we

married secretly a few weeks before she died. I was not at her deathbed and would not have known had not the mainspring broken in that very clock we just heard with just the same peculiar noise. At the moment it hap-pened a feeling of deadly terror overpowered me. I rushed to her house, but they would not let me in. I cried that she was my wife, but they slammed the door in my face, and I swooned away.
"When I came to my senses again I

was here. How I got to my rooms I do not know, but I do know that she was with me and at my side, pale as

'Lora,' I cried. She turned to me

will call you.'

"'Lora,' I cried. She turned to me and said: 'Wait for me, dear, the clock will call you.'

"'Lora,' I cried again. Another woman stood at my side. 'He is delirious,' she said. 'We must renew the icebag.'

"Now you have been it into a L."

"Now you have heard it just as I did. The clock has called and I must

"But, Raleigh-" I began.

He interrupted me.
"Do not say anything," he whisered. "I know it and I am ready. I pered. been waiting so long—oh, so Good bye!"

He reached eagerly forward, as if to embrace some one, but suddenly fell back into my arms, his face trans-figured into the most beautiful expression I have ever seen. "see her? There at the door! "Do you I am

coming, I am coming, my darling."
A tremor went through him and he was dead.—The Oklahoman.



FRECKLES REMOVED

" Vineless" Potato Held 1 raud. A special to the Record-Hera Sa, s hat a fraud order has been issued against the Vineless Potato Company, of Pullman, Ill. The company agvertised to sell territory or individual tised to sen territory of individual rights for a vineless potato, which would grow in bins above ground in sixty days. After investigations by the departments of Agriculture, Justice and Postoffice, the fraud order was issued and W. D. Darst, discoverer of the wonderful process, will be excluded from the use of the mails. He proposed in reply to inquiries provoked by his advertisement to license for \$25 any individual to grow vineless potatoes, and said that for \$100 he would sell unlimited territory. He also offered "potatine" at \$4.50 a package. Because his "potatine" was morely sulphate of age. Because his potatine was merely sulphate of potash, worth 25 cents, and his vineless potatoes worthcommercially, the order was issued.

Need Pure Food Law.

In the Philippine Islands some of the Chinamen are extremely clever at swindling, one of their tricks being to remove whiskey from a bottle and subthree remove whiskey from a bottle and substitute an adulteration without breaking the seal. They do this by soaking off the label and drilling a tiny hole in the side of the bottle. They then take out the whiskey and substitute a liquid similar in color, fill up the hole, and cover it with the label.

Then the Cook Cut In.

The cook was going.
"How shall I word this recommendation, Marie?" her mistress asked. "You know I can't touch upon industry, and on the question of neatness the said the better, while as for culinary skill

"Well, ma'am," the cook cut in, "supoose you just say I stood this four weeks. That will do me, I think."

A sixty-ton vessel, with a crew of twelve men, can earn about \$2,200 in a season at cod fishing.

STENOGRAPHERS: Bright young men who can take dictation rapidly and do rapid work on machine, Salary \$396 to start. Write to-day, offices in 12 cities. HAPGOODS, Suite 143, 305-309 Broad-way, N. Y.

WANTED: A Hundred Firemen and Fra different railroads, Age 20 to 30 good s hearing. Experience unnecessary. Fire monthly, become Engineers and earn \$30 monthly, become Conductors and Fostions awaiting competent men, Send st

SHIRT WAIST HOLDER EXTRAORDINARY— keeps waist down all around: no pins or hooks to tear; send 26; with waist measurement over corset and ask for white or black. Fellx Corset Co., Il3 Pine Street New York.

WHY COUGH? STOP-IT THROAT MARKET TABLETS

Remove the Cause. Non-Narcotic—Purely Vegetable Send 10c. to-day to JOS. BUTLER CO. 17 Battery Place, N. Y. City.

## FREE TO **ASTHMA SUFFERERS**

A Home Cure that Anyone can Use Without Loes of Time or Detention from Business.

A Home Cure that Anyone can Use Without Loss of Time or Detention from Business.

We want every sufferer from Asthma towrite us to-day for a free trial of our wonderful New Method for curing Asthma. We especially desire those cases of long standing which have tried all the various kinds of inhalers, douches and patent smokes without number and without relief. We know we can cure them. We want to and are willing to prove it absolutely free of cost, Many thousands have accepted this opportunity and are now cured. There is no reason why anyone, old or young, rich or poor, should continue to suffer from Asthma after reading this marvelous offer.

Our Method is not merely a temporary relief, but a cure that is founded upon the right principles, a cure that cures by removing the cause. Don't put this off until you have another attack, but sit right down to-day and write for the Method. It is free and we send it with all charges prepaid. Address, Frontier Asthma Co., Room 181, 109 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.





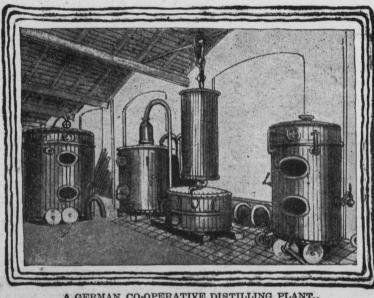


A BECOMING DRESSING SACK

Designed by BERTHA BROWNING. Designed by BERTHA BROWNING.

Simplicity is a great factor in the designing of beautiful apparel. Some At the most attractive gowns are almost unadorned. Here is sketched a little dressing sack of white Swiss lined with pale blue, while the only decoration consists in the French knots of blue adorning the front facing, cuffs and belt. Four small tucks provide an extra fullness over the bust, the fullness being then drawn down trimly into the belt. A simulated box pleat relieves the back from too much plainness. The design is excellent for home construction, as so little labor is involved in the making. As to materials,—lawn, dimity, a soft silk or chellis may serve. In the medium size 3½ yards of 36-inch material are needed. 6460-Sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

PALISADE PATTERN CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. For 10 cents enclosed please send pattern No. 6460 to the following address: SIZE.



SUGAR BEETS WILL PRODUCE ALCOHOL FOR THE WEST.

calculable benefit; but to every man, | coal is now expensive, and large areas

A GERMAN CO-OPERATIVE DISTILLING PLANT.

most one-sixth that of the sugar beet are these fermentable sugars and starches.

POTATO A GOOD ALCOHOL

MAKER.

The potato will be our chief source of this undrinkable commercial alcohol. A good yield of potatoes—300 bushels—will produce 255 gallons of such fuel for running automobiles, farm motors and other engines; for sugar date the sugars and starches.

Stalks could be removed by the presses now used to extract the juice of sugar apparatus. Their "spirit motors" are being turned out in all forms—upright and horizontal. stationary, portable and locomotive. Alcohol locomotives pull trains of a dozen cars on large farms, sugar plantations and engineering works. The army has had built ten horse-power alcohol "engineers" wagons," each with a speed of ten miles an hour, carrying tools and apparatus for a regiment of engineers.

The cost of converting this dena-

The cost of converting this dena- cloth in winter.