Fashion Notes

New York City.—Morning jackets that are made with peplums are favorites, for they mean snugness and becoming flare as well as comfort. This one includes a square yoke, peplum and trimming of embroidery, but

while such treatment means a charming effect with very little labor it is not necessary, for the entire jacket could be made of plain material and trimmed or finished in any way to suit the fancy. It is eminently simple and especially well adapted to washable materials, although it can be utilized for the challis, albatross and cashmere that many women like at all seasons of the year.

The jacket is made with the yoke, fronts and back. It can be either tucked or gathered at the upper edge and it is finished with a belt at the waist line and with a peplum below, and this peplum forms a pretty and becoming point at the back. The sleeves are made in one piece each gathered into bands. When high neck is desired a standing collar or trimming can finish the neck edge.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is two and a quarter yards twenty-two or twenty-seven, two and one-eighth yards thirty-two or one and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with five yards of embroidery eight and a half inches wide, two and a quarter yards of beading to make as illustrated; three and three-quarter yards twenty-four or twenty-seven, two and three-quarter yards thirty-two or one and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide if material is used throughout.

A Touch of Blue.

The black dress of the moment is in charmeuse, and it is long and swathed softly to the figure, the draperies of the skirt being caught up in looped effects at the sides or back. Sometimes the charmeuse is veiled with silk voile, the veiling being made to droop over the upper part of the hem, which is encircled with a fairly tight band of blue satin covered with the voile.

Eccentric Jabots.

The jabots of the hour are eccentric. Most of them are attached to band colors of considerable depth, made of a combination of whatever materials are used for the waist and surmounted by narrow frills of a tinsel cord.

Brooch or Pin.

The flat collar, which is fast gaining popular favor, demands a brooch or pin to finish it off where it meets in front. For this purpose the cameos of bygone days have returned. Every grandmother who owns one must bring it out from its hiding place for her granddaughter, and the older and quainter it is the more highly will it be valued.

Corset Covers.

The well fitting corset cover contributes largely to the success of the blouse or the gown. Here are two, both of which are desirable. The tucked one will appeal to the women who like perfect smoothness above the waist line, while the gathered one is desirable for those of more slender figure. The tucked cover includes shield sleeves, and is made with round neck, while the gathered cover is sleeveless and made with a square neck. All the materials that are used for garments of the sort are appropriate. As illustrated, however, the tucked corset cover is made of batiste embroidered in French style, while the gathered corset cover is made of lawn trimmed with embroidery and narrow frills. Dotted and cross-barred muslins are used as well as the plain ones, and some women like Habutal silk for the purpose.

Both corset covers are made with fronts and back, but the tucked corset cover is lengthened over the shoulder to form the shield sleeves. The fronts are laid in tucks at the lower edges that are stitched flat. The gathered corset cover is simply full, regulated by means of beading thread-

ed with ribbon. Either one can be finished with a peplum or a belt as preferred.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is for either corset cover two yards twenty-four, one and a quarter yards thirty-six, seven-eighth yard forty-four inches wide with three yards of beading, three and a half yards of edging for the gathered corset cover.

Dress tunic with guimpe. Closing in back, to be made with pointed or straight outline at the lower edge.

Sailor suit for misses and small women, consisting of blouse and seven gored plaited skirt that can be made with or without yoke.

Gold Trimmed Laces.

For dressy costumes, gold-trimmed laces, all-overs and nets are again in large demand and promise to be as much in vogue as ever in garniture of the more expensive kinds.

Hip Yoke.

A few skirts with flounced effects have been seen, but they have almost invariably seemed more like the dropped line of the hip yoke than of a flounce.

New Silk Petticoat.

The new petticoat is of soft, lustrous messaline. Polka dots are strewn over the silken surface. It comes in lovely colors. Because of its softness the messaline will not cut, as do the taffeta silks. And a silk petticoat that wears well is always a feminine boon.

Chiffon Tunics.

Tunics of chiffon cloth, worn in polonaise fashion over little ankle length frocks of wool and mohair, are the craze just now in Paris.

Silk Should Match.

Where silk hose are rubbed into holes in the back by low shoes or pumps, it is usually useless to darn them in the ordinary way. Place a piece of silk of the same color underneath and darn the stockings to it.

Lace Flowers.

Very pretty are the flowers of stiffened lace or great roses of gold or silver gauze, which are often the only trimming of a hat.

New Color.

Chantecler is one of the new colors. Probably an attempt to copy the brilliant purple pink of the coxcomb gave this color its right to the name of Rostand's last play. At any rate, it is a dazzling shade that promises to take New York City by storm.

Elaborate Laces.

Laces of the most elaborate description are used for evening gowns, and in some cases the pattern is outlined with silver or gold thread or tiny seed pearls.

Barbarous Butchery of Our Seals

By Robert D. Hein!

A MORE revolting story has never been recorded than the savage plunder of our magnificent Pribiloff island fur seal herd by pelagic sealers, Japanese mostly, Canadians and avaricious sea hunters, who kill the mother seals while they are in the water seeking food for new-born cubs. An idea that a crisis has been reached in unscrupulous seal killing may be had from the fact that there were about 4,000,000 seals in the Pribiloff herd when the United States government purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867. Twelve years ago there were 375,000. Today the herd presents the pitiable spectacle of less than 140,000. There are now fewer than 50,000 female breeding seals.

President Taft, brought to realize the impending extinction of the herd, has just issued a special message to Congress, urging a closed season for the islands and a repeal of the provision authorizing the renewal of the lease of the North American Commercial Company, which has the privilege of killing a certain number of surplus young male seals on land.

The seals are highly polygamous and the adult males gather about them from one to seventy-five cows, a group designated bp the seal hunters a harem. Bulls try to steal cows from neighbors' harems, and there are fights in which the cow in question is often torn to pieces. After being on land for three or four days the cow gives birth to a pup. Then she goes to sea to get food for the offspring, going as far as three hundred miles from the islands to the feeding grounds. The harem formation lasts until July 20th. After that the cows visit the bachelor seals, who are obliged by the old males to haul up at a point not frequented by breeding seals. The seals migrate from the islands about November 1st. By the first of the year the females are seen as far south as California, three thousand miles away. The breeding males seldom go below the Gulf of Alaska.

During the journey to the feeding banks in search of sustenance for her young, the female gorges herself with food and sleeps on the water during the process of digestion. She becomes an easy prey to hunters ,who with shotgun and spear pitilessly attack the defenseless seal, which is either killed at once or, as is often the case, horribly mutilated. Seals in motion are shot. Those asleep are speared. In many cases a seal shot in the water sinks and is not recovered. Each female seal murdered means an infinitely larger loss of seal life. A cow seal gives birth to a pup each year for probably ten years. When the female seal is slaughtered in the water, the unborn cub is dstroyed and the new-born cub on land starves to death. Each mother sea. killed means at least three lives, not taking into account cubs which might have been born in ensuing years.

"The extent of our loss may be seen when it is known that we have permitted nearly 300,000 fur seals, having a market value of over $5,700,000, to be appropriated by aliens, and have encouraged those nefarious pelagic operations by which additional fur seals, having a value of $5,000 000, have been killed at sea, but not recovered." George M. Bowers, commissioner of the Bureau of Fisheries, said; "while through the slaughter of breeding females, their pups—on the islands, unborn and prospective—with a potential value of $20,000,0000, have been sacrificed and wasted." The pending negotiations are said to be not only with Canada, but with Japan. It will depend upon the success of these conferences whether the seal, like the buffalo, may become extinct.—From Leslie's Magazine.

Planets Five

Short Lesson in Astronomy Which Most of Us Have Forgotten

By Charles Nevers Holmes

WE hear and read a good deal about our earth, Mars and Venus; occasionally we should recur to the five other planets, Mercury, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Of these Mercury is the nearest to the sun, although at one time it was supposed that a non-verified body (Vulcan) revolved between the sun and Mercury. Mercury is the smallest of the planets (somewhat more than a twentieth of the volume of our earth) and his "year" is also the shortest (only 88 days).

As Mercury is the midget planet, Jupiter is the giant. His diameter is over 86,000 miles and his volume 1,309 times that of our earth. Jupiter possesses accordingly a gravity or pull equal approximately to the total pull of earth, Venus and Mercury combined. Jupiter's density or solidity is, however, only about that of the sun, or about one-quarter that of our earth.

Saturn is also a great planet—some 760 times as large as our own world. This yellowish body possesses several unique features. One of these features is his three wonderful rings. Another feature is his ten or more satellites. His low density or solidity is another peculiarity, Saturn having only thirteen one-hundredths of the density of our earth.

Uranus and Neptune are properly telescopic planets, for both are more than a billion miles away. Both are many times larger than our earth, although possessing less density and less gravity. Both take a very long time to revolve once around the sun, Neptune occupying about 60 000 days. Uranus was discovered in 1781 by the famous astronomer Herschel, and possesses four known moons. Neptune was discovered in 1846 by Adams and Leverrier, and possesses only one known satellite.

In Wall Street's Wild Rush

By Jasper in Leslie's

I REMEMBER very well, about thirty years ago, when New York was completely swept off its feet by an extraordinary speculation in mining stocks. I shall never forget one pathetic incident of that short-lived and excited speculation. A young man of little means, who had become secretary of a mining company, got caught in the swirl, and through lucky purchases of large blocks of cheap stocks suddenly found himself worth $200,000—that is, if he could have disposed of his holdings at the market pirce. I besought him to do so and predicted the speedy collapse of the mining boom, and I shall ever recall the look of mingled pity and contempt with which he regarded me as he exclaimed, "No, sir! I shall make it $250,000, and then, with a quarter of a million, I shall be ready to quit." Within three days the boom subsided and the rush to unload resulted in a panic in the mining market. I was shocked and horrified when I picked up the morning paper and read of the suicide of my friend. He had shot himself to death in his bed-chamber in the face of financial ruin.

We Must Help Each Other

By Governor Charles E. Hughes, of New York

EVERYTHING is as naught if, as we progress, we do not come closer together in a realization of opportunities for service to our fellows and in appreciation of the extent of misfortune which may be prevented or relieved. The success which is indicated in the facility of communication, in the activities of markets, and in the products of manufactures is important, indeed; but its importance must be found ultimately in those other qualities which are represented in a growing solicitude for an improved condition and for the real betterment of the great masses of ourpeople. The thing that we are proud of in America today is the enlarging area of opportunity and the concern of those who have been favored by their talents or fortune for those who are less favored. That is the real pride of our national life.—From Leslie's.

Pandemonium.

"They are going to lock Jones up for the good of the community."

"What's he done?"

"He's talking of setting Browning's poems to Richard Strauss's music."—Cleveland Leader.

A Little History.

"There is a motion before the house," quoth Herod as Salome unfurled the filmy draperies.—Williams College Purple Cow.

Thousands of Sermons.

The Rev. Evan Edwards recently preached his 7,908th sermon in the Baptist church of Upton Vale, Ky. The sermon was forty minutes long, and people and preacher enjoyed it. Mr. Edwards is 94 years old, and has not yet begun to get to the end of the gospel message. Perhaps there is more in it in its relation to present life and the thoughts of the hereafter than some preachers seem to think.—The Congregationalist.

THE COLUMBUS STATUE AT WASHINGTON

Foreigners have often commented on the absence from Washington City, where statues of heroes and near heroes occupy almost every available space, of any monument to Columbus—throughout the entire United States of Columbus, like those of a certain ancient Roman, are conspicuous by their absence. On the other hand, throughout Latin America statues of Columbus in bronze and marble are numerous and of great beauty.

At last, however, the great discoverer is to be honored, an Act of Congress approved March 4, 1907, providing for the erection of a statue in a suitable location, one hundred thousand dollars having been appropriated for the purpose, and a committee named to select the design. At the time the bill was enacted, President Taft was Secretary of War and chairman of the committee.

It has been decided that this memorial shall be placed in the plaza of the new Union Depot. This building, which cost eleven million dollars,

A MODEL OF THE COLUMBUS STATUE BY LORADO TAFT, WHICH IS TO STAND IN THE PLAZA OF THE NEW UNION DEPOT AT WASHINGTON.

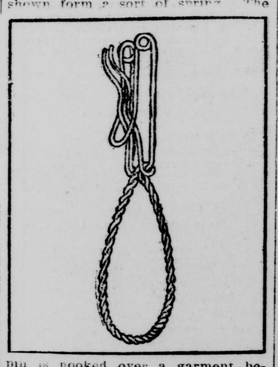
is regarded as the finest structure of its kind in the world. It is not inappropriate that the statue should stand at this noble gateway to the national capital.

In response to the invitation of the committee, twenty-one models were submitted by sculptors of international reputation, though only two or three were submitted by foreigners. So uniformly high was the merit of these designs that the work of selection was extremely difficult; but the design finally chosen, the work of Lorado Taft, of Chicago, meets with general approval. It was selected on account of its simplicity, combined with an effective harmonization with its setting in front of the great station building. The model shows a grasp of the architectural problems involved, and besides presents a fine characterization of Columbus himself, who, incidentally a sailor and soldier, was primarily a great thinker. Mr. Taft will receive the contract for erecting the statue, which is to form part of the scheme for a central fountain dominating the plaza and facing the Capitol Building.

Other designs of especial merit were submitted by Philip Martiny, of New York, who received a prize of five hundred dollars; Augustin Querol, of Madrid, Spain, who was given third honors and a prize of five hundred dollars; Henry Hering, of New York; T. Otto Schweiger, of Philadelphia; Louis Weingartner, of Bromsgrove, England; and Pierre Feitu, of New York.—Harper's Weekly.

Novel Clothespin.

Now the old-fashioned wooden clothespin that has done its humble work so well for many, many years may have to go. It has a rival, designed by a Texas man, which is much more artistic and is said to be cleaner. The new clothespin is made of wire, galvanized iron or aluminum wire of good quality, and is guaranteed not to soil the clothes. The whole device shown in the illustration is made of one piece of wire, twisted and intertwisted to form pin and chain. The wavy pieces of iron shown form a sort of spring. The



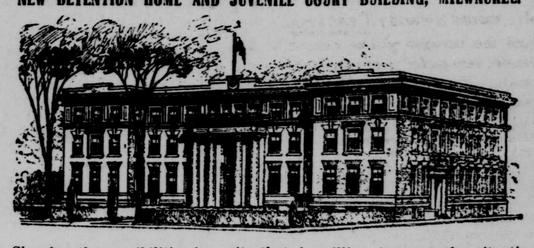
pin is hooked over a garment between the outward flaring end of the loop and the lower part of the spring section. By the depending chain the pin is then given a downward tug and the resistance of the spring and the spring coils at the top holds the whole firmly on the clothesline, which fits into the concave part of the spring end. There is no danger of such a pin coming loose and allowing the clothes to drop.—Washington Star.

The Least Shrinking of Living Ladies.

Mrs. Herbert Henry Asquith, wife of the British Prime Minister, stands for that type of female character which is antithetical to the reserved

and demure English woman of the Victorian period. Chatty, self-possessed and daring, Mrs. Asquith, in her personal qualities, incarnates the new Englishwoman.

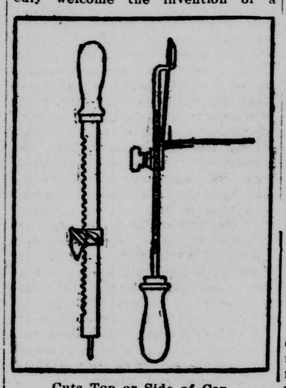
NEW DETENTION HOME AND JUVENILE COURT BUILDING, MILWAUKEE.



Showing the possibilities in a city that is willing to meet the situation fully. This building is to cost $80,000.—The Survey.

Efficient Can Opener.

Every housewife would undoubtedly welcome the invention of a



Cuts Top or Side of Can.

really simple and substantial can opener, one that she could operate without danger of cutting her hands. Simplicity and efficiency seem to be the keynote of the one shown in the illustration below, designed and invented by a Detroit man. In opening a can the point at the end is thrust into the central portion of the top of the can and the bar brought so that it lies parallel with the top of the can.

The cutter is then regulated on the toothed bar so that it will cut either the top of the can or the side. With a firm pull on the handle the tin can be easily severed. It will be noticed that there are practically two cutters, one for cutting the top of the can and another for cutting the side of the can. This will be found convenient when it is desired to remove the contents without disarranging them.—Boston Post.

A motor boat invented by a Wisconsin man, and found practicable, is mounted, catamaran fashion, in two narrow hulls, which are kept filled with air.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all blood humors, all eruptions, clears the complexion, creates an appetite, aids digestion, relieves that tired feeling, gives vigor and vim.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate coated tablets known as Sarsatabs.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS WANTED. Free Scholarships are offered. Prepare at once for the coming examinations. CENTRAL SCHOOLS, Rochester, N.Y.

BLAIR'S PILLS. CELEBRATED ENGLISH REMEDY for GOUT AND RHEUMATISM. SAFE AND RELIABLE. AT YOUR DRUGGIST.

Forearmed.

"With all your wealth are you afraid of the proletariat?" asked the delver in socological problems.

"No I ain't!" snapped Mrs. Newrich. "We boil all our drinkin' water."—Philadelphia Record.

His Modest Hope.

"Then you don't want to leave footprints upon the sands of time?"

"Nix," answered the politician, guardedly. "All I want is to cover up my tracks."—Washington Herald.

Those Foolish Questions.

"How did you get the black eye?"

"It was caused by the hatrack."

"Accidentally?"

"No: I think it attacked me purposely."—Washington Herald.

The Other Sort.

Lady of the House.—You are not one of those labor agitators, are you?

Tramp—No, madam, I am proud to say I am not. I am a rest agitator.—Exchange.

In Prohibition Country.

The tailor—Hip pockets?

The customer—Yes.

The tailor—Large or small?

The customer—Half-pints.—Cleveland Leader.

A Matter Of Time.

"How much does it cost to get married?" asked the eager youth.

"That depends entirely on how long you live," replied the sad looking man.—Philadelphia Record.

A small aeroplane being tried out in England is driven by human motive power, the aviator working pedals geared to bicycle wheels while it is on the ground and to a propeller when it rises.

Beneficial results are said to have attended experiments in a London hospital by which asthma, bronchitis and even tuberculosis, patients were required to breathe compressed air for a few hours at a time.

A massage apparatus invented by an Ohio woman consists of a suction cup on one end of a lever, to which is pivoted another lever to operate a plunger within the cup, the whole being operated with one hand.

For COLDS and GRIP.

Hick's CAPUDINE is the best remedy—relieves the aching and feverishness—cures the Cold and restores normal conditions. It's liquid—effects immediately. 10c., 25c. and 50c., at drug stores.

Crowns of hats are now faced with metallic or colored laces.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

ODDS AND ENDS.

In the number of its mineral species North Carolina is said to exceed any other state in the Union.

A ten-year-old clove tree will produce about twenty pounds of cloves a year.

The latest types of submarine vessels make a speed of from eight to ten miles an hour.

Japan has more than 200 telephone exchanges—more than twice the number that it had two years ago.

The population of Japan is increasing at the rate of 500,000 a year. It is now nearly 50,000,000, exclusive of Korea.

Mexican tobacco is now being largely purchased for European use, several large houses of Europe buying direct.

The department of Fomento is considering an application of Bravo Iglesias to develop the big Apupartaro waterfall in Michoacan.

There are 48 distinct diseases of the eye.

Illiteracy among American negroes is seven times as common as among the whites.

The use of muslin instead of glass in dairy windows is said to lessen the danger from disease germs.

So perfect an insulator is dry air that it takes 10,000 volts of electricity to leap a gap of an inch.

Every locomotive engineer in Germany who runs trains for 10 years without accident is rewarded by the government.

More than 8,000 gardens are maintained in connection with Austrian schools, the pupils being instructed by horticultural experts at government expense.

The French military authorities in Africa are bending every effort to increase the number of species of camel which can travel more than twice as swiftly as the ordinary dromedary.

A clear brain and
Steady, dependable nerves
Can win wealth and fame
For their owner.

Clear-headedness and a
Strong, healthy body
Depend largely on the
Right elements in
Regular food and drink.

Coffee contains caffeine—
A poisonous drug.

Postum is rich in the
Gluten and phosphates that
Furnish the vital energy
That puts "ginger" and
"hustle"
Into body and brain.

"There's a Reason"

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