

A DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN

STUNNING AFTERNOON COSTUME.



One of the most stunning costumes recently seen was of Paris construction, as the combination of colors will prove, and a worthy example of the art of the modistes of the French capital.

Girls Who Look for Flaws. There are some people who like to consider themselves "critical" and "discriminating." They pride themselves on "seeing through" people, on hitting on their bad points straight away, on not being deceived by the superficial qualities.

Well, it is a great gift to be able to size people up accurately. It saves one a great deal of disillusionment and disappointment. But the woman who goes about deliberately looking for flaws in other people's characters is spoiling her own nature, and laying up no end of unhappiness for herself.

A beautiful and gifted girl, who might be made welcome wherever she goes, can make herself disliked by all her friends by a habit of tearing every fellow being who ventures into her presence to tatters with her criticism.

The critical woman does not make the best wife or mother. Men do not want women of that kind as companions. Whether a man is in business or however he is occupied, he is more or less dependent upon his fellows for his happiness and enjoyment.

It is much more pleasant to look for honey-suckle than for thistles, better to hunt for buttercups than nettles. It is a fact that in this world we find the things which we persistently seek for. So keep looking for the best in other people and you will develop the best and happiest side of yourself.

Home, sweet home. Home is where we express our worst and best selves. Home is where the heart finds its greatest content. Home is the result of learning to bear and forbear. Home is the best school for making true men and women.



When baby is small the milk in his bottle is apt to get quite cold before he has finished, and the result is often a stomach-ache. A very good plan to follow to prevent this happening is to place an india-rubber hot-water bottle, nearly full of moderately hot water, under the feeding bottle.

Cutting baby's nails is often a very trying operation, as most little ones when they see the scissors advancing very naturally think that they are going to be hurt. The correct way to cut nails is straight across.

The pesky fly. The pesky fly now makes you swear by crawling, crawling everywhere. He wipes his feet upon the bread and creeps about your hairless head. Within the milk he takes a bath, and in the butter makes a path, and then he angers Mary Jane by specking up the window pane, and mamma yells and baby squirms because he leaves those awful germs. Get out the sticky

paper, quick, and make him gosh-mighty sick!—Los Angeles Express.

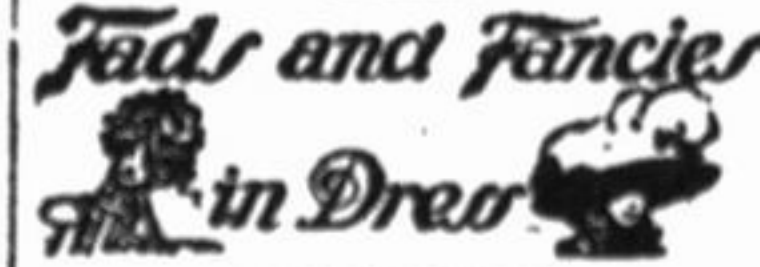
How to Plant Roses. Invariably roses should be planted by themselves, for they thrive poorly unless allowed to absorb the entire nourishment of a rich soil.

Ideal Wash Cloth. Some housekeepers think old flour sacks make ideal wash cloths for dishes. The chief objection is the lettering. These can be removed by soaking the sacks in warm borax water over night.



Black and white is a favorite combination for summer millinery. Our cut illustrates a striking hat in black chip, whose high crown is almost covered with a wide band of jet trimming.

accidentally steps upon their toes. But fine, broad-minded people say: "Never touched me," and let it go at that. If you look for fights you will surely find more than you are looking for, because a lot of them will be looking for you.



Usually when the suit is of a decided color a hat of some soft, vague tint is worn.

Except for an occasional scent flourish, all trimming is put on in longwise form.

White violets are to be more popular than the Russian and Parma violets, which have held undisputed sway.

Wherever a break appears in kid gloves place the edges as closely together as possible and apply court plaster on the wrong side, pressing it firmly to the kid.

When the globes from a chandelier have become dirty from smoke, they should be soaked in warm soda water about twenty minutes.

For Drooping Plants. If your plants seem inclined to decay, try sticking half a dozen matches in the earth around them, heads down. The sulphur in them will kill the worms that probably are eating away the roots.

The HOME

WOMAN'S UNIQUE OCCUPATION. There is a quiet young woman in a quiet, unobtrusive gown who has become quite a familiar figure at the undertaker's.

This young woman, it is said, up to a year ago, was a stenographer in a big mercantile house down town. She lost her place on account of the hard times, and the consequent curtailing of the office force.

She began to watch closely the obituary columns of the daily papers and to make calls on the undertakers in the neighborhood where she lived.

So far as is known she has little if any competition, and sometimes her earnings run as high as \$125 a week. Strangely, enough, however, she has been cured of her morbid fondness for funerals, and feels like giving up her curious way of earning a living for something less profitable but more prosaic.

When it is best not to laugh. It is a big thing to be born with a sense of humor. It will prove smooth sailing on life's roughest seas, and will make even drudgery bearable.

The good people who are interested in the decrease of divorce should have a law passed that the serious minded and the joker may not wed. It means reactions are the orange blossoms fade.

Among all these there is a new butterfly necktie made of lustrous linen. The best part of it is that it washes. The linen is green, blue, or violet and streaked with flashes of other colors.

This is worn at the lower edge of a high turnover collar and runs through a jeweled bar pin. It is not easy to get the linen, just as it was difficult to procure the printed ecru linen of last summer, which was used to make the stunning little neck pieces worn with white shirtwaists.

MISS BARNARD'S SENSATION. The annual report of Miss Kate Barnard, state commissioner of charities and correction of Oklahoma, created a sensation in her state and led to the investigation of the Lansing (Kan.) penitentiary.

ACE OF MARRIAGE. The marriage act in Austria is 14 years for both sexes; Germany, the man at 18, the woman at 14; Belgium, the man at 18, the woman at 15; Spain, the man at 14, the woman at 12; Mexico with parental consent, 14 and 18, otherwise 21 for both; France, the man at 18, the woman at 15; Greece, the man at 14, the woman at 12; Hungary (Catholics), the man at 14, the woman at 12; Protestants, the man at 18, the woman at 15; Portugal, the man at 14, the woman at 12; Russia, the man at 18, the woman at 15; Saxony, the man at 18, the woman at 14; Switzerland, the man at 14, the woman at 12.

FOR THE BUSINESS GIRL. A clean blotter on the desk. A fresh ribbon on the machine. Well-cut finger nails. A note-book to jot down important memoranda.

THE DEBUTANTE. How deplorable is the state of the woman who permits her debutante daughter to accept invitations to functions that do not include her and her husband, or, if junior affairs, are from women that have never called on her.

FASHION NOTES. Many of the prettiest serge pocketing suits, instead of being all white, have black moire collars and cuffs. Collars and buttons made from black satin are considered very smart on linen coats of both white and colors.

English Tea Drinking. One is always being warned about tea as bad for the nerves, but one continues to drink it and seems none the worse. We think tea must be unaltered to a great extent. A survey of the customs of Russia has convinced us of this.

Men have done their best to break up happy homes by exhibitions of matrimonial temper, which might have been avoided had their morning cup of tea been satisfactory. And it is a well-known fact that woman deprived of her afternoon tea becomes a thing of nerves and irritability.

There is something new in neckwear every day. From the Piccadilly stock to the Byron bow is a wide gap, and it is filled in with dozens of different kinds of frills and platings, bows and jabots.

It seems, too, that the change in the standard of living among laborers in Austria-Hungary and Russia Poland has been so great as to be almost incredible. Unwages to a very large extent have been driven out of business, and the peasant's house has ceased to be a mud hut with a straw thatched roof.

It is interesting to note that the rural shopkeepers report that they have been obliged to augment their stock by many varieties of goods and that the peasant now wants the best there is in the market. Noteworthy is the demand for American clothes. The returned emigrant from the United States can be recognized by his necktie and collar, and especially by his shoes and the gold filling in his teeth.

Mr. Steiner says that there is not a town or village of any notable size within the field of his inquiries, although this extended from Naples to Warsaw, to which a larger or smaller group of emigrants had not returned. It seemed to him that he could note among them a quickening of the moral sense, especially among the men who had come in contact with the better class of American mechanics.

On the whole Mr. Steiner's observations have convinced him that emigration to the United States has been of material value to the three monarchies now chiefly concerned in the outflow, namely, Italy, Austria-Hungary and Russia. It has withdrawn inefficient labor and has returned some of it capable of more and better work.

It is interesting to note that the influence of the returning emigrant lifted the status of the peasantry to a degree which could hardly have been achieved by a revolution.

Rapid Flights. We are getting motor wild. We are thinking that going fast is the chief end of life. Here is a man in New York who claims he has invented a vehicle that will go a million miles a minute; that is, when it gets in good running order.

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Great Britain's coal output in 1906 shows a decrease of 2.5 per cent, or 8,500,000 tons.

The Influence on Europe of Returning Emigrants

The effect, past, present and prospective, produced upon the social and political condition of the United States by the millions of emigrants who have come hither from Europe during the last sixty years is a subject of endless discussion, but very little attention has been given to the retroactive effect produced on their home-keeping countrymen by emigrants returning from America to their native lands, says the New York Sun.

To appreciate what these returning emigrants have done we should recall the fact that previously to the beginning of emigration to America the Slav peasants both in Hungary and Poland were gradually losing allotments of land and were deteriorating physically and socially. Intemperance and indolence were driving them into the hands of usurers, and they were fast dropping into the landless class and into dependence upon casual labor.

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LIFE AT CAPE NOME.

Hardships Not Common and Prices Reasonable Under the Midnight Sun. Discussing life at Cape Nome, A. H. Lehrfeld, of Cape Nome, who is at the Riggs, said recently: "The most ridiculous question put to me by my friends is, 'How do you manage to stand the climate out there?' From about May 1 to August 1 we have the midnight sun, with one prolonged day, and then it begins to get dark at midnight, and December 31 we are able to see the edge of the sun for two hours.

"The country is just beginning to get settled," continued Mr. Lehrfeld. "They have found quartz ledges, which insure its permanence.

"People ask me about the comforts of that country, I answer, 'Let me say there are three large slaughter houses in Nome and stores galore. A storage company has three big plants there, and three large ocean-going steamers keep them supplied with the finest market affords, which are sold a little in advance of those charged in the States. The best sugar has been selling at twenty pounds for \$1, fresh eggs at 30 cents a dozen, potatoes at \$2.50 a crate of 100 pounds, and other things in proportion. Coal has been selling at \$14 a ton, and the Standard Oil Company has a big plant up there and oil is cheap, and so is the best quality of Pacific Coast lumber.'

"We have an electric light plant," added Mr. Lehrfeld. "The buildings are well put up with two thicknesses of matched boards, with tarred paper between them, and are weather proof. It would astonish you people in the States to walk into a home in Nome and find the walls papered, adorned with pictures, carpets on the floors, a piano in the parlor, and a kitchen as well equipped in a way as can be found in Washington. We have a fire department, a volunteer organization, and it is the best organization of that kind in the country."

CURBA'S FUTURE.

Mr. Austin Fears Instability Desires for Revolution. H. A. Austin is the author of a suggestive article on "Cuba's Future" in The North American Review. The fact that the Cubans appear to be imbued with an insatiable desire for revolution is likely, in Mr. Austin's judgment, to render insecure any Cuban government of the island, should the present republic fail, something more than reprobation will result from the American interference.

These revolutions will undoubtedly continue to recur, under a republic, so long as the present conditions exist, for the simple reason that it is impossible to create a sufficient number of political offices to satisfy the ambitions of all the political leaders or so-called 'generals.' The make-up of the Cuban is different from that of the American citizen. In this country, if a man is removed from office under a change of administration or for other political reasons, he usually takes it as a matter of course, or if he is defeated at the polls, he either smothers his feelings or lays plans for a future battle of the ballots. With the Cuban it is different. If he is removed from office or loses a victory at the polls, he immediately begins to 'agitate'—not by that sort of peaceful agitation which is intended to instruct the people in the principles of the political party or faction to which he belongs, but by that agitation which smacks of personal revenge, which appeals particularly to the lawless element, and brings together in a protesting body the class of citizens who are ever ready to take up arms against the existing government, or to use alleged political grievances as a pretext for committing robberies and other depredations."

HUGE GAME-PRESERVE.

British Attempt to Save Animals From Extinction. The East Kootenay district of British Columbia is to become a huge game-preserve during the next 10 years, according to a proclamation from the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of British Columbia. This region is located 53 miles north of the United States boundary line, and its eastern limit is the Elk River, which lies 15 miles west of Alberta. It includes that section of territory which has been suggested as the Goat Mountain Park, and the total area is approximately 450 square miles. In this great tract of country there is to be an absolutely closed season for 10 years on mountain sheep, mountain goats, mule deer, elk and the other important wild animals found in that locality.

At the present time, says Harper's Weekly, the district under preservation contains an abundance of game of many varieties, although the elk and mule deer have been greatly thinned out by visiting sportsmen. A conservative estimate by guides, who are familiar with the country, places the number of white mountain goats at about 1000 and mountain-sheep at 200 head. Along the upper ranges of the mountains grizzly bears may be found, and very probably there are 50 or more in the East Kootenay preserve.

The depression in the Dundee whale fishing is so acute that there is danger of the industry disappearing from the British Isles.

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