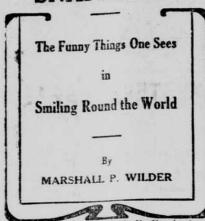
MORE JAPANESE SNAPSHOTS



While at the Imperial hotel, Tokio, we were permitted to witness a por- nervous prostration. tion of a Japanese wedding, that is, the feast and reception. Like our Hebrew friends in America, the Japs

while the children were the only ones as if they wished they hadn't come.

Says Mrs. Peace to Miss Sharp, a pute before the children. When a quarrei seems imminent, we always send them out." Miss Sharp: "Ah, I've often won-

dered why they're so much in the street!

Hateful thing, wasn't she?

Japanese trains are small and slow, and seem not to think it necessary ever to be on time. Smoking is allowed in every class, even in the sleeping cars.

. . .

absolutely no privacy, and one tiny as to whether it shall be opened or closed.

The sellers of tea at the stations will give one a small teapot filled with hot tea, and a tiny cup, all for three sen, or a cent and a half in American MATERNITY GOWNS

The first illustration shows a useful gown that may be made in almost

The back is arranged in a Watteau plait; silk embroidery about three

Materials required: Seven yards 46 inches wide, about four and a half

The second is a tea gown of fine silver gray cloth. The front of the em-

Materials required: Eight yards 46 inches wide, two yards lace 18 inches

The third is a loose gown of white cashmere, the front breadth being richly

Materials required: Seven and half yards cashmere, three yards taf-

were made of mercerized cotton that

Two strips of the dots were used in

the back and four in the front. Start-

ing at the neck a strip ran the length

of the shoulder and to the continued

bands of embroidered net were used

This idea could be applied to any

ty combination would be of ecru cot-

Pad the dots in darning cotton.

000

BLOUSE FOR GIRL.

on the collars and cuffs.

with care could easily be laundered.

embroidered with silk. The empire bodice curves up in the center, the skirt

part being gathered to it; pale turquoise blue taffetas forms a trimming which

simulates a double skirt; it edges the frills of the sleeves and outlines the

cumulate in the garret there is noth- bottom of the sleeve. Horizontal

trimming before first looking over arrangement of tucking and the dots

what there is hoarded away among could be of any desired color. A pret-

Some think because lace has been ton net with the dots in a warm

used once it is only fit for the rag brown, or in one of the vivid greens

bag, but the materials of the last that are so fashionable this season

generations were much finer than any combined with tan or ecru. A gray

that can be purchased nowadays, and net embroidered in white or in old

after a little renovating they can be pink dots would be dainty to wear with

a gray suit.

inches wide forms a trimming round the neck, down the right front, round

armholes, and tight cuffs. The deep silk waistband forms a point in cen-

pire bodice is of lace, as are the puffed under-sleeves. The over-sleeves and

the fronts that are carried over the shoulder are trimmed with insertion, holes

a bow, then the ends are carried across the bust under the trimmed fronts,

and are knotted in the center, falling in long ends on the skirt

bodice; a large bow of white taffetas is placed in center front.

wide, seven yards ribbon, about seven yards insertion.

any firm woolen material such as cashmere, flannel, Viyella, or fine serge.

At the railroad stations during the war with Russia one was sure to see parties of wounded soldiers returning from the front; or those who were departing for the seat of war. These latter were always attended by a crowd of men and women, who waved small Japanese flags and gave a shout as the train moved away. This shout is really more of a screech than a good, round cheer, such as would be heard in America, for it seems as if there is some physical reason why the Japanese people cannot raise their voices without producing the most blood-curdling sounds. The street cries are all strident and unpleasant; the commands of officers to their men tinny and rasping-like while Japanese singing, to a foreigner, is conducive to

I have spoken somewhat of the exnow hire the parlors of a hotel, chiefly ternal attitude of these people. Of because their little doll houses are so their interior attitude of heart and small. It was very funny; the women | mind much more might be said, espeall like embarrassed images, done up cially in regard to their late war with in their best kimonos and not saying Russia, which was going on at the a word, while the men, in stiff, badly- time of my visit. This was somefitting European "store clothes," stood thing they would not talk about. Any around in little groups and talked, mention of the subject was met with looking like animated tailors' dum- an adroit change of the conversation into other channels; but intense One young man picked out a native patriotism, the most supreme confiair on the piano with one finger, dence in their ultimate success reigned in every heart. Examples of who were at all happy, or didn't look | the most heroic self-sacrifice were not lacking. A Jananese mother had given her three sons to the war. The caller: "My husband and I never dis. first was reported slain. She smiled and said, "It is well. I am happy, The second lay dead upon the field. She smiled again, and said, "I am still happy." The third gave up his life, and they said to her: "At last you weep!" "Yes!" she said, "but it is because I have no more sons to give to my beloved country!"

Now, this is all very beautiful, but as my mission in life is laughter instead of tears, I want to say that it reminds me of a little story of our country and our war-the war of the great rebellion. When, in answer to The bedding is clean and sufficient, the call for troops, the blood of our but there are no springs in the beds, noble volunteers had been poured out upon southern fields for three long are worked in the over-sleeves, ribbon is threaded through them and tied in window for the whole compartment, years, there arose a class of men public opinion being usually divided called "bounty jumpers" who, acting as substitutes for drafted men and taking a large sum of money for the This reminds me of a story my job, sometimes "jumped the bounty" friend, Col. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") used and disappeared instead of going to to tell. He said that once upon a time | the front to serve Uncle Sam. These an Englishman who had never been men were subjected to a medical exin the west before was his guest. They amination which, in the hands of un-



ONE OCCUPANT WAS A GERMAN ARMY OFFICER.

were riding through a Rock Mountain | scrupulous physicians (who received a canyon one day, when suddenly a tre- large fee if the man "passed"), was mendous gust of wind came swooping not always as rigorous as it should be. down upon them, and actually carried A doctor who was seen coming out of the Englishman clear off the wagon the examining room with a very sour seat. After he had been picked up, he face was greeted by a friend with a combed the sand and gravel out of his whiskers and said: Didn't you pass your man?"

"I say! I think you overdo ventilation in this bloomin' country!"

My berth was over the wheels, and this, together with a roadbed of which a coal railroad in Pennsylvania would be ashamed, produced such jolts and table and make him jump to the floor, bumps that my brain felt as though it had been through an egg-beater. The compartment was full, one occupant being a German army officer, who, beside being in full uniform, even to enormous fur-lined overcoat, sword and spurs, brought in to choke the little available space a satchel, a large flat wicker hamper and a packing box. He also had a very industrious and far-reaching snore with

The third occupant being a traveling Catholic priest and, like the sol



Picked Out a Native Air on the Piano.

dier, a man of huge proportions, I was brute along. Loads are more frequentrather interested to know which of these was to occupy the berth over me, for it seemed a flimsy sort of affair, and I took particular pains to see that it was well propped up.

I was rather relieved to find it was to be the soldier, for I consoled myself with the old adage that the pen is mightier than the sword and decided it would be a worse calamity to have the church down on me than the army. Even if sleep with all these considerations had been possible, the frequent stops would have completely put it to flight, for the moment a train arrives at a station, no matter what the time of night, the sellers of lunch boxes, hot milk, tea or tobacco begin to cry their wares, in tones that are like the wailings of lost souls, and for penetral from the old, that has wrapped it tion and volume unequalled by any close for so many centuries; but the thing in my experience. thing in my experience.

"Why, he looked all right!"

"All right! Why he was sound as a

nut; but the colonel of the regiment

suggested we stand him up on a high

and, by Jove! if his confounded glass

eye didn't fall out and spoil the whole

While Japanese men are more and

women assume it very slowly, the men

not encouraging it, seeming to prefer

their womenkind in the national cos-

tume. There is reason certainly for

this preference, for a Japanese woman

is picturesque in her own costume.

even though she may not come up to

standards of western beauty. While

in the borrowed plumes of other coun-

tries she is like the daw decked out

in peacock feathers, that neither be-

came him, nor made him other than

The working class still cling to the

ancient costume and methods. To-day

ladders are made of bamboo, the rungs

lashed fast with rope, as they have

been made for generations. The

having a row of holes at the back,

and pulled by men, who fill them slow-

ly and laboriously one bucket at a

from a bamboo pole laid across the

shoulders of a man, who trots in and

out between the people, turning and

twisting until the walk is thoroughly

Everything seems to be done the

hardest way, and those who work,

work very hard. The few men who

have a horse dray never sit and drive.

even when the dray is empty, but al-

ways walk ahead, dragging the patient

ly carried on hand-carts, pulled by

men, women or boys. In going up a

hill three or four men will pull or

push, intoning a sort of droning song

In the country districts life in its

most primitive and ancient aspects

may be seen. In the rice fields men

and women work side by side, their

ankles bleeding from contact with the

stubble, wielding tools of a pattern as

The evolution of the new Japan

from the chrysalis of the old is an in-

teresting study just now. All signs

point toward the springing up of a

new country, full-fledged, ready to

spread its bright wings and fly away

old as the cultivation of the grain.

"Pass nothin"!"

business!

he was.

sprinkled.

as they work.

carefully. The only way to clean it is using chain stitch, and work over and by rubbing it gently with cornmeal. over in the embroidery cotton, put-"Hello, Doc! What's the matter?

This removes the dirt without tear- ting each stitch close to the preceding ing the fine threads. Irish lace, which is so fashionable just now that no toilette is considered complete without it, is very easy to wash. All that is needed is soap and

Old point lace must be handled most

OLD LACES THE BEST.

With a Little Renovating They Can

Among the odds and ends that ac-

ing so convenient as the lace box.

Every family has one, and it is al-

ways advisable never to buy any new

the relics of the past.

used to great advantage.

Be Used to Good Advantage.

yards trimming

warm water, but be sure and iron it when wet, else it will lose the stiffness which is its chief charm. Yellow and tan lace after being kept for any time fades, but that can easily be remedied by making a strong pot of tea. Drain off the leaves. While

hot dip the lace in and let it remain more adopting European dress, the there until it has become the desired shade. Press while still damp, with a hot iron. No matter how small the remnants

of lace hidden away in some forgotten corner, there is always a use for them.

The lace jabot, for instance, that has so successfully taken the place of the stiff mannish collar and tie, can be made up of all little pieces, for, being so full and fluffy, it never shows

where the lace is joined. 000 NET WAIST EASY TO MAKE.

Can Be Copied by Anyone at All Fa-

miliar with Embroidery. A net waist was seen the other day

that could be easily copied by any streets are watered with little carts girl who can embroider at all. It was made of ecru net, in groups of half-inch lengthwise tucks. Between each group were strips of the time, while the sidewalks are watered plain net covered with hand-embroid-

Dotted Nets.

Dotted nets are more than ever

vorn; in fact, there is a craze for this

spread call for it has put the manufac-

o us better and more substantially

is recommended as superior in every

lots a quarter of an inch across. This

is to be had for \$2.10, width 46 inches.

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Who Can Use It?

There are diversified opinions about

the use of glycerin on the skin. As it

disagrees with some people excesive-

ly, about the only thing to do is to

test it well before deciding it is in-

As a rule glycerin, mixed either with

by women with moist, oily skins, while

square mesh is highly effective.

furious.

Jry-skinned woman.

Filet net, with a little larger and not

way. It is rather closely dotted, the

velvet. The sleeves have a puff of the material, and the lower part of lace is tight-fitting. Waistband of velvet. Materials required: 11/2 vards 46 by two perforated buckets, suspended ered coin dots in a color. These dots inches wide, 1% yards lace and threewere set about a half-inch apart and fourths yard velvet on the cross,

The blouse is in the same material

as the skirt; it is gathered to a round

yoke of lace under a fold of velvet.

The kimono over-bodice is of lace like

the yoke, and the edges bound with

Of Panama Cloth.

A nice sensible shirtwaist suit for a schoolgirl is made of Panama cloth. always fetching fabric, and the wide. No lining is required in the waist unless it is needed for warmth, though turer on his mettle so that it comes it is advisable to use a yoke lining of lawn across the shoulders to protect made than ever before. One of the the material. The sleeves, belt and foremost New York shops is importing cuffs as well as the bottom of the a special Brussels net for gowns, that skirt tre trimmed with braid.

000

Guimpes and Yokes. Guimpes and yokes will be very much used through the spring and so frequent figure, costs \$2.75. Its summer, but the jumpers of last year. which were so overdone, will not be worn by the better-dressed people The material in these would prove use ful in making either a separate waist or one to be worn with a cloth skirt.

000 Chinese Treatment for the Hair.

The hair can be made to shine by rubbing it with a cloth. This is the Chinese polishing process. A soft; bay rum or rose water, may be used clean woolen cloth is sprayed with oil, and the coils of hair are rubbed it is exceedingly uncomfortable to the until they shine. The hair will be glossy for a week or more.

THE GOOD HORSE AND HOW TO PICK HIM OUT

He Is Built for Travel and for Work and Must Have Good Muscles and Feet-By Prof. F. R. Marshall, Department of Animal Husbandry, Ohio Agricultural College.

It is almost impossible to imagine strong enough for his load the musthat people could live without horses. cles above, pulling on the tendon fas-Certainly living in a horseless world tened to the back and upper point of west of the Principal Meridian, Weswould be a sorry experience in con- the hock, will close to the joint, or in trast to our present enjoyment of other words, straighten the leg and comforts and conveniences.

one-quarter as many horses as people. every step that the horse moves, al-Three-fourths of these horses are on though, of course, the strain on all farms although, of course, there are in parts is much greater when pulling the country a great many colts that very hard. This will also show the are to be sold to go into the cities. necessity for having large, broad, To the horses that do the work on the straight joints and legs that give the farms we are indebted for the produc- horse the most secure footing

Different kinds of work require dif- duced in the hind parts.

cause the body to move forward. It In the United States there are about is by the performance of this act at

tion of most of what we eat. If we live Then there are some other things in the city, even though we do not that are desired on all kinds of keep horses of our own, we are de horses. One of these is a short back, pendent upon those of the grocery- that is, short from the hips down to man and the coal dealer to bring to us the top of the shoulders (the withers), the necessities of life. Who has not From what we have learned of the noticed the butcher boy, jerking and hind parts we see that the horse is whipping his poor, thin horse in or- really pushing the rest of his body der to avoid the scolding he knows along. If the back is short and he will receive if the housekeeper strong instead of long and weak, the does not receive the meat at the prop- whole body will move more easily and rapidly in obedience to the force pro-

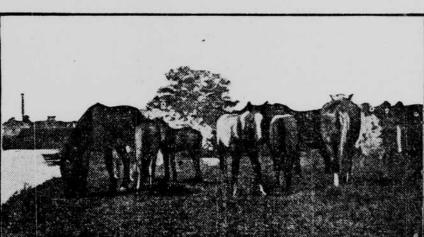
THE AMERICAN CARRIAGE HORSE.

The Figures on the Lines Are the Ideal Measurements in Inches.

to make a study of those parts of the able to do any work. horse's body directly connected with There are a great many interesting his locomotion

ferent kinds of horses. A horse is of | Although the hind parts have most no particular value except for what to do with the horse's traveling, we he can do. To fulfill his mission he must not forget that the front parts must travel. If he can draw a buggy are also very important. No matter containing one or two persons at the how much muscle a horse has or how rate of ten miles an hour he is valu- strong his hocks are, if there is anyable as a roadster. Another horse, thing seriously wrong with his front that can draw his share of a load legs he cannot travel, and so derives weighing upwards of a ton, even no benefit from his good parts. Some though he moves slowly, performs an horses may be seen whose knees are equal amount of actual work and is not straight, others when looked at just as useful to his owner as is the from the front show that their feet roadster. Since all horses are value are not in line with their legs. Such able because they travel, although at animals are more likely to slip or various rates and under widely vary- strike one leg with the opposite foot, ing conditions, it will be interesting thus making themselves lame and un-

things about a horse which cannot be It is not difficult to understand that, told here, but which you may learn at with the horse as with ourselves, all home or from some neighbor who motion is the result of the action of keeps good horses. We will, however, the muscles. About 40 per cent, of say something about horses' feet. Inthe weight of an ordinary horse is side a horse's hoof there are some



Percheron Mares and Foals at Pasture.

muscle. All muscles concerned with | very sensitive parts resembling the locomotion are attached to bones, and attachment of the finger-nail and the when they contract they cause the finger. When anything gets wrong bones to which they are fastened to with the foot, these parts cause a move. The lower part of a horse's great deal of pain and, even though legs are nearly all bone, but the must he horse is otherwise perfect, the cles in the body and upper part of the pain in his feet makes him too lame limbs are attached to various parts of to travel. Horses with large, wide the bony construction by tendons and feet, that are wide across where they can thus produce a motion of the parts touch the ground when you look at located some distance away. The them from behind (or in the heels) muscles we are discussing, when con- are not likely to have this trouble. tracted, are about three-quarters as long as when at rest. The amount of A Good Rule.-Here is a good rule motion produced by the action of the to estimate when you can afford to muscles of say one of the horse's hind pay for a good ram. Figure the diflegs, will depend upon the length of ference between the price of the poor the muscles and the length and the re- lamb and the good lamb and multiply lation of the bones to which they are it by the number of lambs you expect attached. The common idea among to raise. This equals the amount over students of this subject is expressed the price of an ordinary ram which in these words: "Long muscles for you can afford to pay. Thus \$100 is speed, short muscles for power." We not an extravagant price for the ram have already seen that a long muscle if you expect to raise 100 lambs. enables a horse to get over the ground rapidly. A short muscle, however, is not powerful because it is short, but ers are becoming liberal purchasers because in horses constructed on that of automobiles. One Illinois farmer plan the muscles are thicker, contain writes us that he has a two-cylinder more fibers, all of which pulling to- automobile that he has run 3,000 gether when contracted exert a much miles and has not been to one cent greater pulling force than a long, more expense for repairs. He says that his slender muscle. It is because of this horses can do more work on the farm

that in buying horses to draw heavy because they do not have to go on loads we look for large and heavy the roads. He thinks life on the farm muscles; while in roadsters we must is worth living when the farmer has attach importance to the length of the an automobile. muscles. The most of a horse's muscle is in the hind quarters. This may be a horses gnaw the woodwork in the surprise to you, but the next time you stalls, protect it with tin or smooth have an opportunity to see a horse wire. pulling a very heavy load, study him ends to tear your clothes and scratch carefully. You will be impressed your hands. with the idea that most of the work is being done with the hind legs.

Against Gnawing Horses.-If the Be sure there are no ragged

For the Bolter.-If the horses eat When the hind foot is moved forward their grain so fast that it does them the toe rests on the ground and the no good try putting some smooth leg is bent at the hock joint; if the stones about the size of a hen's egg toe does not slip and the horse is in the feed box.

\$16 AN ACRE REALIZED ON CROP IN WESTERN CANADA

ANOTHER FARMER REALIZES \$22.50 PER ACRE FROM HIS

WHEAT CROP LAST YEAR. Charles McCormick of Kenville,

Manitoba, writes: "During the season of 1907, I had 100 acres in crop on the S. W. quarter of section 18, township 35, range 27

tern Canada, yielded as follows: "80 acres at 22 bushels per acre, which I sold for 90 cents per bushel; and 20 acres oats yielding 60 bushels per acre I sold for 35 cents per bushel so that my total crop realized \$2,004. 00. From this I deducted for expenses of threshing, hired help, etc., \$400.00. leaving me a net profit on this year's crop of over \$1,600."

Thomas Sawatzky of Herbert, Saskatchewan, says:

"The value of my crop per acre of wheat is \$22.50. I threshed 1,750 bushels of wheat from 70 acres, and was offered 90 cents a bushel for Oats, 15 acres, 500 bushels; and barley, 5 acres, 80 bushels. I do not know if I have been doing the best in this district, but I know if all the farmers were doing as well Western Canada would have no kiel coming as far as grain growing is concerned; and I further say that if you want to put this in one of your advertisements, this is true and I can



Printer-Where shall I put the announcement of Alderman Dodger's retirement? Editor - Under "Public Improve-

PRESCRIBED CUTICURA

After Other Treatment Failed-Raw Eczema on Baby's Face Had Lasted Three Months-At Last Doctor Found Cure.

"Our baby boy broke out with eczema on his face when one month old. One place on the side of his face the size of a nickel was raw like beefsteak for three months, and he would cry out when I bathed the parts that were sore and broken out. I gave him three months' treatment from a good doctor, but at the end of that time the child was no better. Then my doctor recommended Cuticura. After using a cake of Cuticura Soap, a third of a box of Cuticura Ointment, and half a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent he was well and his face was as smooth as any baby's. He is now two years and a half old and no eczema has reappeared. Mrs. M. L. Harris, Alton, Kan., May 14 and June 12, 1907."

"Thar ain't much of a problem in raisin' boys ef you'll have a little common sense about it," said Mr. Billy Sanders. "Don't let 'em run wild like pigs in the woods, an' don't keep the lines too tight, an' when things go wrong don't be afear'd of usin' a rawhide. But don't fergit that the mammies an' daddies of the land are twice responsible when one of the'r boys goes wrong. Ef the legislatur' wants to do a good work, an' make better citizens out'n the risin' generation let it put a heavy penalty on the dear parents of the boys that go wrong."-

How Her Life Was Saved When Bitten By a Large Snake.

Magazine.

Joel Chandler Harris, in Uncle Remus'

How few people there are who are not afraid of snakes. Not long ago a harmless little garter snake fell on the wheel of an automobile which was being driven by a woman. The woman promptly fainted and the car, left to its own resources, ran into a stone wall and caused a serious accident.

The bite of a poisonous snake needs prompt attention. Mrs. K. M. Fishel, Route No. 1. Box 40, Dillsburg, Pa., tells how she saved her life when bitten by a large snake.

"On August 29, 1906, I was bitten on the hand twice by a large copper head snake. Being a distance from any medical aid, as a last resort I used Sloan's Liniment, and to my astonishment found it killed all pain and was the means of saving my life. I am the mother of four children and am never without your Liniment."

A Popular Game. "Where hav yez been this evenin'?" asked O'Riley of O'Toole.

"Sure, I hav been playing 'Bridget whist," said O'Toole. "Bridget whist? an' how do yez play

"I sit in the kitchen wid Bridget, an'

ate pie an' cake an' chicken, an' whin Bridget hears the missus comin' she says 'whist.' "

Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the dis-eased portion of the ear. There is only one way to eased portion of the ear. There is only one way to ure dearness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is Inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Dearness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the nuccous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Tote Io, Q. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. Cultivate the habit of always seeing the best in people, and more than that of drawing forth whatever is the best in them.-Theodore Cuyler.

There is need for Garfield Tea when the skin is sallow, the tongue coated, and when headaches are frequent.

An easy-going man is apt to make it hard going for his wife.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar is good quality all the time. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peovia, Ill.

Time is precious, but truth is more precious than time.-Beaconsfield.