

"Liberty Bell" Shape



Photograph by Hummel, from Underwood & Underwood.

THIS picturesque and patriotic article of headwear in both comfortable and becoming. It is the first of the fall fashions to reach these shores from France, where it was especially designed for the "Les Belles Filles Americaines."

The shape of the hat clearly resembles that of the historic liberty bell. The material is a rich brown plush, and the willow plume is white above, shading off into a hue matching that of the body of the hat. It is one of the season's favorites.

BAG FOR DRESSES OR HATS

Makes for Comfort in Traveling, and Also Preserves the Articles Enclosed.

A scheme which a girl will find a great comfort in any place where she has insufficient closet space is a bag to hold her hat or her dress. In traveling it is well to take one or more of these bags, and in a camp they are almost indispensable. A girl can very quickly make all she wants of them, and if she wants to economize space they can be made of silkoline, which folds up into the smallest kind of a package, is light in weight and very inexpensive.

For a hat, make a bag three-quarters of a yard deep and half a yard wide, with a drawing string at the top. The bag is hung up by this string and the hat is kept free from dust and out of the way. This measurement is for a hat of ordinary size; if your hat is an unusually large one the bag must be larger.

For a dress the bag should be about five inches longer than the dress itself, the width being a little more than enough to slide the dress in easily. When camping it is best to put one's traveling dress and hat into these bags and leave them there, for they are seldom wanted until one is ready to leave. In making the bags for camping there are some advantages in using cotoneuse instead of silkoline. Being so much thicker, it keeps out the dampness better, and it is often damp enough in a tent to have a rather distressing effect on a hat.

Paris Bridesmaid Gowns.

A shepherdess effect was shown in four bridesmaid gowns recently turned out by Paris makers. The underslips were of a thin white silk trimmed with scattered wreaths, about the size of a saucer, of tiny pink roses. Over these fell tunics of pale blue chiffon, which mellowed the flowers until they were the dimmest blush. The broad hats were wreathed with the posies held by a vast butterfly of thin white lace, and there were small knots of the buds on the blue slips.

Parisian Ivory Sets.

Parisian ivory is the name given to imported celluloid and in the rich, creamy material are seen any number of lovely conveniences for the dressing table. Glove stretchers, powder and rouge boxes, pin trays and hand mirrors are some of the dainty trifles. The same articles in domestic celluloid often show the rich cream and such fittings are more used in summer than those of silver.

Coming Season's Furs.

The most popular furs for next winter, bid fair to be seal, pony caracul, and for those who can afford it, of course, sable. Fox and ermine are favored for neckpieces. Mole-skin, almost as prohibitive in price as sable, is gaining popularity in Europe. Ermine and chinchilla are always in demand for dressy garments, and with the craze for black, Persian lamb is advancing even more in fashion. Linings, however, will come in delicate shades of violet, yellow, coral and cream.

In muffs and scarfs, a rich looking long haired fur is used. As to whether the coats will be long or short, opinions differ, and nobody must decide for herself. The long coat expresses luxury and elegance, and while not so rich looking, is also not so expensive.

Young girls have foulard, pongee, and shantung frocks with baby Irish on vest-like lace as bands or in all-over for yoke and undersleeves. The girde or sash is important.

SHOES FOR LONG TRAMPS

Highly Important Part of Equipment When a Girl Contemplates "Roughing It."

Girls who have had little experience in outdoor life often do some foolish things when they begin to try this form of enjoyment. One way in which many of them interfere with their own comfort is by going on a tramp with the wrong kind of shoes.

A girl who has played tennis and found the soft, rubber soled shoes comfortable will think that they will surely help her to enjoy a tramp; but they are the last thing to wear for a long walk, as these girls have found to their cost. They come home with their feet aching and the calves of the legs tired out from the lack of the spring that is given by heels. Walking with a flat, heelless shoe on a rough road is extremely trying, and one can feel every stone through the soft rubber soles.

Quite as bad as the tennis shoes are low shoes with thin soles and high heels. These tire the feet and may sprain the ankles. The only shoes that are really satisfactory for "roughing it" are strong high shoes with thick soles. The strongest ankles need support in rough walking, and it is often wet in the woods. The girl who has once tried the two ways of tramping will never again be persuaded to wear low or thin shoes.

SIMPLE AND ATTRACTIVE



This simple waist is of marquisette or voile trimmed with a beautiful lace or embroidery and fastening at the side with buttons and loops. The sleeves, cut in one piece with the body of the waist, are trimmed to correspond.

Suit Costs.

Suit jackets for autumn and winter will remain close fitting about the hips and hold to the straight line form. At present there is no arbitrary decree regarding the length. Models considerably shorter than the 26-inch length, and somewhat longer also, are among the new models. But the length mentioned is a happy medium. The feeling is that with the approach of winter the tendency will be to lengthen the jacket, with perhaps a revision to the short effects again in the spring.

Hunter Green.

As the season advances the vogue for emerald green noticeable for some months past appears to be on the decline, hunter green, a softer, more pleasing tone, being substituted. Scarfs of hunter green satin are draped around the crowns of outing hats of Panama and peanut braid and gracefully looped at one side. Scarfs of striped and checked silk, such as may be found at the neckwear shops, are also utilized as drapery for outing hats.

A TYPICAL AMERICAN BEAUTY

Mrs. R. H. Garcy, Whose Charm is Especially Appreciated in London and Paris.

New York.—Here, at home, we recognize the fact that the "typical American beauty" is a myth, pure and simple, that there is no particular type of face and figure which stands as an exclusive example of American feminine loveliness. The rounded grace of the brown eyed southern belle, the athletic spareness of the York state girl and the splendid, lithesome height associated with the daughters of the west—each is beautiful in its own way, but surely typical of a section rather than of the land of the free as a whole.

One needs to go abroad to meet the "typical American beauty." She



thrives in Europe. In London and Paris especially is she encouraged to go ahead and be just as typical as she knows how. Sometimes she yields to temptation, in this respect, and then—well, it is to laugh. Interesting to foreigners undoubtedly, but to plain, every-day home folks she is merely amusing and a trifle saddening.

However, there are several Americans perfectly at home in England and on the continent who, while forced and, naturally, not altogether displeased to accept this title, the most complimentary which can be bestowed by a European on a woman from the States—are content to retain the simplicity of manner and style which distinguishes them "back home." Mrs. R. H. Garcy is one of these. Undoubtedly a great beauty, she has the gift of forgetting this fact very often and letting folks discover it for themselves—a faculty possessed by few women famed on two continents for their loveliness of face and figure.

Mrs. Garcy's grandfather was a Belgian and at one time was the mayor of Antwerp. On the other side of her family she is descended from the Marchioness von Ebbesen of Denmark. She is a particular favorite in exclusive yachting circles here and abroad.

IS EVANGELISM PROFITABLE?

"Billy" Sunday Says It Is, and He Produces \$70,507 He Earned During the Season.

Pittsburg, Pa.—William A. Sunday, nonam professional baseball player, now professional revivalist, has closed the evangelistic season of 1910-11 and is \$70,507.77 to the good as the result. This return for about ten months' work, more than the president of the



United States has drawn for the same time, is evidence that from a monetary standpoint evangelistic work is more profitable than playing baseball. Sunday recently refused an offer to go back to the "majors" at \$500 a month. Here are Sunday's earnings:

Towns.	Converts.	Pay.
Newcastle	6,683	\$13,200.00
Waterloo, Ia.	4,000	8,000.00
Portsmouth, O.	5,100	10,100.00
Lima, O.	5,569	11,131.80
Toledo	7,685	15,339.10
Erie	5,312	11,555.67
Totals	34,439	\$70,507.77

Onion Honor for Texas.

San Antonio, Tex.—Onion growers of Texas say that Indiana, with its production of 1,250,000 bushels of onions, does not lead the nation as claimed. The Southwestern Truck Growers' association alone has shipped from the San Antonio territory 2,100 car loads of onions, each carrying 450 crates of 50 pounds, or one bushel to the crate. This is 1,025,000 bushels, or 51,250,000 pounds. Northern, eastern and central Texas are yet to be heard from.

Message Drifted for Years.

Middletown, N. Y.—While fishing in the Walkill river near Montgomery, Charles Smith of that village found a sealed bottle in the mud. The bottle contained a piece of paper on which was written "Joseph M. Leeper and John P. Sears. The war is over, July 4, 1866." The two men, now dead, were lawyers, and are supposed to have been fishing in the river 45 years ago, when they cast the bottle adrift.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK ARE MAINSTAYS OF HUMANITY

England, Home and Birthplace of Greatest Breeders and Farmers World Has Ever Known, Owes Honored Position to Aristocracy Who Acquired Ways of Improving Soil and Animals.



A Bunch of Fat Steers.

(By CAPT. A. H. WADDELL)
The most useful citizen the country can produce is the man who looks upon the soil of the earth and says, "What can I grow from it or produce upon it?"

Agriculture and live stock are the main stays of humanity, and it is to the husbandman and breeder that kings and princes as well as the humble peasant must turn with thankfulness and gratitude not only for the blessings of life, but for existence itself.

Great Britain the home and the birthplace of the greatest breeders and farmers the world has ever known, owes this honored position to the aristocracy of that country. It was these people who of their means and abundance sought for and acquired the ways of enriching and improving the soil and the animals that grazed upon it.

Let an example by the highest in the land, the country squire, the gentleman farmer, and eventually the tenant farmer himself, each to a greater or lesser extent, strive to copy the teachings of the lords of the manor until a keen rivalry of the most friendly nature sprang up between landlord and tenant, in a contest for supremacy, in the productions of the farm and the live stock that were bred thereon.

Agricultural shows sprang up in the various counties at which were to be seen the great draft horses, cattle, sheep and swine of the large landed proprietors, standing side by side, though in lesser numbers, with those of the tenant farmer and even the humble cottager. Looking on and keenly observant, could be seen the noble lord with his wife and children as well as the tenant farmer and the cottager with all the members of their households and waiting for the verdict of the judges who in those early days stamped themselves as the master breeders, and whose names are written down upon the role of honor of England's great breeders and agriculturists.

Today, not only do the titled people, country gentlemen and farmers of that land continue in their breeding and its still further improvement, but the professional and business men of the towns and cities have taken it up to such an extent and with such

interest and consummate skill, that it is difficult to find a man of wealth who has a taste for breeding and farming who is not occupying his leisure moments in this way.

It is this splendid state of affairs that has made breeding and farming what it is in Great Britain today, and while that glorious old country can learn much from the great, young, robust and healthy United States, it is gratifying to see American gentlemen of wealth taking a lesson from the mother's book and going in for legitimate methods of pedigreed stock-breeding and advanced modern farming.

The example that these gentlemen are setting in this country will be followed by the same wholesome and beneficial results in regard to farming and pedigreed stock-breeding as was achieved by the pioneers in England years ago, until we shall eventually find all the sections of this country best fitted by nature for the highest class of farming and breeding, occupied by gentlemen who are now leading the way and setting this splendid and useful example.

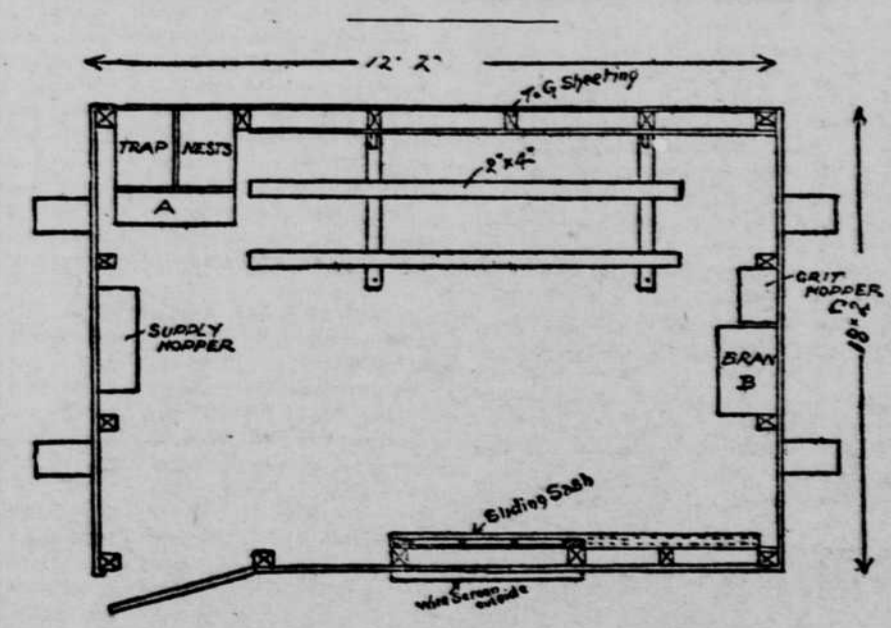
Work of Bees.

Three hundred billion bees, according to one expert apiarian, made enough honey last year to fill a train of cars long enough to reach from New York to Buffalo. At the low wholesale rate of 10 cents a pound it was worth \$25,000,000, and if the 700,000 bee keepers of the country had worked as industriously and skillfully as did the bees, the weight of the output would have been three times as great and the value \$75,000,000. Not only did the little workers contribute that vast supply of pure and delicious food product to the nation but as they made it they treated it antiseptically with formic acid, thus preventing impurities or decay.

Dutch Good Potato Raisers.

The potato crop of Holland is increasing rapidly both in the amount of land cultivated and yield per acre. The expansion of the potato industry is credited to the use of drained peat land for the crop and the application of farm manure. The crop is generally sprayed for potato blight, but the potato insects do not seem to give the Dutch growers much trouble.

INTERIOR OF COLONY HOUSE



The illustration shows the interior arrangement of the colony houses used at the Macdonald (Canada) college. It is comparatively simple as is shown.

BAD SHOEING INJURES FEET

Other Troubles Cause Horses to Step Gingerly When Extended—Good Remedy Is Recommended

(By J. BAILEY BRUCE)

Owing to bad shoeing and also many other causes many horses suffer with contracted feet.

The heels are narrowed and the horse steps gingerly with a desire to extend himself when forced to trot or gallop.

The writer is now using a horse 21 years old and when he drove him for the first time in December last saw that he experienced great difficulty in extending himself and especially on rough or stony roads.

He was shod with heel calks on the front as well as the hind feet and it was very perceptible that the heels of his front feet were too narrow.

After three unsuccessful trials with regular blacksmiths the horse was examined by a competent veterinary surgeon who pronounced his trouble to be contracted heels.

He had them shod perfectly level in front, springs were placed in between the back of his shoes to keep the heels spread and a piece of sole leather was tacked across the hollows of the hoof below the hoof and the shoes to protect the sole of the foot and break the jar of traveling on rough and stony places.

About once or twice a week a hoof ointment consisting of one pint of Neat's foot oil with two tablespoonfuls of oil of tar was applied on the outside of the front feet with a soft rag and then, raising the edge of the leather, a little is poured over the sole of the foot and a few drops in the heel cleft.

Since the last shoeing and following the treatment above described the horse has improved wonderfully in his road work and rarely finches, even going at a 12-mile-an-hour clip.

Range Sheep.

It is estimated that about 5,000,000 range sheep are fattened in the corn belt each season.

A Thirst for Information.
"Say, pa?"
"What is it?"
"Who made the after-dinner speeches at Belshazzar's feast?"

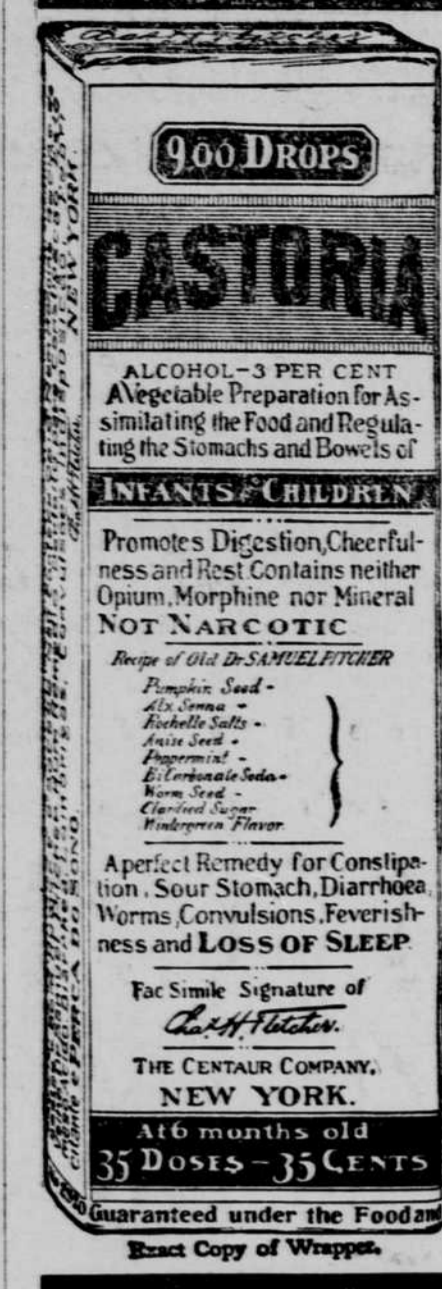
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