

## "Moth Miller" Hat



The trimming of the hat in the photograph is a replica of a moth miller. Fashionable milliners in New York now are trimming summer hats with representatives of the butterfly class. The hat is most effective when worn with a tailored gown or shirtwaist suit.

### OUTFIT FOR READING IN BED CARE OF CHILDREN'S CLOTHES

Russian Blouse Gown and Cap Co. With This Somewhat Reprehensible Habit.

To read while in bed is most reprehensible, but if you persist in the practice be sure to have the proper outfit—a Russian blouse reading gown and a curl paper covering cap. The gown, which reaches almost to the knees, is a front-closing blouse with elbow length cut-in sleeves and rounded-out neck which is finished with a broad collar of side-plaited white maline. You may make the blouse of pale-tinted wool, satin or mesaline, and embroider or applique it with birds and butterflies or of a flowered thin silk lined with light-weight flannel. Just above the normal waist line draw in the fulness with a rope of silk cordage. The cap of silk matching the grounding of the gown is merely a circular piece filled on to a narrow ribbon, over which is placed a wide frill of plaited maline, and at one side, usually above the left ear tip, may be placed a big bow of black velvet ribbon.

### MODISH MILLINERY



The Picture Hat in Its Supplimental Perfection.

Pocket Inside Pocket. Inside the pocket of the housekeeper's aprons make a tiny pocket with flap to button over the top. In this she can keep her dimes and nickels. They will not fall out if the apron is thrown down carelessly and a trip is often saved to another part of the house when change is wanted.

Boots for Tramping. Such boots as are to be dedicated to tramping should be scrubbed well with English harness soap and then treated to two coats of a good water-proofing oil. This will keep them soft, no matter how often they are soaked. These little attentions bestowed on well-built shoes will do much toward keeping their wearers well shod and will save many dollars.

When it comes to buying it must be remembered that summer means loose shoes or else discomfort. A ready-made shoe should be bought either a trifle wider than the size usually worn or else a half size longer. This will be found a great saving on the stockings, too.

Modish Finish for Collar. A row of black fringe an inch and a half in depth makes a very modish finish when run around the extreme top of a white lace or net collar. If another row of deeper fringe is attached to the bottom edge of the collar, resting on the throat, it is liked all the more.

Little Things Most Mothers Know and That All Should Have Full Knowledge Of.

Mothers should learn how to distinguish materials which fade, shrink, spot or go to pieces. Get samples and test the goods before buying. Try the threads with the match test; wool may be recognized by the bad odor, there being none from cotton. Roll the sample in a five per cent. solution of caustic potash for 15 minutes. The caustic potash destroys the wool and leaves the cotton. All wool goods disappear entirely under this test. Samples put in sunlight show the value of the different colors. Brown in a woolen material will fade, but will hold its color better in cotton. Green, unless in fine goods, is risky. Beware of lavender or light blue. Black in cotton shows the starch and often fades. Dark blue changes little in woolen materials or gingham. Red is good in wool. Deep pink is the best color, as it fades evenly.

### EMBELLISH THE FIRST MEAL

Exceedingly Dainty Are the Breakfast Sets Offered in the Stores Just Now.

Exceedingly dainty breakfast sets include a cloth and small napkins of linen damask bordered with an English chintz flower design in green and red, green and pink or green and yellow and are hemstitched bordered. Another is of linen crash embroidered in cross-stitch and a third of pineapple patterned linen is edged with hand-crocheting. New designs for table cloths include Belgian double damask with borders for square and round tables which begin at the center and widen to the edge; Irish linen with pin dots with scroll borders, clover leaves, shamrocks and lilies, and hemstitched plain linens with flit lace monograms in one corner.

Show towels are of pure heavy Irish linen deeply embroidered in floral pattern along one end of damask with deep borders in flit medallions and of huckaback with hemstitched damask ends and side borders. Guest towels of 15 by 24 inch dimensions match the materials and are always laid out in company with them.

Summer Bedspreads. The sleeping apartments during the summer should be made to appear dainty and cool. This is an easy matter and little expense is attached to it. After all the draperies used during the winter have been stored away and the unnecessary articles of furniture dispensed with, clothe your room in its summer garb. Purchase plain, barred or figured dimity, any color your taste may dictate. From this fashion a cover for your bed, bureau, dressing table and the window draperies. Measure the length of the bed and allow three or four widths of material, according to the size of the bed. This may be finished by a ruffled flounce, pleating or by a deep hem. Fourteen inches from the hem, or bordering the ruffle, stitch bands of figured dimity. Cut these bands from a wide-striped design, which may be had in a great number of varieties. These spreads are easily laundered and may be kept fresh and clean through the hot, dusty summer.

## GREAT TASK AHEAD

Newspaper Men Preparing For Two Conventions.

TO MOVE ON CHICAGO SOON

Then They Must Make Quick Jump to Baltimore—How Tickets Are Assigned and Quarters Provided for the Correspondents.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Moving day is imminent in Washington. Very soon scores of members of congress, the campaign managers of three Republican candidates and hundreds of persons who are to be merely onlookers will take trains, regular and special, to move on Chicago for the great Republican national convention.

While the Republican convention is at its height other scores of congressmen and campaign managers of at least four Democratic candidates and more onlookers than are numbered among the hosts of Chicago spectators, will move on Baltimore. The conventions this year are regarded by everybody in Washington as certain to be of unusual interest. The demand for tickets to both great affairs has been greater than ever before and the committeemen are being put to it not simply to meet the demand, but to discover ways and means of declining demands so diplomatically as not to give offense. It is a case of being asked to put at least a hundred pegs in one hole and this is the thing which not even the sagacious and resourceful national committeemen of the two parties are able to do.

Army of Correspondents.

Congressmen, political managers and onlookers will not be the only ones to leave Washington for the Chicago event. At least 150 newspaper correspondents will desert the galleries of congress some days in advance of the Republican convention to go to the Lake city, to report not only the convention itself, but the bound-to-be-interesting preliminaries. There will be 500 newspaper men in attendance at both conventions.

Prior to the conventions, the national committeemen of both parties are extremely busy men, but there are others who have to work also. The correspondents in Washington have what is called a standing committee whose duties it is to regulate the press galleries, to decide on who is entitled to admission and who is not, to investigate in the rare cases where some correspondent is charged with unprofessional conduct, and to do many other things in the way of "regulation and good government."

Mr. Albert's Large Task.

The chairman of the standing committee of correspondents is Charles S. Albert. To Mr. Albert have come the applications from all the managing editors of the daily papers of the country asking for assignments of seats on the press platforms of the two conventions. It is also the duty of the chairman to confer with the other members of the standing committee and to determine whether or not the demands of the different newspapers have been out of keeping with the real news necessities in the case. It is rather a difficult and delicate job to determine just how many seats the newspapers are entitled to. When all the applications are in, the requests for newspaper seats are turned over by the standing committee to the chairman of the national committees on the management of the two conventions, and the seats are assigned.

Department Press Agents Assigned.

Members of the house rules committee recently have been investigating "the use of press agents by the departments of government." In many of the departments men are employed to put out information concerning the work which the government intends to do along certain lines. Much of this material is sent to Washington correspondents and a good deal of it is useful, for it contains facts which are of service in writing articles concerning the activities of the government.

The charge has been made that some of the publicity agents of the departments have gone beyond the bounds of propriety and have put out matter intended not only to defend officials from attack, but to bring discredit upon people who have criticized the workings of the departments. The direct charge made concerning "the pernicious publicity activity" considered by the house rules committee had to do with material furnished by the department of agriculture which, it is said, was sent out in franked envelopes and which was intended, so it is asserted, to hamper the investigation which was being made into meat inspection affairs.

Publicity That Has Value.

The government has benefited vastly by its attempts to employ proper publicity agents, and if any of the

### ROSE TO THE OPPORTUNITY

Young Man Foresaw Possibilities and Deserves the Success He Has Achieved.

One man has been found who is not complaining of the high cost of living. He is the young colored man, or "boy," who cleans house each week for the bachelor maid. He is the possessor of a small hand vacuum cleaner, which he bought about a year ago and with which he cleans rugs, carpets, mattresses, etc., for his patrons. "Has the machine paid for itself, Edward?" the bachelor maid asked him, taking an active interest in his welfare. Indeed, it had been her suggestion that he get one.

"Oh, yes, miss," he replied, with a contented smile. "If I had a thousand dollars invested so it would pay me as well as accord" as the cleaner "I'd be a rich man."

He had bought at first a still smaller cleaner for eight dollars. It did not prove successful, but he had seen the possibilities of a good one, so instead of lamenting his misfortune he rose in

writers on behalf of the government service have overstepped the bounds of propriety they have unquestionably dealt a blow to publicity of the right kind. Take the bureau of education, for instance. It furnishes and has been furnishing for some time interesting matter concerning educational affairs all over the country, and the trend of education in other countries. In the main it is wholesome stuff and frequently it has not only real educational value, but real news value. The stopping up of this source of educational publicity probably would not only be an injury to the government, but a distinct loss to educators all over the country who take a deep interest in their profession and all that pertains to it. Of course the publicity matter referred to does not include the regular publications of the departments. There has been no hint of an intention to interfere with their issue.

Not long ago there was established by congress what was called a bureau of mines. The officers of this bureau are engaged in the work of showing mining corporations and their employees how to prevent accidents and how to save life and property. Some of the material furnished by the publicity agent of this bureau has been read by hundreds of thousands of people the country through. Frequently these articles have been accompanied by illustrations made from photographs of actual accident and life-saving scenes.

The state department also has a publicity agent, and now much material is given out of a kind which before this was held secret simply because the holding of everything secret was the department's custom.

Cheaper Money for Farmers.

The American state department through five of its ambassadors has been investigating European systems by which the farmers there are enabled to borrow money at reasonable rates. The intention of the state department, after studying the results of the investigation, is to attempt to introduce the European system in this country, so that the American farmer can borrow money at cheaper rates.

It seems to be the administration's thought that if the European system is adopted in America the farmer can raise money on his farm by means of a bond saleable in any part of the country. In Europe, it is said, the farmer borrows on equal terms with the biggest railroad, industrial corporation or municipality. The state department in a printed communication to the public on the matter says:

"The investigation is considered one of the most important undertakings yet attempted in dollar diplomacy. Myron T. Herrick, the newly appointed ambassador to France, is Secretary Knox's right-hand man in the investigation. Mr. Herrick is himself the product of an Ohio farm, and has made the 'problem of the farmer' a hobby for years. When the work in Europe is completed the state department will prepare an organization plan to fit the scheme to American conditions, and a legislative program will probably be mapped out for the president to submit to congress. The investigation is centered about the Credit Foncier of France and the Landtschaften of Germany.

How the Credit Foncier Works.

"The Credit Foncier is a limited-liability company operated under the supervision of the French government for the purpose of lending money to public service corporations, communities, counties and landowners, and to create and negotiate bonds based on mortgages which are limited to the amount due from the lender. In other words, the Credit Foncier acts as the agent for the French farmer, so that instead of seeking to raise money directly from some local investor by mortgaging his farm, the farmer places his mortgage with the Credit Foncier, which in turn issues a bond based upon that mortgage and which can be sold anywhere throughout the country. In this way the French farmer is freed from the necessity of borrowing in the limited market of his own immediate vicinity.

"It is just this restriction which is forcing the American farmer to pay exorbitant rates of interest and to put up with none too acceptable terms. In this country the farmer is practically forced to borrow from some investor in his community. If local conditions make money 'tight' there he suffers accordingly. In one section of the country he pays six per cent. interest, and in another ten per cent., though in both instances the security offered may be the same. Never can he compete with the bonds of the big industrial corporations, though in many instances the security which he offers is just as good as that of the corporation."

It is intended to make the venture, if adopted here, a project primarily for the benefit of the farmer. The promoters of the plan are not to receive any portion of the profits, and even the earnings of the stockholders will have to be kept down to very reasonable rates.

There are three preparations that will kill the odor of tobacco smoke in your parlors, but as a rule they smell worse than the tobacco smoke.

### STABLE MANURE

QUITE VALUABLE

Most Important and Abundant Material for Soil Improvement—Much Unnecessary Waste.

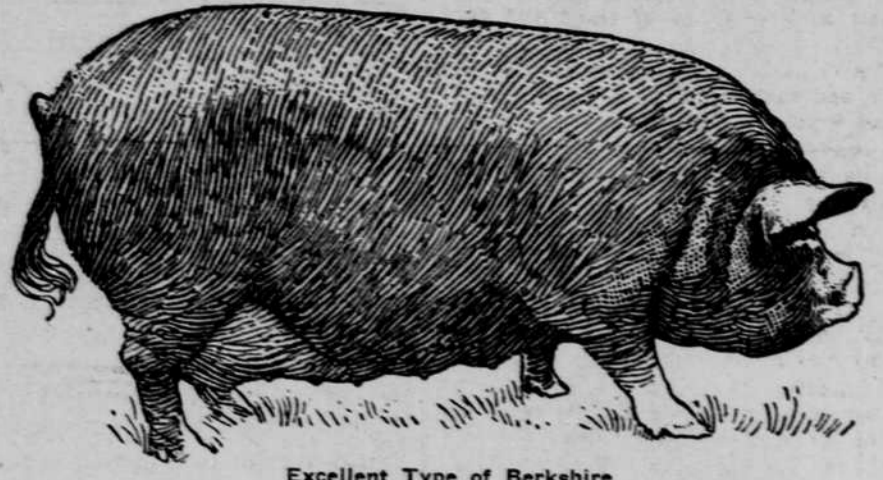
Farm manure always has been and probably always will be the most important and most abundant material for soil improvement. It is a necessary product on every farm and on stock farms a product which accumulates in very large amounts. If not used for soil improvement it becomes a worthless nuisance about the stables. A conservative estimate places the annual production of farm manure in the United States at two billion tons.

The actual and known agricultural value of fresh farm manure containing both the liquid and solid excrements is \$2 a ton, if the value is measured in terms of plant food or by the actual increase in crop yields produced by the use of the manure on long cultivated soils. The unnecessary waste and loss of farm manure which occurs in the United States each year is equal in value to ten times the value of all commercial fertilizers used in this country.

Things to Be Done. These things must be decided by the woman who is growing poultry: The kind to keep. There is no best kind. Any of the standard breeds are good. Neither is any one set rule as to feeding going to help you. You must first of all love your work; second, be willing to keep everlastingly at it; third, be willing to learn by experience rather than by any get-rich-quick scheme which you may see advertised. Clean water is essential. So are oyster shells, grit and a variety of foods.

## PROPER MANAGEMENT OF SOWS OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE

Animals in Good Physical Condition Will Care for Their Young and Raise Them in Excellent Manner—Best Food Just Before Farrowing Time Is Wheat Middlings and Bran.



Excellent Type of Berkshire.

(By L. G. JOHNSON.)

Quite often I have heard the complaint of sows eating their pigs, and only a short time ago a neighbor of mine had a fine brood sow to eat her pigs immediately after farrowing. Now this is not natural for a sow to do so, and when they do there is a reason for it, it that reason is only looked for.

Sows by nature are not cannibals and if they are in good physical condition they will care for their young and raise them in the proper way.

On the other hand if she is nervous and fretful at farrowing time she is apt to eat her pigs, but when they have the run of good pasture and are properly fed and cared for they seldom eat their offspring.

If a sow is compelled to live in the barnyard, sleep in manure piles or straw stacks, and only fed a little dry corn she is apt to be feverish, constipated and have but very little milk, and in such cases she is likely to eat her pigs or lie on them and smother them before they are old enough to suck.

I have a large basement under my barn where the frost is never seen and in case the weather is very cold I give my sows a good, warm, dry pen in this basement. I don't care about the pen being over large, a pen sixteen feet square is large enough for four sows up to two weeks before farrowing, after which I place each sow in a separate pen with her pigs. I like this pen to be ten feet square with light bedding, cut straw is preferable.

The best food for a brood sow is wheat middlings, the coarser the better, or wheat bran and middlings may be mixed half and half. This should

be wet to a stiff mass with milk, house slops or water, where it is available skim milk is the best for this purpose.

Besides this she will eat and should have plenty of clover or alfalfa hay; it is surprising the amount of clover hay that a sow will eat, especially to those that have never fed the same to hogs; in addition to this I always feed my brood sows about four or five pounds of sugar beets to every hundredweight per day; I feed them whole for the purpose of giving the sow exercise in eating them, some advise the feeding of raw apples but I do not like to feed any great amount of them especially if they are sour.

One winter I kept six sows in the same pen and fed them the following rations per day: Twenty-seven pounds of sugar beets, ten pounds coarse middlings and all the clover hay they would eat, and they came out in shape that was hard to beat and raised forty-seven nice healthy pigs.

In addition to the above ration I keep a box in the pen where the sows may have free access to it at all times filled with the following: Charcoal six parts, wood ashes two parts, and two parts salt. It is needless to say that plenty of pure clear water should be given to the sows as most everyone realizes this fact.

I always handle my sows and humor their whims in order to keep them gentle as a gentle, well-satisfied sow will do better and have better success with her pigs than one that is nervous and fretful. Brood sows should not be fed for the purpose of fattening them but only feed enough to keep them in a thrifty, strong and healthy condition.

## KANSAS COWS MAKE RECORDS

Carlotta Gave 15,773 Pounds of Milk in One Year—Fairly Good Average Yield Is 6,000 Pounds.

If a cow gives 6,000 pounds of milk a year most men are satisfied. This is a fairly good average yield. But here are some two-year-old Ayrshires that surpass that figure by a long way. Their work was described by Prof. O. E. Reed, head of the dairy department, in the annual institute. Here are the records:

Canary Belle, 10,118 pounds of milk and 437 pounds of butter, 3.7 per cent test.

Fearnot of Oakdale, 5,218 pounds of milk and 292 pounds of butter, 4.08 per cent test.

Johanna of Juneau, 7,681 pounds of milk and 335 pounds of butter, 3.72 per cent test.

Rose of Oakdale, 5,956 pounds of milk and 308 pounds of butter, 4.42 per cent test.

Any one of these cows would support a family of five persons. Such cows probably could be bought for \$175 or \$200, but not at the college. The cost of feeding the ration, and the income, may be gauged for all the group by referring to the history of Johanna of Juneau, a model family cow; Johanna ate, every day, thirty pounds of silage, ten pounds of alfalfa hay, and nine pounds of grain, consisting of four parts of corn, two parts of bran, and one part of cottonseed meal. This ration cost \$5 a month. It was fed as described only when the cow was giving the highest yield. One pound of the grain ration was allowed for every three pounds of milk, so that when Johanna gave 27 pounds of milk a day she received 9 pounds of the grain.

Johanna gave 893 gallons of milk which sold in Manhattan for 32 cents a gallon, 8 cents a quart, or \$285.76. Not a bad kind of a cow to have around. And, by the way, a gallon of milk weighs eight pounds. Professor Reed told, too, of another fine cow, a Holstein, thirteen years old—Carlotta

Abbecker 52826. Carlotta's year record test was finished ten days ago. She gave 15,773 pounds of milk and 515 pounds of butter fat, equivalent to 606 pounds of commercial butter. Her feed cost \$95.50. Most cows pass their usefulness period at 6 or 9 years. This old cow of 13 years returns a profit, leaving out details, of \$75.75 net. If her milk had been sold at 7 cents a quart it would have brought \$513.50. Deducting the feed bill the owner would still have \$418. Her milk was skimmed, though, for the calves, and the cream used for butter.

## BREEDING BULLS NEED EXERCISE

Close Confinement Will Ruin Disposition of Otherwise Kind Animal—Makes the Best Sire.

(By G. M. TWITCHELL.)

I saw a good bull the other day which was being spoiled by kindness. He had not been out of his little pen for more than a year, his feet were all out of shape and naturally he was crabbed and surly. Who wouldn't be under such treatment? It is simply inhuman, but it's common. A day or two later I saw another in a well-fenced enclosure, with an overhead wire firmly attached to strong posts, set 40 feet apart at the ends of the pen, and a chain connecting the bull's nose to the wire. Here he traveled day after day, the fence too high for him to see other cattle, but with plenty of room for exercise. The good nature of the animal told of the success of humane treatment. It is not only cruelty to keep a bull closely chained day after day and year after year, but more than that, it will ruin the disposition of an otherwise kind animal. The law of environment holds here, and the bull suffering for exercise cannot be as good a breeder as his neighbor made comfortable in every way. Try it.

Babcock Tester.

Besides keeping tab on the worthless cows, the Babcock tester is an accurate check on the creamery.

## THE SAFE LAXATIVE FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE

Most elderly people are more or less troubled with a chronic, persistent constipation, due largely to lack of sufficient exercise. They experience difficulty in digesting even light food, with a consequent belching of stomach gases, drowsiness after eating, headache and a feeling of lassitude and general discomfort.

Doctors advise against cathartics and violent purgatives of every kind, recommending a mild, gentle laxative tonic, like Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, to effect relief without disturbing the entire system.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is the perfect laxative, easy in action, certain in effect and, withal, pleasant to the taste. It possesses tonic properties that strengthen the stomach, liver and bowels and is a remedy that has been for years the great standby in thousands of families, and should be in every family medicine chest. It is equally as valuable for children as for older people.

Druggists everywhere sell Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin in 50c and \$1.00 bottles. If you have never tried it send your name and address to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 201 Washington St., Monticello, Ill., and he will be very glad to send a sample bottle for trial.

Lamb's Tenure of Life Not Long.

A party of privileged sightseers were admitted to a private view of a menagerie between performances, and among other things were shown what was called a "Happy Family," that is to say, in one and the same cage there was a toothless lion, a tiger, somewhat the worse for wear, and a half-famished wolf. Beside these wild animals, curled up in one corner, was a diminutive lamb which shivered as it slumbered.

"How long have the animals lived together?" asked one of the party.

"About twelve months," replied the showman.

"Why," exclaimed a lady, "I am sure that little lamb is not as old as that."

"Oh," said the showman, quite unmoved, "the lamb has to be renewed occasionally."

Report Off the Stage.

In the big Weber-Fields dressing room Joe Weber and George Behan sat tense over a game of checkers. "I'm working him up to his part," murmured Mr. Weber, in a kind voice. "He must go on, the stage in a traltrum in a few minutes. Every night I beat him a game of checkers in here before his entrance. It has just the right effect on him." "Every night you don't beat me!" cried his opponent. "I owe you \$1.90 in 12 weeks. Is that much?" "Not so much, but I'd be glad to get it," suggested the sweet-voiced Weber.

Too True.

Rev. Dr. Aked, in an address on generosity in New York, said: "A woman remarked to me the other day:

"Mrs. Blank is very shabby this spring. Mr. Blank adores the ground she walks on, yet he won't allow her enough to dress decently." "Ah, madam," I replied, "it isn't always the devotedest worshipper who puts the most money in the collection plate."

His Pose. "Mrs. Hewliss, what is your husband's attitude on the woman suffrage question?"

"One foot in the air, of course. He's one of the chronic kickers."

Economy in Atchison.

An Atchison man is so economical he won't go to a ball game unless he gets a pass to a double-header.—Atchison Globe.

Discriminating persons should know that Garfield Tea is a uniquely efficient remedy for liver troubles and costiveness.

Nothing surprises some people more than the antics of an alarm clock.

Smokers find LEWIS' Single Binder 5c cigar better quality than most 10c cigars.

A double wedding is one kind of a four-in-hand tie.

## An Easy Way

to get rid of a spell of indigestion, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Heartburn, Cramps or Malarial Disorders is to take

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IT TONES — STRENGTHENS — INVIGORATES — REBUILDS

Try a bottle today and be convinced. All Druggists.

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