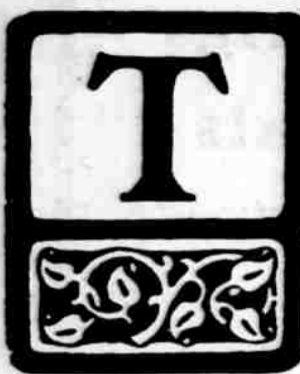


FROM KEELBOAT TO AEROPLANE PICTURESQUE PAGEANTS ILLUSTRATING THE WORLD'S PROGRESS FEATURES OF ST. LOUIS' CENTENNIAL.

By EMERY STEELE and MONTINGDON



THE MIGHTY activities and marvelous progress the world has seen in the past 100 years are strikingly illustrated in the centennial celebration of the incorporation of St. Louis. Picturesque pageants with everything in the way of the spectacular which is most likely to stir the imagination of the spectator into appreciating the work of the past through contrasts with the present feature the week's program.

The greater part of the history of early St. Louis is really more fit for the unwritten American epic poem than it is for mere prose. Its work as a frontier town in the first half of the nineteenth century made it the mid-continental city of the United States in the second half. Its pioneer trade routes are now the great routes of steam transportation between the Rio Grande and the Canadian border and between the Mississippi and the Pacific. It established the first water routes from the headwaters of the Ohio to the mouth of the Missouri and of the Illinois, opening the first water connection for steam transportation between the Ohio and the upper Mississippi and Missouri, developing the Ohio river states on both sides of that stream.

Every state now on the map west of the Mississippi was penetrated by its business pioneers, establishing the first centers of trade. The whole west is interested with St. Louis in celebrating this great event, because in founding the first great city of the trans-Mississippi west the pioneers made the western beginnings now explained in scores of other western cities and in actual thousands of other incorporated towns, which, if they are not already great, are not unduly modest in their expectations of becoming so. The invitation to a thousand mayors of American cities to participate in the festivities shows that St. Louis fully appreciates its position as the pioneer city of the great west.

As there were less than 200 houses, including outbuildings and barns, in the St. Louis which incorporated in 1809, it could not have had much over 900 people. The town was already the chief seat of the western fur trade, with its trading stations pushed to the headwaters of the Arkansas and far towards the sources of the Missouri and the Yellowstone. Doing business wholly by barter, with almost no money in hand, in sight or in circulation, with resources represented almost wholly by the spirit of its 900 people; with the ax and rifle and blacksmith's sledge as its implements, with the one-horse cart, the keelboat and canoe as its transportation facilities, the little town, when it incorporated, already looked on its work as that of opening up the United States of the future to the Rocky mountains and beyond them to the Pacific. In 1809 it had lost Meriwether Lewis, but



THE FOUNDING OF ST. LOUIS BY LACLÉDE. BY SPECIAL PERMISSION FROM THE PRINTING BY EL. STODDARD

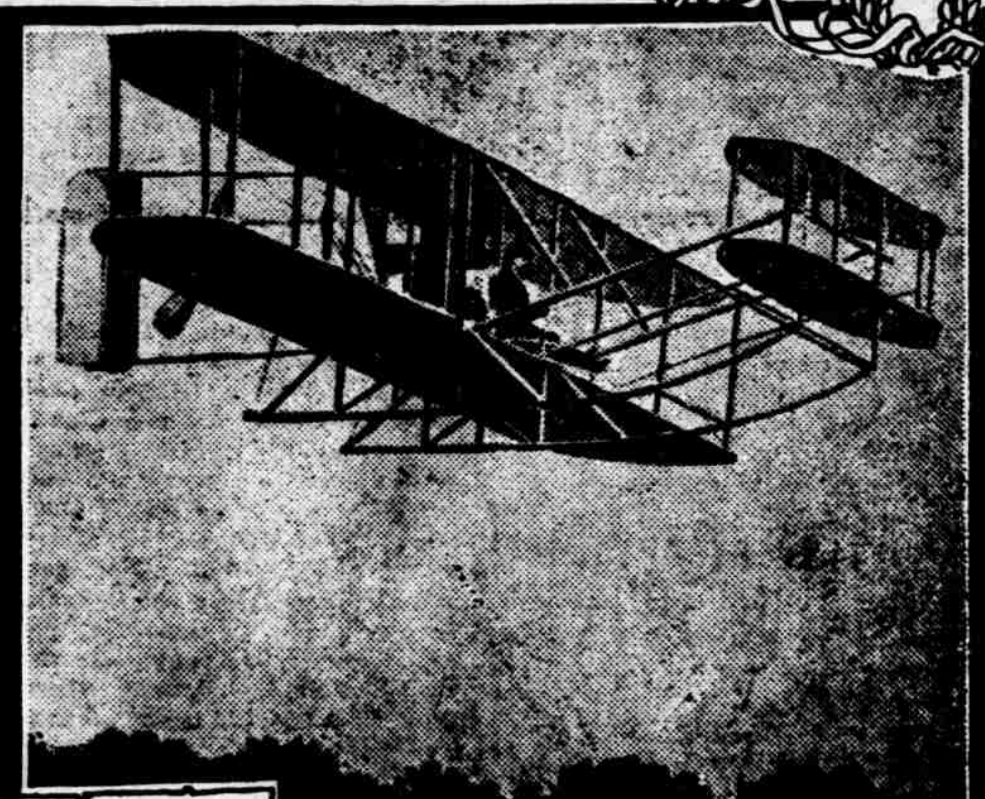
mind. In point of fact in St. Louis it is only a matter of the third generation between keelboat and aeroplane. In 1907 the first airship on record as crossing the Mississippi river crossed it at St. Louis during the international contests of that year. It is something to remember now as part of the record which belongs to the history of the first locomotive crossing the Mississippi at St. Louis in 1852 to complete the work of the St. Louis argonauts of 1849, crossing to the Pacific in their "prairie schooners."

If we suppose aeroplanes and airships circling in the air above the St. Louis keelboat landing of a hundred years ago we may imagine, if we can, how they appear to the men whose grandfathers not only navigated the river in keelboats, but lay flat behind the goods that were loaded with while they were being shot at by Indians along the banks.

It is almost if not quite as hard now to imagine what the world meant before the age of steam as it is to think out what will be its meaning in the age of the perfected airship and aeroplane. Every contrast possible in the St. Louis centennial week of pageants is a challenge to look backward and forward in the attempt to find out what a hundred years already mean, as the first success in the attempt to find what it is to mean shortly, for this generation and for the grandchildren of this generation in 2009.

The makers of the centennial week program were keenly alive to the opportunities for spectacular effect suggested by the most striking events of the world's progress. The aeronautic events such as balloon races, aeroplane and dirigible balloon contests, suggest the future possibilities of transportation in contrast with those of 1809. For comparison with automobiles and aeroplanes the bateau of Laclède's day, with its stumpy mast, its cordelle and its sweeps, is an educational feature of the water pageant, which includes crafts of all the kinds which now ply the waters of the Mississippi. The Velled Prophet's pageant, unique and picturesque, is another feature which is full of romantic interest. The educational parade, the parade representing 3,000 of St. Louis' industries, the procession of a thousand mayors and the other events which find a place on the program all suggest that as a great week for St. Louis its centennial week is still greater, as it belongs to a hundred years of history-making for the continental United States.

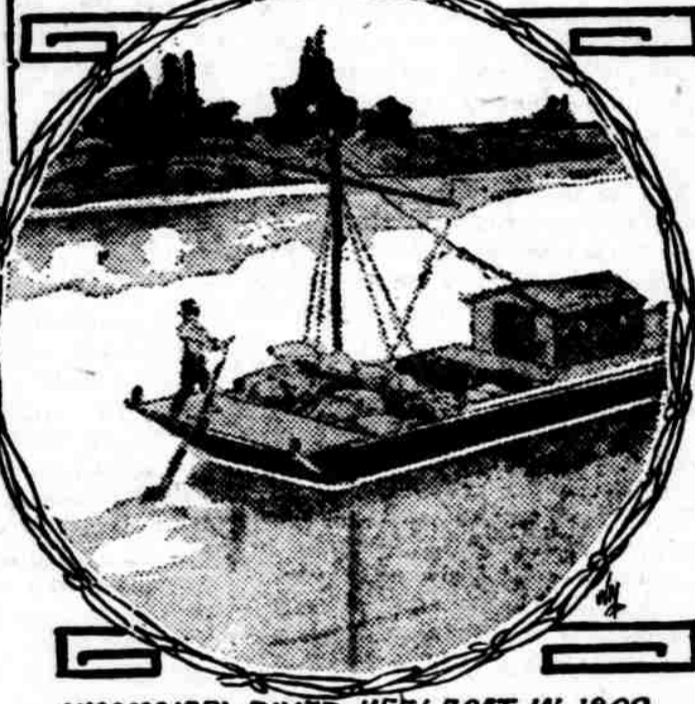
The city of St. Louis was founded by Pierre Laclède Lignest in 1764. The territory west of the Mississippi river was then in possession of



WRIGHT AEROPLANE CARRYING ORVILLE WRIGHT.

France. Laclède landed at the foot of what is now Market street, organized the village and resided there for 14 years. He named the new site St. Louis in honor of Louis XV., the reigning sovereign of France. The territory was transferred by France to Spain by secret treaty in 1762, but it was not announced in the new village until October, 1764. In 1803 Spain retroceded the sovereignty to France and on April 30, 1803, France sold all the territory west of the Mississippi river, known as the Louisiana purchase, to the United States for \$15,000,000, Napoleon remarking: "This accession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States."

With less than a thousand inhabitants when the whole country had not quite seven and a quarter million in 1809, St. Louis emerged from the era of the keelboat and progogue to pioneer the steamboat on western rivers. Loading its first



MISSISSIPPI RIVER KEELBOAT IN 1809

steamboat in 1817. It had more than doubled its population of 1810 in 1820. From 4,000 in 1820, two decades of steamboating gave it 16,469 in 1840. About that time it began its great transcontinental work with the "prairie schooner," reinforcing the steamboat in overland transit. With the transcontinental overland movement, to Oregon as well as California, growing, in 1850 it had 77,860 people and was beginning its work as the first pioneer of railroads to the Pacific. After bringing the first locomotive west of the Mississippi in 1852, it more than doubled its population in that decade, reaching 185,567 in 1860. With the foundations of the states now west of the river, already laid along its first trade routes in 1860, it advanced in the next two decades to 350,552 people. Chicago was next in it in population then, without being able to take from it its historical place as the "first great city of the west," the pioneer and founder of the west of the present. Since 1880 it has doubled its population once more, advancing from 350,000 to over 700,000. At its present rate of increase, responsive to that of the Mississippi valley, St. Louis is doubling business in a little over 10 years. Its bank clearings increased from \$22,000,000 in 1898 to \$3,074,000,000 in 1908. Its tonnage of merchandise received and forwarded was 20,162,000 tons for the first six months of this year. Its bank resources reported June 23, 1909, at \$385,881,000, more than double the total of the tenth year back.

Such figures illustrate much more than local progress. They are mid-continental before they become local, in the sense that the people of the whole area between the Allegheny and Rocky mountains are now exerting new energies and utilizing new forces of growth, unforeseen even as late as 10 years ago. As the percentages of this growth are of course greatest west of the Mississippi river, St. Louis has almost "made itself over" in 15 years in growing up to the new growth of the country. Since it began work for the world's fair, celebrating the Louisiana purchase, it has learned to look back on itself in the last decade of the nineteenth century as "old St. Louis." In looking back to the older St. Louis of 1809, it can boast that as a frontier outpost it led the progress of the continental United States. In looking forward, in its centennial year, it can see that the greatest results of the history it has made are only the beginnings of greater results, which belong to the immediate future of the continental United States, whose progress makes the frontier town of 1809 the mid-continental city of 1909.

GRAFT FOWL BONE ON JAW.
An unusual surgical operation was performed at St. Joseph's hospital, in Omaha, recently. A portion of the jawbone of Lucretia Norris was removed and a piece of chicken bone inserted in the place of a diseased section. The girl is six years old, and was born with a malformed jaw. It was to remedy this that a bone from a freshly killed chicken was inserted.

"There, now you can go and visit your wife!"—Boston Herald.

A Difficult Ideal.
"Don't you want to make a record that posterity will read with admiration?" "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "But such an ambition seems far beyond the bounds of possibility. It is becoming harder and harder to get up a biography that will not be thrown aside by nine readers out of ten to make room for a best seller."

For the Hostess

Chat on Topics of Many Kinds, by a Recognized Authority

An Animal Party.

This clever animal party may be utilized for guests either old or young. It is also adaptable for the needs of church societies, which are always in search of schemes to break the monotony, especially at the very commencement of an evening affair.

As each person enters a slip of paper containing the name of an animal is to be pinned upon his back and he is told he must guess from the conversation of those around him what animal he is supposed to represent. Then pass booklets ornamented with cute little "Teddy" bears and pencils. On a door have a poster of the animals going two by two into the ark and the words, "This Way to the Greatest Show on Earth." Admit the guests in groups to this room, where the cages containing the animals will be found, allowing ten minutes for each group to guess what the cages contain. Here is a list of animals which may be added to by individual hostesses: "Kid" (a glove of kid), "Lynx" (links of a chain), "Rat" (hair rat), "Monkey" (letters M O N and a door key), "Chamois" (a piece of chamois), "Lion" (a doll's pillow, "Goat" (a small piece of butter), "Peacock" (a dried pea and a toy rooster), "Bear" (a tiny undressed doll), "Eagle" (the letter E and a picture of a sea gull).

The cages (boxes crossed with wire) were numbered, and the guests wrote down what they supposed the animal was in the booklet opposite a corresponding number. Animal candy boxes are good for prizes. Then have a contest to see who can come the nearest pinning a goat's whiskers on in the proper place, the contestant to be blindfolded. Serve an ice, "animal" cookies and barley sugar animals.

Japanese Fan-Tan.

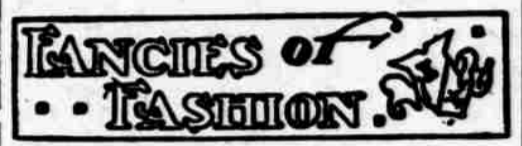
At a Japanese affair this delectable concoction was served. I give the recipe as it came to me feeling sure it will be very welcome, as many calls for just such a dish come to the department.

To make fan-tan, cook half cupful of well-washed rice in a pint of milk until very soft. Stir in a heaping tablespoonful of sugar and one well-beaten egg and remove at once from the fire.

Mix in a half cupful of assorted candied fruits, cherries, apricots and pine apple, and turn into a shallow, well-buttered pan to cool. When firm cut into strips about an inch and a half wide and three inches long; dip in egg and bread crumbs and brown delicately on both sides in butter. Drain, dust with powdered sugar and serve hot.

Announcing an Engagement.

The hostess had asked eight girls to luncheon and no one expected the interesting news that was announced in this fashion: The centerpiece was a low mound-shaped form of white roses known as "bride," and there was a delicate fringe around them of maid-on-hair ferns and mignonette. Over this from the chandelier swung a cluster of white wedding bells; they were tied with fluffy tulle streamers. The place cards were little standing cards of a bride and bridegroom cut out, and it did not take long to discover that the faces were photographs of the young woman, who was soon discovered to be the honored guest, and the lucky man, who it was discovered, was to lead her to the altar. This menu was served: Chilled canteloup, cream of spinach soup, filets of fresh fish fried in olive oil, with sauce tartare; creamed sweetbreads, green peas in timbals, finger rolls, fruit salad, with cheese and bar-le-duc, pineapple sherbet, small cakes, coffee. MADAME MERRIL



Green belts are stylish. Grays are to be fashionable. Never has lace been so universally used. Old red is a prime favorite with black. Yellow is more to be seen than for years. Fall tones are generally soft, dull and faded. Small buttons are more used than large ones. Pockets in motoring coats and ulsters are huge. Close fitting styles will continue through the winter.

Paris Models



THE WALKING costume at the left is of old blue cloth. The back and sides of the upper part of the costume simulate a sort of jacket ornamented along the edge with buttons of the material. These buttons also ornament the long front which fastens on one side. The turn-over collar, the wide revers and the cuffs are all faced with black liberty, of which the girdle is also made. The latter is knotted in the back with long sash ends. To this upper part the lower part is mounted with plaits forming a deep flounce. The cravat and sleeve ruffles are of lace. The evening gown at the right is of crepe de chine trimmed with a beautiful metal and jet embroidery. The upper part is in princess or cuirass style, and to this the lower part is gathered. The bertha and little puffed sleeves are of mousseline de soie.

TO WEAR WARMER GARMENTS

Fashions for This Fall and Winter Are Much More Sensible Than Those of Last Year.

Last fall and winter the garments worn by most women of fashion were not warm. In the first place, there came the clinging sheath gown which was worn without a petticoat in most cases, and women of fashion actually went forth in these clinging garments, merely protected by thin coats and furs, inadequate to their needs, to say nothing of their comfort. This season everything indicates heavier materials for jacket suits. Naturally the skirts, which are plaited, will be heavier and warmer, and the garments more sensibly constructed.

Already the new shapes are being shown in furs. They are pretty and include many new and original patterns. Extremely small pieces and very large ones both figure in the showing. A dealer says that black fur will undoubtedly be the early leaders, because they will be needed to further enhance the beauty of the

forthcoming black costumes. Simple neck-pieces are stock shapes, some with small tabs, dainty and comfortable for wear with one-piece broadcloth suits. Pillow muffs and wide stoles, though mostly without trimmings, deserve mention, as they represent a type of simple styles in such articles.

Learn to Relax.

Learn to relax, if you want to be healthy, happy and good looking. Learn to save your nerve force, your vitality, or nervous energy. Learn to recuperate after any excessive or continued muscular or nervous exhaustion. The highly nervous tension at which the American girl lives would make hags of a race of women who were not so bounteously endowed with strength, vitality and recuperative powers.

The American woman has lost the art of letting go. Work and play to her are a constant strain, and the teachers who are trying to impress the necessity of physical as well as mental relaxation on their pupils are reaping a golden harvest.

The Roots of Altruism.
The three eternal roots of altruistic energy are these: First, the principle of justice; that there is a moral law before which all men are equal, so that I ought to help my neighbor to his rights. Second, the principle of charity; that I owe infinite tenderness to any shape or kind of man, however unworthy or useless to the state. Third, the principle of free will; that I can really decide to help my neighbor, and am truly disgraced if I do not do so. To this may be added the diet of a definite judgment.

"Renewal" Work Being Pressed.

Early in the spring thousands of miles of new rail were strung on almost every road in the country to take care of the usual "renewal" work. It was expected that as soon as the frost was out of the ground the work of laying this vast tonnage of steel rails would begin. Orders were issued by nearly every road in the country, however, to permit the rails to lie by the side of the tracks until further orders. The result is that the railroads are several months behind in their renewal and betterment work.

Watering Down Drinks.

The American cocktail is an abominably unscientific drink, for the plain and principal reason that the alcohol in it goes to the stomach in too concentrated a form. Strongest sherry, 23 per cent alcohol, is about as far as the boldest stomach should ever venture in the way of strong stuff. Brandy and whisky should be grogged, that is, watered down until it is about a sherry strength, even much weaker. Whisky is about 50 per cent alcohol and should have at least three or four times its quantity of water mixed with it.—New York Sun.

With a smooth iron and Defiance Starch, you can launder your shirtwaist just as well at home as the steam laundry can; it will have the proper stiffness and finish, there will be less wear and tear of the goods, and it will be a positive pleasure to use a Starch that does not stick to the iron.

Railroad Service in Holland.

Of the railroads in Holland E. V. Lucas writes: "The trains come in to the minute and go out to the minute. The officials are intelligent and polite. The carriages are good. Every station has its waiting room, where you may sit and read and drink a cup of coffee that is not only hot and fresh, but is recognizably the product of the berry. It is impossible to travel in the wrong train."

Sheer white goods, in fact, any fine wash goods when new, owe much of their attractiveness to the way they are laundered, this being done in a manner to enhance their textile beauty. Home laundering would be equally satisfactory if proper attention was given to starching, the first essential being good Starch, which has sufficient strength to stiffen, without thickening the goods. Try Defiance Starch and you will be pleasantly surprised at the improved appearance of your work.

Controlling Flower Colors.

By the use of chemicals, such as potassium hydrate, potassium carbonate, potassium sulphate, aluminum sulphate, calcium hydrate and lead acetate, Prof. Henry Kraemer of Philadelphia has produced a red color in the petals of the white Kaiserin rose, and has caused hydrangeas naturally red-flowering, to produce blue blossoms, says Youth's Companion. The chemicals are fed to the plants in the form of solutions, or added to the soil in the solid form, solution then taking place gradually in the earth. The manner in which the chemicals act on the plants is not yet fully understood.

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JOKE CREDITED TO DR. HALE

Great Preacher Had Fun with Girls at Summer Resort—Practical Aid to Editor.
An old friend of the late Dr. Edward Everett Hale contributes several characteristic stories of the flood of reminiscence which has followed the great preacher's death. "Dr. Hale was pre-eminently a man who practiced what he preached," his

friend writes in the Woman's Home Companion. "He was constantly following the last of his four famous admonitions and leading a hand himself—his own hand. Once on a time his travels brought him to a town where a friend of his was editing a daily newspaper. "When he called on him this friend unfolded a tale of woe. His wife was seriously ill; she had gone into the

country believing that a change of air would do her good. She was pining for her husband and he was pining for her, but he had no assistant, so if he took a vacation the paper must stop. Hale listened and returning to his hotel sat down at his desk. "Before he got up he had written with that ready pen of his enough articles on topics of contemporaneous interest to fill his friend's editorial columns for a week. Returning to the sanum he threw his copy on the editor's desk with the remark: