

First Fall Needs in Tailored Costumes

A TAILORED street frock is the first felt want in the province of the autumn wardrobe and for a month past tailors have been busy in meeting this impending need. Many women crowd such tailor work into the last days of August in order to take advantage of the reduction in prices which a majority of the tailors make during the summer months for the sake of keeping their work folk through the dull season, and though, of course, little is actually known in August concerning the coming vagaries of the modes the conventional tailor frock does not vary so radically and so suddenly from season to season that there is danger in ordering such a frock before the last word concerning the season's fashions has been spoken.

In recent years the limitations of the severely plain tailored frock have been more and more emphasized. The item must be included in every woman's outfit, but it will not take place in that outfit which it would have occupied in earlier years.

We have to some extent come around to the French point of view and one must have at least two tailor costumes today if one has pretensions to correct dressing. The absolutely severe and somewhat modish frock belongs to morning hours and to afternoon street wear of a most informal kind, while for other street use we have the "Parisian" version of the tailor made



PLAIN TAILORED SUITS FOR AUTUMN.

elaborate, dressy and more sensible than the Parisian model if not so graceful, in fact for the average American woman. Its skirt is made of walking length, while the tailored frock of the season carries out the ideas indicated last spring, and while not startlingly novel has certain pronounced tendencies which are promptly apparent to any student of clothes.

In the first place the short coat has been conspicuous by its absence. Possibly we may see new versions of the short tailored coat later in the season, for not every woman looks well in the longer coats and there are sensible women who, while bowing to fashion's mandates, insist upon being provided with clothes which are becoming as well as fashionable; but the fact remains that at the present moment the longer coat leads the field.

The extremely long or three-quarter redingote appears to belong chiefly to the elaborate tailored frock, but the motoring coat is usually of half length and the bolero and pony models are practically unknown.

The close fitting coat liked in the spring is an autumn favorite and as shown both in cutaway and straight front models. Cutaway coats, cut low in front to show a waistcoat and fastening with three buttons, are being made by all the fashionable tailors, but the waistcoat introduced in such a coat must conform to the general severity of the costume and may not take on the elaborate character of the waistcoat accompanying the visiting gown and carriage gown.

French women like for the purpose mannish waistcoats of flannel, serge, etc. These waistcoats are fitted and made separately from the coat, as is a man's. Less severe and yet not too fussy are plainly tailored waistcoats of striped or checked velvet and good effects are obtained by using a waistcoat of this type bound or bordered by a fold of cloth matching the coat.

Again one sees this plainly made velvet waistcoat bordered by a line of color, which is the only bright note in the costume. For example, we have seen an imported trotting frock in taupe gray cheviot with a double breasted waistcoat with this was a double breasted waistcoat with a striped and finished in masculine fashion save for an inch wide band of apricot broadcloth showing inside the V of the neck.

Another French frock of black broadcloth this time had a tailored waistcoat of checked velvet, in small checks of a

fruity red and black, bound in black silk braid and buttoning with black buttons. A binding of braid of a narrow bordering of plain broadcloth matching the coat material in color or matching its most pronounced color is used upon many otherwise plain tailored frocks, especially upon those whose material is of mixed colorings.

The stripes so popular during the summer months had an influence upon the manufacture and there are many stripes among the autumn suitings, but these are chiefly of a somewhat indefinite character in shadow effects or in two or three tones of one color rather than in strongly contrasted colorings, such as have been popular. Even concerning these unobtrusive stripings there is considerable discussion in Paris.

Many of the most famous dressmakers, wearers of the ubiquitous striped suits of the last season, have turned their backs upon striped suitings and thrown the weight of their influence upon the side of checks, plaids and mixed effects; but, on the other hand, striped models decidedly attractive have been turned out by certain auto-rats, and nothing save time can tell what the final decision will be.

In the meantime one-tone materials and indefinite mixed materials are a safe proposition, and one does not tire of these as of more pronounced designs.

Broadcloths, of course, are always smart for the tailor frock, though some women

RECIPE FOR ROSY CHEEKS
A lady, prominent in social circles, who returned from a sojourn in Europe, brings back with her a valuable skin food recipe, which she says is in general use among the society women of France, who have an international reputation for their exquisite complexions. The recipe is as follows:
Two ounces of rose water, one ounce sprits of cologne, four ounces Sartin (crystallized).
Put the Sartin in a pint of hot water (not boiling), soft water being preferable. When it is dissolved and cooled, strain through a fine cloth. Add the rose water and sprits of cologne. This preparation to be applied twice a day or oftener and massaged thoroughly into the skin and if adhered to persistently is said to produce wonderful results on the worst complexion or roughest skin. It is an inexpensive mixture and the ingredients can be gotten from any well stocked drug store, the above formula, making enough to last quite a while, and sufficient for a very thorough trial.



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What is Being Done by the Progressive Woman

Women's Opinion of Men's Clothes.
THERE is a woman who at some time in life has not envied men their attire? When she trudges home on a wet day trying to hold her skirts and half a dozen bundles with her hands at the same time she looks with envy on the man who trudges independently through water or mud. Happy man! No picking of dress every time one goes upstairs, no setting of a train from uptown feet, no continuous werry over-dressed skirts, no sorrow over flowers and flowers beragled by the rain. To say nothing of pockets, plenty of them, for use or ornament.

With a picture so alluring in her mind, a St. Louis Republic writer interview a woman who wears real masculine clothes, and wears them with grace, too. This conversation followed:

"Tell me," I asked, "tell me, how do they feel?"

"Hot and uncomfortable," she replied with a laugh.

"But they look easy," I persisted. "I always imagined one would feel so independent in them."

"Well, you don't! A tight corset and loads of skirts are more comfortable than a man's apparel."

I gapped.

Then she told me all about it. Pass it on to the rest of the sisterhood.

"Men's clothes are not so easy. You have to worry every time you sit down about the crease in your trousers, and you are constantly afraid they'll bag at the knees. And you have to court styles just the same as a woman. Why, this year I had to get a whole new suit just because the style had changed. Then think of the sameness. Evening dress always black, and every other man's clothes just like yours. No individuality at all. And the clothes cost more. You have to pay such a lot of money for just three pieces.

"Worse than all, it is hard to know what to do with your hands. When you dare put them in your pockets and when you aren't. I studied a book on 'What to Do and What to Wear to be a Gentleman.' It is no easy task. I have worn men's clothes so long that I can get in and out of them all right. Of course, to be real manly, I have to use a collar button occasionally. The worst is cuffs. I always get them upside down.

"You tell any woman who envies a man his clothes, don't!"

She has had the experience and ought to know. When we think it over, it must be horrid not to have any pretty colors of fluffiness. You can't wear the white waist with the pink skirt one day, and the pink waist with it the next, and make people believe you have oddies of clothes. You can't make over last year's dress, you can't wear hat pins, nor feathers, nor—well, any number of things the world considers feminine and pretty.

A few generations ago men wore lace ruffles and velvets and big shoe buckles, but now they've relinquished them to women, and we shall hold them to the end of the chapter.

"Notwithstanding, on a muddy day, a man does look so comfortable!"

Woman's Work for Civic Beauty.
One of the most interesting and successful of the south is Miss Belle Williams of Columbia, S. C., who has devoted her fine energies during the last three years to the difficult task of arousing public interest in the beautifying of her home city.

Columbia is a growing manufacturing city, the center of large cotton manufacturing interests. The Olympia, said to be the most extensive cotton mill in the world, is located here. It employs thousands of people, and Columbia is filling up rapidly with an industrial community, whose attention is not easy to gain for anything of the aesthetic order.

Miss Williams has succeeded in stirring

up popular interest in a more beautiful city through original and effective methods. First she got the people together and organized a flourishing civic improvement league. This league was immediately instrumental in the drafting, introduction and passage of an ordinance creating the tree and park commission of Columbia. They at once assumed the care of the beautiful old trees which are Columbia's chief natural beauty. Then flower seeds were distributed and prizes offered for the best results. A medal and two prizes were awarded annually for the three best compositions by public school children on some civic improvement subject. This was followed up by illustrated talks.

The latest effort of the league, led by Miss Williams, has been the procuring and publication of a comprehensive plan for the improvement of the city along scientific lines. A group of expert landscape artists were brought to Columbia, and the results of their exhaustive researches are presented in permanent form, illustrated with maps and drawings of the proposed improvements, which is immensely valuable to other cities having the same problem to meet.

A Woman Trust Buster.
Attorney General Bonaparte has employed a woman, Mrs. Mary Grace Quackenbos of 23 Broadway, member of the New York bar, as special assistant in his anti-trust campaign.

Mrs. Quackenbos is in New Orleans investigating the tight combination in the lumber business created by Pearl Wright, prospective commissioner of internal revenue and Roosevelt representative in Louisiana, and Mississippi. The Department of Justice admits that she has been employed as a special assistant by Mr. Bonaparte. She said she had been employed by Mr. Bonaparte himself, and that she was doing confidential work for him. In New Orleans she also admitted it.

Women attorneys have been employed by the Department of Justice in other matters, but Mrs. Quackenbos is the first one to be given a brief in the fight against trusts. Wide latitude is given the attorney general in the selection of assistants. Many of the men are not lawyers, some being employed in that capacity and others to disclose places where evidence can be procured. But Mrs. Quackenbos is employed because she is a lawyer, and Mr. Bonaparte was told, is capable and willing to undertake the work in opposition to the men employed on the other side.

Tips for Returning Tourists.
Thousands are now swarming back to the cities from the rural resorts. They find "home, sweet home," which has been shut up for weeks, hot, stuffy, filled with stagnant, malarious air, and everything else in a confusion worse confounded by the direct realization of the change from rural outings to narrow and pent-up quarters in a noisy city.

In a way, it is like commencing a little life over again to put matters to rights and defy the tire and burden in so doing, reports the New York Herald. One almost employed in that the good of it all," when such obstacles to continued enjoyment present themselves. The main relief-theoretical for the most part—is in yielding to that calm philosophy which teaches us to face the inevitable as best we may.

"Oh, my! what a change," says mother, "from the cool shade and breeze of a mountain and shore to be baked again in these close rooms!" True enough; and the practical answer to the questions appeals to the parent in many ways. Not to lose all that has been gained by vacation and rest, there are many hygienic matters that require immediate attention.

Thorough airing, with windows and doors open at every point, to rid the apartments

of the long suspended dust, gassy smells, and other evidences of foul atmosphere is the first consideration. The longer this can be done before settling down to occupy the rooms the better.

Then, too, the various drainage traps so long quiet require due attention. Most of them have dried out, giving the backed-up sewer gas free entrance to the living rooms. The neglect to plentifully flush these in the beginning will explain the numerous headaches, nausea and other positive sickness that may await the unsuspecting and careless victims. But this is only a commencement of the adaptation to the radical change in living that is forced on all those who have temporarily lost their climatization. It is the matter of getting into the old rut gradually, consistently and safely.

The returned city dweller comes from soothing quiet to expiring noise, from fresh fruit and vegetables to cold storage products from pasture and rest to bustle, confusion and hurry. There is thus to be a switch off in many directions; and the prudent man must give due attention to the signals on the road. Far from doing so he is apt to plunge into all sorts of city dissipation, particularly with foods. When a countess appears on fresh fruits and other garden products he flies to the state varieties everywhere around, and not only this, but satisfies his new appetite with all sorts of rich foods before his stomach can adapt itself by gradual moves toward such indulgence. Is it any wonder that he soon becomes sick and complains that his vacation did him no good?

Women Buy Dinner Cigars.
Among the old jokes exploded in recent years is that based on the assumption that no woman can buy her husband's cigars. Perhaps the average matron feels when she tries to select smokes exclusively for her lord's use, but it nevertheless is a fact that most of society's chaperones have as much to do with choosing the after-dinner cigars offered to their men guests as with selecting food itself. Foremost among them in knowledge of good tobacco, retailer the New York Press, is Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. She always buys the same kind, a brand reserved exclusively for her use, so far as this hemisphere is concerned, and sold in Europe only to a few noble families. Although she easily might pay enormous amounts for the cigars always to be had at the Crossways, she studiously refrains from doing so. She buys them at the wholesale price and pays precisely \$60 a hundred for them. Of course, they would be \$10 cigars if purchased at retail. But the wealthy woman's frugality doubtless is to be commended when one reflects that the society novelist would not think of asking any of her characters to smoke a cigar costing less than \$5. Mrs. Fish's cigars include panatellas, conchas and invincibles, and are of various degrees of strength, but are all of the one quality. It is whispered that most men who dine in the Crossways stuff a few cigars into their pockets before they leave the matron's smoking room.

Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt is not quite as economical as Mrs. Fish, for she pays from \$5 to \$10 a hundred for the cigars served to her guests. Her husband is not a heavy smoker, and she insists that he confine himself to light smokes. He never takes anything with more tobacco in it than a panatella, and as a rule he restricts himself to the cadet size. Moreover, the cigars he smokes are the mildest of the mild. But Mrs. Vanderbilt is a shrewd enough hostess to know that not all men can be put off with such slight offerings on Nicotina's altar. Therefore her humidor holds cigars of all kinds, from mildest to strongest. The sort for which she pays \$100 are as black as the proverbial spade and are strong enough to stand alone. It is a favorite diversion of seasoned smokers who visit the Vanderbilts to lure an unsuspecting youth into puffing one of the

strongest weeds in the collection and then sit back and watch his discomfiture. No matter how many years the young man may have been a smoker, he is sure to succumb to one of those big black fellows. A few whiffs and he is ready for retirement. Mrs. Vanderbilt does not approve of smoking by women. One of her friends is a Russian noblewoman with all the small foibles of the czar's court. She would be so wretched without her after-dinner cigar that the young American matron makes an exception in her case, but as a rule Mrs. Vanderbilt makes no attempt to conceal her disapproval when a woman smokes in her presence.

Nervy Woman Fights Bear.
The mighty hunters of bears and other big game had better go lightly on their stories for the rest of the season, since the latest instance of the year has become public, although it was not through the chief participant in the incident that it was made public.

This time there was a woman in the case. She is Mrs. Mary Moore, who has charge of the linen room at the Antlers hotel at Colorado Springs during the winter. She spends her summers on a claim that she has taken up on Cheyenne mountain, above Wade City, where she has a cabin and lives alone during the summer.

She left the hotel, as usual, early in the summer, taking with her, among other things, a whole ham and a bunch of Roman candles that had been left at the hotel and had been relegated to the linen room with other odds and ends.

One night Mrs. Moore was awakened by a noise. She arose hastily and in the bright moonlight saw a big bear snuffing about the barricade of chairs and boxes which she had placed in the open doorway for cooling purposes during the night. The bear had snuffed the ham and was after it.

Mrs. Moore was almost paralyzed with fright. She had no firearms of any kind, nor any chance of securing outside help. The bear was rapidly making headway in breaking down the barricade in the doorway. Something had to be done and that quickly.

Remembering in her excitement that bears are alarmed at the smell of powder, Mrs. Moore lit a pair of the Roman candles. After lighting it she whizzed it in a narrow circle in front of the bear, the eyes and the animal reared back on its haunches in sheer wonderment. Upon seeing this Mrs. Moore lit a third of the candles, firing the balls the shaggy intruder. The second volley was too much for Mr. Bear and he turned and without further investigation ran around the mountain side.

in bolder designs, as the wall-paper silks, as they have aptly been styled, which do actually appear to have been printed from the same die as the flowered wall paper so much used in the French bohemian effects.

The triumph of the season in the realm of silks is in the noire effects, with stripes of velvet flowers running through them and velvet flowers scattered profusely over their surfaces. These come in a wide range of beautiful color combinations, including most of the new shades of this season. Lavender and the purple shades are exquisite in these rich silks and broadcords and some of the most beautiful evening gown models are fashioned of them.

Household Utilities.
Eating plenty of spinach acts as a tonic and a beautifier.

When ironing, try polishing the iron with the inside wrapper of a bar of soap.

Lemons will keep fresh if put into an uncovered jar of cold water. Change the water every two or three days.

Use a clothespin to screw a small hook into the back of the coat makes it much easier than if the fingers alone are used.

A mixture of equal parts of yellow soap, melted, and castor oil makes a very good stove blacking. Use when cold.

Mud stains on the bottom of a white linen skirt can be removed by brushing with well salted brush dipped in weak javelle water.

Fponge silk should be washed in warm soap suds, and neither boiled nor scalded. Remove from the line before it is quite dry and roll up without sprinkling.

To clean a burnt saucpan, fill it with cold water and add a quantity of soda, a few cold ashes, if obtainable. Place over the fire and allow it to come to a boil.

A spot on polished wood made by placing a heated dish on it will disappear if a little salt and salad oil is poured on it and allowed to remain for an hour or so and then rubbed off with a soft cloth.

Does everyone know that when using the broiler of the gas stove it is a great help to put in a pint or more of water in the pan? It saves the drip from catching fire and the consequent "flashes" and explosions which sometimes follow.

Red Wine and Spaghetti.
"It is of the utmost importance that children be given that food which nourishes," said Dr. Albert Murphy of Rochester at the Hotel Duane. "Not long ago I happened to be in New York and saw at a well known hospital one evening when an ambulance brought in an Italian child. The little one died of congestion of the stomach. The grieving parents were asked what they had given the child to eat."

"I don't know," said the father, "except a little red wine and spaghetti."

"Now, can you imagine a child of 7 years eating spaghetti and drinking wine with it? Such diet is enough to kill a man. One reason why Italians are not strong and healthy is because they fill their stomachs on food absolutely without nourishing power. Spaghetti is one of the stomach destroying dishes served at many cafes in big cities. It does not nourish and is exceedingly hard to digest. Children should be given lots of milk, eggs and fruits. Soup is one of the worst things known for the digestion and should never be given children."—Nashville Tennessean.

Leaves from Fashion's Notebook.
For the earlier part of the season silks were the favorite fabric, generally combined with cloth or velvet. Fabrics and surahs are most appropriate for street wear, with liberty, musaline, tulle and all of the soft, pliable silks for house costumes.

The beautiful new shades of cloth that have come out this season almost universally may be effectively braided, if not in self color, then in some harmonious shade; for here, too, we see the taste of the French designer exemplified, and the oldest schemes worked out with most artistic results.

Plaids and broken checks come in blue and green, blue and green and brown, black and brown and in black and white, with white and black. Moreover, the plaids and the same weaves will be crossed with hair-line stripes of velvet or scattered with velvet dots of varying sizes.

It is one of the fads of the moment to introduce a Japanese sleeve into a mannish coat, and vice versa. Many of the most elaborately trimmed coats have severely plain coat sleeves. To accompany the coatour skirts the latest are the old-fashioned cutaways are really the smartest, as they are also the most comfortable.

The new taffetas are very effective, and there are also many number of plain changeable effects showing almost invisible checks or stripes, and there are other silks printed

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