

BRIDAL VEIL IS IMPORTANT

Crowning Feature of the Toilet and Its Relation to All.

WHAT IT SHOULD BE AND HOW WORN

Appropriate Material, Texture and Dimensions, with Its Management as a Part of the General Whole.

All the accessories to the bride costume the veil is prominently of first importance. It may make what is possibly mar the entire toilet. Consistency is, of course, the keynote of its beauty, for the veil, like any other accessory, must conform to the gown.

Of course, the magnificent lace veil would be out of place at all but the exceptionally elaborate ceremony. For some reason difficult to explain, lace veils of intermediate quality have not been generally available and the net or tulle veils have come to be used more than any other.

The soft tulle is most used, partly because it is less expensive and quite as effective and partly because it comes in widths especially calculated for this use.

The lace-edged net veil so generally used in our grandmothers' day is coming back into favor again, but with various modifications.

Veil to Fit the Bride. The weight of the veil must first of all conform to the material of which the bridal gown is made.

French lawn and mull, the swisses and other filmy white stuffs, with these the tulle veil or the soft, fine lace veil should be worn.

The heavier net veil over such a gown would be as incongruous as a winter hat worn with a summer frock.

The woven lace veil or the "alloway" lace veil is much more common nowadays than it used to be.

Very fine laces may be bought by the yard in Irish or the real and used as edgings, but they should be applied and carefully taken into account before making the selection.

About Wearing the Veil. As for the manner of wearing the veil, that is a matter of taste and judgment rather than the prevailing style.

It is a matter of essential, but provision for lifting the veil must not be entirely overlooked.

The style of the wearer determines the style to a large extent, while the material of the veil enters largely into the consideration.

When the veil is a large square, it may be worn flat on the head and crowned with a jeweled ornament or wreath of flowers.

For marking the personal clothing the small French worked Old English letters are preferred just now, and it is safe to predict that the woman who employs this style will never have occasion to regret it.

Of course, her own things, such as the linen given her by her parents and embroidered by herself, and even the dainty underwear and the lingerie houses, help to fill the chest.

The prospect bride has added her very last piece the crowning contribution is made by her mother and is one of the most delectable surprises she will receive.

The gift is a chest and preferably something that the bride associates with her mother or family.

A Mild Mannered Barber. A talkative and self-important young court stenographer went with a detailed lunch to one of the town in the Kentucky mountains to do his part in holding a term of court.

It was a small place, far from a railroad, and the inhabitants were all feudists of one clan or another.

The stenographer went to Uncle Joe's and found the cobbler to be a mild mannered old man with flowing gray whiskers and a pale and beautiful blue eye.

Uncle Joe said he could shave him, and he got out a razor and a shaving mug. The stenographer sat down on a chair and leaned back. He waited in some trepidation but the old man was skillful and gave him a good shave.

It was necessary for the young man to talk, so when the barber was on his throat he said: "Good many murders around here, ain't there?"

"Well, sah," the barber said, "we don't call them murders. However, there's some killin', if that is what you mean."

"Oh, well," said the young man, "I suppose one name's as good as another. When was the last killing?"

"A man was shot out here in the square last week."

Who shot him?" "The barber brought the razor up on the young man's Adam's apple. "I did," he said.—Saturday Evening Post.

How Casey Won His Bet. Jeff Call, a negro who came here from Harrisonville, Mo., rented a house in the northeastern part of the city. He fell behind in his rent and refused to move out. The landlord, W. L. Stephens, was given judgment against Call by Justice Remley for \$10.

WHOSE INITIAL ON THE SILVER

Tiffany Says Groom's, but Other Jewelers Have Other Advice.

When it comes to engraving the wedding silver there is no set rule, in spite of the advice to the contrary one receives from the average jeweler, and one has but to consult several of these "authorities" to be convinced of it.

"The initial of the bride," by all means," is the prompt and positive recommendation of nine out of ten. But more weighty than the verdict of this majority is that of those authorities of whose dictum the jeweler's opinion is but an echo after all.

It is argued by many that wedding presents are gifts to the bride and not to the groom, but even if this were true, her marriage is the occasion of this gift, which she cannot with delicacy or propriety use until she has legally assumed a new name.

Why, then, should the silver that she will use in common with her husband all of her life bear the initial of a name that is no longer hers?

Other authorities contend that the marking is optional with the giver, and if he be a friend of the bride, and has little or no acquaintance with the groom, it is quite proper to use her initial the same as if the gift was of a personal nature.

It is customary in many families to mark the wedding silver with the family initials, whether it be a gift to a daughter or son.

It is told of certain prominent titled families abroad that the family crest has on certain occasions been combined with the monogram of the bride in marking wedding silver gifts to a daughter of the house.

The wedding silver is a daughter of the house, especially when the marriage is into a family above her own in rank. The reason for this is attributed to a desire to "boost" the family standing by keeping its crest in evidence at the board of a house of higher station.

INITIAL MARKING MADE EASY. Stores Ready to Furnish Letters that Only Need to Be Sewed to Garments.

Wonderfully dainty effects may be obtained in the marking of the trousseau and, in fact, the whole "dower." Of course these are just as much variety as ever only the "new" idea is followed in a little more closely, and there is more of uniformity throughout.

An hour at the needlework counter of any of the larger shops may be profitably spent by the girl who would have her personal clothing and her linen properly marked.

By the way, it will make all the difference in the world, in the ultimate result, whether things are marked "properly" or not.

For marking the personal clothing the small French worked Old English letters are preferred just now, and it is safe to predict that the woman who employs this style will never have occasion to regret it.

Even if she lives to display her trousseau linen to her great-granddaughters. The letters are dainty and in keeping with the sheer, fine materials in vogue now for underwear.

By "small" it is not meant that the letters are tiny. They must conform to the proportions and style of the other trimming of the garment, and while the conspicuous feature of the hand work must still form a part of the decoration rather than stand independent of it.

While the same letter should be used in marking everything, this letter may be varied to conform to the garment on which it is used and the accompanying trimming.

If the other hand work is fine and small make the letter in proportion. The chemise and corset cover carry the smaller patterns, while the larger garments, such as the skirts and night gowns, will bear the heavier work.

Sometimes the initial stands all alone and independent of the other trimming, while in another pattern it is quite as effective and perhaps more dainty by a spray or other scattering pattern of French work. It is almost superfluous to add that the bride uses her own initial on all her own clothing rather than that of her married name.

Lesser of Two Evils. The burglar's wife was in the witness box and the prosecuting attorney was conducting a vigorous cross-examination.

"Madam, you are the wife of this man?" "Yes."

"You knew he was a burglar when you married him?" "Yes."

"How did you come to contract a matrimonial alliance with such a man?" "Well," the witness said sarcastically, "I was getting old and had to choose between a lawyer and a burglar."

The cross-examination ended there.—London Tatler.

DOVER CHEST AND ITS USES

Ancient and Honorable Custom is Revived Generally in America.

GIRLS GET CHANCE TO ACCUMULATE LINEN

Practice Useful as Well as Sentimental and Capable of Providing Well for the Bride at Beginning.

The dower chest—the very name is suggestive of substance and family backing, more so, often, than the contents warrant; but, however, much or little this treasure box may hold, it is a source of untold satisfaction to the girl who owns it.

Every girl who ever has a dowry chest, made by the women of the family, each daughter was allowed certain pieces, and when her marriage was decided upon it was but compliance with family etiquette that the mother and all the other women relatives should make and mark some garment or linen to be used by the bride in the new home.

It was by no means necessary, however, to wait until a girl became engaged before beginning to fill this chest. In the olden days it was taken for granted that every woman would marry, and if perchance her lot should prove one of single blessedness it was all the more necessary that her family equip her with enough personal linen at least to obviate the possibility of want or the humiliation of dependence upon relatives for such things—for in those days women worked for their keep and not a salary, of course, and their clothing was provided from the family supply and not contributed by the outside relatives.

It was to the household linen they were supposed to contribute and these offerings came after the engagement was announced. Almost invariably these things were embroidered with the initials of the bride, for even the possibility of a "split" is recognized and people were altogether too practical to take chances.

Besides this was the portion that the bride brought to the new household and with very little other recognition in the family it was one of the opportunities afforded women of asserting their importance. This fact was undoubtedly the inspiration for much of the painstaking and the ambition for a goodly supply of linen. It was every girl's privilege to lay aside in her dower chest all the extra linen she could make that could be spared from the family supply.

Chests Then and Now. As for the chest itself, it was usually a strong oak box, with heavy, substantial hinges and lock. This was provided by the men of the house and was more or less ornate, according to their pleasure or ability. Sometimes it was a walnut chest, with the bride's monogram carried on the lid and with big brass hinges and lock, if the family could afford the services of a cabinet maker, and sometimes, frequently in fact, in wealthier families, mahogany and often rosewood, with handsome trimmings, was employed. The cedar lining was an invaluable accompaniment, rendering the chest a safe storage place for the most precious stuffs.

The modern dower chest has even a greater range of style than those of the olden times. A smooth pine box, with hinged lid and covered with denim to match the hangings of the girl's room, is perhaps the most popular style.

Cedar lined, oak, mahogany and walnut chests, handsomely mounted with brass and hand carved, are very much in vogue just now. It is quite the fad, and a most commendable one, too, for the relatives of the modern bride to make up her dower chest quite as the girls of olden times did.

The nuptial "shower" contributes much to this treasure box, and the girl is unpopular, indeed, who is not showered with linen, kerchiefs, hosiery or something else at least once before she is married.

High Electric Pressures. When the first practical attempt was made about fifteen years ago to convert the power of a waterfall into electricity, so that it could be used at a distance from its source, the necessity arose for solving a number of new problems.

In a general way, as it is well known, it was known that the size of the conductor used for the transmission of a current must bear some relation to the volume of the latter. To attain telegraphic instruments hundreds of miles from the sending station through a slender thread of metal was a practically impossible feat.

To send several hundred horsepower even a dozen miles away was a different proposition. A corresponding increase in the quantity of iron or copper used for the service was out of the question. No pole line would carry it, and its cost would be enormous. Thus, the difficulty was that which would make it difficult by increasing the pressure or voltage, it was feasible to accomplish the same result, but the principle could not be applied without elaborate mathematical calculation and much experiment for the development of "transformers" which would perform the duty of raising and lowering voltage.

Another essential to success was an improvement in the art of insulation, for the higher the pressure the more readily would the current escape from a wire at the points where it was supported. Indeed, the difficulty of guarding against such losses has been another very important restriction in electric power transmission. Still, so admirably have these several classes of work been performed that amazing progress has been effected in a short time.

The employment of 11,000 volts on the line from Niagara to Buffalo was, everything considered, at the very beginning, a remarkable achievement. It was the highest pressure anywhere in the world was 9,000 volts. At present there are six lines carrying a voltage of 90,000, two being in California, one in Mexico, one in the state of Washington, one between Niagara and Syracuse. These range in length from 75 to 218 miles, and two, which have been put in operation only within the last few months. Finally, there is promise of a new record being made in Southern California. Two or three years ago work was undertaken on the Kern river with a view to supplying Los Angeles with electric power, the capacity of the station being upward of 10,000 horsepower. It was to have been the original intention to adopt a pressure of 67,000 volts on this line, which is 123 miles long, but the manufacturer of some of the equipment declares that 75,000 volts will be tried, and the result of the experiment ought soon to be known.

The first effect of any such demonstration, no doubt, will be to encourage the projectors of new lines elsewhere to undertake to reach more distant communities than could otherwise be economically served, or, if no temptation of that kind exists, to increase the possibility in view of the extraordinary rise in the price of copper of late years.

Canada's Greatest Landlord. John R. Booth, the leading lumberman in Canada, is 50 years old and owns 4,500 square miles of timber land. From the Atlantic to the Pacific this would make a strip one mile wide across Canada. His mills employ 1,500 to 1,600 men during the summer, or saving season, and 400 in the winter, while the latter season there are between 2,000 and 3,000 men and 3,000 horses at work in the woods felling the great trees which ultimately reach his lumber yards. Most of his timber lands are adjacent to the upper Ottawa in both Ontario and Quebec.

BRIDE'S NAME ON THE LINEN

One Point on Which No Disparities Arise Among the Wise Ones.

In marking the household linen authorities differ as to which letter should be used, the maiden initial of the bride or that of her new name. This, however, seems largely a matter of choice with the bride, but where she is in doubt it is pretty safe to follow the tradition that has come down through the lower chest, from our grandmothers and like substantial sources, of marking everything furnished by the bride with her own initial.

It is the custom, according to the old custom, to use the new initial when it has really become one's own.

Here, as on the bride's personal clothing, the same letter may be used, only modified. It should be larger and heavier and always worked in white, so that it may be boiled and thoroughly laundered without suffering.

The old English is the most effective letter for almost any purpose, and where the letter is applied alone is much more elegant. For monograms the script letters are used. The larger letters are used on the table linen, bed linen and towels. Of course, the pattern and size of the letter and where it shall be applied. On the round cloth the initial or the monogram is embroidered just a few inches from the outer edge of the center pattern and on some cloth determines the size of the initial. On the square cloth, if the single initial is used, it is applied at the corner and if the monogram at the end, well up into the body of the cloth. While the size of the letter is determined largely by the pattern of the cloth, the most effective initial is from three to three and one-half inches high, while the monogram is about four inches high. These large letters are, of course, well padded and stand up full and firm. The napkins take a smaller letter, though always in the same design as that used on the cloth of the same set. The letter or monogram is usually placed in the corner and far enough toward the edge to admit of folding the napkin without including the embroidery in the center, but this, while very effective, is not satisfactory after the piece has been laundered.

The letter, in accordance with the pattern or the other hand work, the letter usually being applied in the corner. The paper mache forms or padding are used a great deal and afford a satisfactory pattern if carefully used. These may be bought by the dozen or in any number of designs and their use insures uniformity in marking.

There is also a ready made letter that is extensively used for marking towels, sheets and pillowcases. It comes already worked and may be bought in almost any style or size and in any number of designs. They are fastened to place and then sewed fast with small stitches. From the right side the effect is the same as though it had been embroidered to the cloth, but the deception is easily apparent on the wrong side. Unless one is very particular, these ready made letters are a great saving of time and will last about as long as the article on which they are used.

For the tea towels, dust cloths and cloths for heavier use that it would be impracticable to put hand work on, a very satisfactory initialing may be bought by the yard. It comes in the form of a tape or selvage strip and the letter is woven right into it. The letters occur at regular intervals on this strip and may be cut off and blind-stitched to the article one desires to mark. In this material the letter usually comes in red on a white background. This color would not be objectionable for such pieces and being perfectly fast, will not run when washed.

THROWS BOOMERANGS WELL. Australian Weapon Mastered by a Very Patient Man in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—George Clarvoe of Washington has become expert in the use of the Australian boomerang, can hurl it indited with a despatch that would make him chief from Booboomoloo to Botany bay.

He is an expert instrument maker in the coast and geodetic survey. When some years ago an Englishman who had been around the bush with the wild Australians a spell came to Washington and gave an exhibition of boomerangs. Throwing Mr. Clarvoe's interest in the construction and casting of this strange weapon was aroused.

He looked at the things flying and soaring through the air like birds—wooden birds as they were. Then he looked at the half dozen hanging on the arm of the Englishman—and that was enough for Mr. Clarvoe. He went home and fashioned his own boomerang.

It didn't fly, but it flattered some and made a noise like a real boomerang. That was encouraging; he tried and tried again, varying slants, curves and dimensions and at last reached the point where a new boomerang was built. Then Mr. Clarvoe addressed himself to casting it.

"It was much like learning to ride a bicycle," said he. "It would always go just where I didn't aim it."

But by degrees he attained that expertise which has enabled him to rival and even surpass the black inventors of the warlike wood.

The weapon is about twenty inches long over all, having a sharp bend in the middle like the crook of an elbow. In shape it much resembles the arm of a man just at that stage of the convivial proceedings when he says: "Here's at you!"

It is about two inches wide and about three-eighths of an inch thick in the middle, the bottom side flat, the top bevelled down to the edges. The two arms or branches are not in the same plane, but are slanted away at an angle of 2 degrees. It weighs about a pound.

The great effect of the thrower grasps it firmly by one end, the other end projecting up and out in front of him much like the warning arm of a railway semaphore. The hand is then flung back over the shoulder and brought forward perpendicularly, the boomerang being hurled at full arm's length.

Just as it leaves the grasp the hand is snapped back with a jerk, as a boy snaps back a hoop to make it return. This imparts a rotary motion to the thing, and right there is the milk in the cocoanut, the secret of the boomerang's bewildering flight.

That it goes whirling through the air tumbling heels over head, for a distance of one or two hundred feet, never varying in its height from the ground. Then, just as one thinks it falling to the ground, as by all the statutes of civilized things it ought to do, he sees it hesitate a moment as though considering what to do next, turn on its side and with a few preliminary whirle (which have now become preliminary) go gently sailing away to the left, sailing away and up and back, for the astonishing affair, instead of continuing forward or

PIANOS

PIANOS

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falling, defies all the laws of gravitation and acts altogether by contraries.

In a wide semicircle it sweeps, soaring into the air and reaching its greatest elevation when half way home. Thence it comes whirling and whirling back to the thrower, its rotary motion apparently increasing as it nears the ground at his feet—sometimes at his feet, oftentimes at the head of the innocent bystander.

"A friend of mine who got to thinking about something else," said Mr. Clarvoe, "once nursed a goose egg on the back of his hand for a week. It is the rotary motion that makes the boomerang a dangerous weapon.

"The swiftly whirling arm strikes a powerful blow, and with its soaring, backward sweep it can sweep a man out from behind a rock or tree without difficulty. That is, for the thrower. It is the realization of that mythical rifle with the curve in the barrel that could hit a deer around the mountainside.

"The cast or variation of the arm from the same plane is, I think, the cause of the continued rotary motion and the key to the boomerang's strange flight. It was in getting this exact that I had the most trouble.

"When the boomerang at the end of its forward flight halts and turns on its side, the rotary or spinning motion acts like a screw on the air, causing it to turn its way upward and backward. Do you see it?"

The bystander didn't see it. All he saw was a bewildering flight of boomerangs that dipped and soared and swerved and darted and whirled like things possessed, moving without the slightest regard for the laws of nature or the integrity of his own headpiece.

Boomerangs appear to have a great natural affinity for heads and windows. Hence Mr. Clarvoe, when indulging in his favorite sport, seeks the green fields far from folks and buildings.

Worse Than Before. A man with that peculiarly agonizing expression which indicates corns came bouncing through the gates at the Broad street station not long ago and caught the rear platform of the through express for the south just as it began to gather headway. He jumped into the car and dropped into a seat.

"Oh, Lord," he groaned, and commenced fidgeting at a shoe. "You'll have to excuse me," he continued to the rightful occupant of that particular section, "but I've just got to get these tight shoes off. I just had time to rush into a store on my way to the station and get another pair—didn't have time to try them on, but I wear only sevens, and I told the clerk I wanted tens."

By this time two glaring white socks were exposed to view. With a sigh of relief the man hurried the despised tight shoes out of the car window and reached for the box containing the new ones.

"Great Scott!" he gasped as he viewed his purchase, "that idiot has given me tens, children's size."—Philadelphia Ledger.



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