

City Planning in America.

We are prone to speak of city planning as if it were something new, and in a way something particularly American. It is true it has reached a wider vogue in a shorter time in this country than in any other, but as far back as 1666 Sir Christopher Wren prepared a plan for the city of London after the great fire. It was never carried out, although some of his recommendations are now being executed under the progressive policy of the modern county council. In our own country, L'Enfant, over a century ago, prepared a plan not only for our capital city, but also for Buffalo, both of which have been adhered to in the main points. Detroit followed L'Enfant's ideas, although he did not prepare the plans. These cities represent deliberate, comprehensive planning from the beginning. Like Dalny in faraway Siberia, they were developed along previously determined lines; but such instances are possible only in new countries, and are exceptional even there. The Chicago, Cleveland, New York and San Francisco plans represent an entirely different phase of deliberate and comprehensive planning. They are more like the king-made cities of St. Petersburg and Madrid, or the more recent emperor-made Paris. They grew up along lines of least resistance, writes Clinton R. Woodruff in the Atlantic, and in obedience to immediate needs with practically little thought of the future and none of the aesthetic side. Then came a period of awakening to civic consciousness and pride, leading to a dissatisfaction with existing conditions, and then an earnest desire for improvement.

The Child's Right.

Play is the child's right. Without it he will not get his physical growth or even his due share of mental sprightliness. Play develops every muscle, teaches many lessons not otherwise taught. How can a city prosper without planning for play? The child was almost forgotten when New York was built. He is ruled out of many apartment houses. For him the street is full of dangers. Ice wagons, trolley cars, savage dogs at large, more insidious dangers that lurk in the shadows, all are against him. He plays because it is the law of his being, but at what a risk! No use of money can bring a larger civic return than the fitting up of vacant lots as playgrounds and providing them with competent supervision, declares the New York World. Owners of lots will generally be glad to co-operate with the association. Money is needed, not usually for rent, but for maintenance, apparatus and supervision. Let anyone who doubts that such playgrounds will be useful take a look any fair afternoon at the dusty paradise of children in Seward park. Chicago is far ahead of New York in providing playgrounds for children. London has lessons for us. The sleepiest old village in the land is infinitely better supplied with the most important, next to food and clothing and shelter, of children's needs. It is time for New York to do justice to the child.

A project which may have important results is to be undertaken in Boston, says the Herald of that city. The high school of commerce of that city is about to send a party of students to Brazil to study commercial relations and trade conditions in the southern country. The Brazilian government, with fine courtesy, has made arrangements by which these pupils may have free transportation over certain steamers and Brazilian railways and a reduced rate over other roads. In effect, this is offering the visitors every facility for getting about with ease and at moderate cost and for readily acquiring the knowledge of which the students are in search. Moreover, the facts indicate the Brazilians' readiness to meet our people in trade and to do everything possible to encourage the development of commerce between the sections.

Hetty Green has moved into rooms that cost her \$15 a day. For a time doubtless she pondered over it, wondering if \$15 wasn't all the money there was in the world; but on looking at her bank account she came to the conclusion that it wasn't. Hetty must be doing this as a means of self-punishment for something she has done, since it must give her a pain every moment she stays in her expensive quarters.

The Flemish population of Belgium is very careful to preserve its language and racial identity. Its representatives in the bilingual parliament of that country seem indeed to be almost exorbitant in their claims for their native tongue.

Something more than quiet humor is in this paragraph printed at the end of the Edmonton opera house regulations by Manager Brandon: "Any old ladies afraid of taking cold may keep on their hats or bonnets."

BOYS AND GIRLS

WILL PROVE HANDY.

A Good Home-Made Dropper Cork for a Bottle.

Almost every home has some bottles containing different liquids and as only a few drops of some liquids are required at a time, a dropper bottle becomes necessary. A dropper cork can be supplied to any bottle by burning a hole through a good new cork and inserting the glass of a fountain pen filler, allowing the small end to protrude about one-half inch from the top of the cork. The lower end will then extend down into the neck of the bottle about two inches below the bottom of the cork. The bottle is used in the same way as a pepper sauce bottle, says the Keystone. The glass tube has sufficient length so that when the drop reaches the bottom of the tube the air pressure has become great enough, combined with the capillary attraction of the tube, to sustain the drop in the tube, thereby preventing any escaping of the fumes.

I DON'T CARE!

Mother Succeeds in Curing Her Boy of a Bad Habit.

Charlie was a little boy who always said "I don't care!" no matter what was said to him. For instance, his mother remarked at the table: "You can't have any more cake. It will make you sick."
"I don't care!" said Charlie. "I'll get well again."
Sister says: "Please show me how to do this example, I can't do it."
"I don't care!" says Charlie. "Find out for yourself, and you'll know how next time."
"Don't you see your aunt is standing? Get up, Charlie, and give her your chair."
"I don't care! There are other chairs in the room for her to sit on."
"Come play with the baby; he is crying for you."
"I don't care! Let him amuse himself. Mother said it was wicked for me to frighten the birds, but I don't care. My cousin beat me running down hill, but I don't care. I'm at the foot of the class, but I don't care. I missed in all my lessons to-day, but I don't care."

One day his mother called him to her knee and said: "Don't care, did you say? You surely do not know the importance of these three words. When you go to your father and tell him you are hungry, does he say to you 'I don't care'? When you come to me and tell me you are sick, what would you think of me were I to say 'I don't care!' and then go about my business? You would have as much right to be hurt as I am at your constant repetition of the phrase."
It is needless to say that Charlie mended his ways after that.

Indians in the Navy.
E. L. Wheeler is an apprentice seaman at the Norfolk training station. He is a full blooded Indian of the Uma tribe, who has taken a leading place at his station and is the first petty officer of a company. John Labadie, a Pawhuska Indian, is now serving on the U. S. S. Virginia with the fleet. This man is said to be the only Indian who has come into the navy from the new state of Oklahoma, though many of his tribe have entered the army service. J. R. Cook, a full-blooded Indian, and a descendant of Watchfar, the great warrior king of the St. Regis tribe, is now an apprentice seaman at Newport. He has a brother, Tom Cook, who is already a gunner's mate in the navy on one of the ships.

THE BALANCING STICK.
Learn How to Make One and Have Some Fun with It.

Get a piece of wood six inches in length and about half an inch in thickness, and near one end of it thrust in the blades of two penknives in such a manner that one of them inclines to one side and the second to the other, as delineated in the illustration. If the other end of the piece of wood is then placed on the tip of the forefinger, it will keep itself perfectly upright without falling, and even if it is inclined to one side, it will instantly recover its perpendicular position, being in reality kept in equilibrium by the knives.

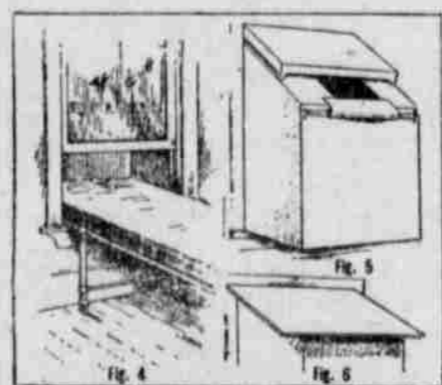
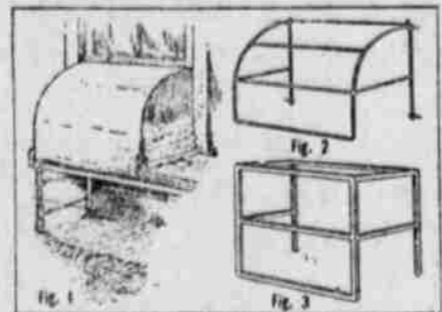
A Hypocrite.
Teacher (just having explained the character of the Pharisee)—And now, Frank, what do we mean by a hypocrite?
Frank—Please, teacher, a man what says he is what he isn't, but he ain't.

HERE'S FOR HEALTH.

How You Can Obtain Fresh Air While Sleeping.

The accompanying illustrations show the construction of two different devices exhibited by the state of Massachusetts for the purpose of securing fresh air in sleeping rooms. Fig. 1 shows a single bed placed before a window. A light iron frame, Fig. 2, fits over the head of the bed and within the window frame. This frame is covered with cotton cloth. After one is snugly tucked in bed under this shield, with the loose cloth at the end and side tucked in about him, he can raise the sash and be practically out of doors, though his body will be in a warm room, says the Country Gentleman. In cold weather the head should, of course, be protected by a warm cap, and if the window is on the "weather" side of the house it will be well to place an awning on the outside of the window as one does to keep out the sun's rays in the summer. This frame, as shown in Fig. 2, can be fastened to the inside of the window frame by screw-eyes and hooks. A square frame, Fig. 3, can be made from laths, which would answer much the same purpose, and be easier to cover, as the cloth could be tacked on.

Another device is shown in Fig. 4. Here the single bed has the head ex-

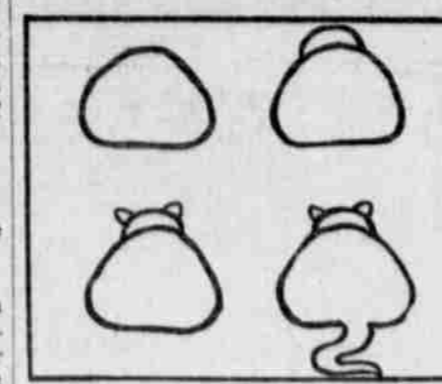


Two Types of Boxes.

tended through the window into a little tent-like awning, the outside of which is shown in Fig. 5. The iron leg of the bed will have to be slipped back to the position shown in Fig. 4 or a wooden frame for the bed can be made by any one handy with tools. The bottom of the awning is entirely open, while the roof has the center opening that is shown in Fig. 5. The upper end of this opening is protected by a raised frame covered with cloth, while the lower part can be left open, to be covered in stormy nights or windy weather by a curtain on a regular spring roller, as shown. A cord runs from the curtain up over a little pulley at the top of the window frame and hangs down within reach of the occupant of the bed. A simpler cover, and one that would always protect from storm, is shown in Fig. 6. In this case a roof of cloth projecting some six inches at the sides and at the back is raised above the entirely open top, as shown. With such a plan it might be well to provide a cloth screen, or curtain, to close the open side, from which a strong wind may be blowing. The bottom of the sash, Fig. 4, can have a cloth tacked to it, to come down to the bed, if it is desired to keep the room within warm during the night.

CAN YOU DRAW A CAT?
It is Easy Enough When You Know How to Do It.

This is a cat. Perhaps you wouldn't think so from its queer shape, but you will see that by adding a line here and there it will unexpectedly develop



into a good sized, fine-looking puss. Get a pencil and paper, and see if you are not artist enough to copy the design and make a kitty of your very own.

Ditto.
William had just learned how to use the ditto mark. He thoroughly appreciated its use as a time-saver and determined to put it to account. Therefore, his next letter home read like this:
"Dear Father:
"I hope you are well."
" " mother is "
" " sister "
" " brother "
"I wish you were here."
" " mother was "
" " sister "
" " brother "
"WILLIAM."

All.
Sunday-School Teacher—And you have no brothers or sisters?
Little Edna—No, ma'am. I'm all the children we've got.

PRETTY COSTUMES



Visiting-Dress. Linen Costume. Home-Dress.

Visiting Dress.—A very effective but simple dress of Aubergine colored soft cloth is shown here, the skirt is slightly full at the waist, and is trimmed with cross-wise bands of silk of the same color, one and a half inches wide. The over-bodice is trimmed to match the skirt, the fronts being connected by straps of silk attached each side under small rosettes. The under-slip is of piece lace. Hat of silk to match the dress, with a soft frill of lace under the brim. Materials required for the over-bodice and skirt, six yards 46 inches wide, three yards silk.

Linen Costume.—Here is a very trim costume, in rather coarse white linen. The skirt is set in very deep plaits, turned up at the foot with a deep facing of blue linen; the fronts are ornamented with pearl buttons and blue cord-loops. The jacket is edged with blue, and ornamented with buttons like the skirt. A skirt of white lawn is worn with the costume. Sailor-shaped hat of Tuscan-colored straw trimmed with pale pink roses. Materials required for the costume, seven yards white linen 44 inches wide, two and a half yards blue linen, 22 buttons, two and a half yards cord.

Home Dress.—A pretty flowered cotton is used for the dress shown here; the skirt, which is slightly eased in at the waist, has two deep tucks above the hem, and a band of muslin embroidered insertion above the tucks. The blouse bodice has deep tucks over the shoulder to waist each side, and small tucks and insertion in center of front. The telescope sleeves are finished with a deep tight cuff of finely tucked material, trimmed with insertion. Materials required, 12 yards 28 inches wide, six yards insertion.

BUTTONS SEEN ON EVERYTHING

Must Be Acknowledged Favorite Trimming of the Season.

Buttons are a most favored trimming. They are used not only upon tailored gowns and summer frocks, but upon the more elaborate evening costumes. They are oftentimes placed by the full length of the clinging skirt at one side, in the center front or in the center back. This line of buttons is a continuation of the button trimming upon the bodice portion, and is one of the little tricks employed to give the much-desired "long-line-effect."

There is ample opportunity for the enthusiastic needlewoman to make buttons which will prove a feature of her costume. An old-fashioned method was to embroider upon the covered button-mould a five-pointed star. This requires time, but is very simple to make, and if the embroidery silk be in a tone darker than the covering of the button, the effect is very handsome.

Other embroidered buttons have beads introduced. French knots assist in the decoration of buttons. Whole buttons are covered with soutache braid.

Some buttons are slipped into little crocheted covers of embroidery silk. There is opportunity in the making of buttons to show great individuality and taste.

Season's Novelty.

One of the novelties of the season is a line of linen just inside the revers of a jacket, which gives it a clean and neat appearance that nothing else so small could possibly do. This is really a very good idea, and one that may be carried out in many attractive ways. For instance, if one's suit were a plain black and looked too dark for the season, one might easily add a little line of cerise or meadow, which would brighten the whole and take away that mourning look to which so many people object. Linen bands are especially used on suits for girls between 12 and 13 years.

PRETTY AND STYLISH.



Pretty coiffure formed of a bandeau of silver paillettes and two black velvet bows; hair dressed low at the back with soft curls.

EASY TO MAR PRETTY GARMENT

Much Depends on the Fastenings Being Properly Arranged.

The whole appearance of an otherwise pretty garment may be marred if the fastenings are carelessly or incorrectly put on. There are many garments which are too fine for hooks and eyes and which are, in fact, fitted only for tiny buttonholes and buttons or hooks and loops. These loops are used both for small buttons and for hooks and are put on the collars of lingerie blouses, on baby clothes, and other sheer garments. When they are to be used for buttons they are put at the extreme edge of a hem or band and sometimes they are placed on the underneath part of a hem when it has been folded over and so closes the opening in an invisible manner. They are made by arranging loose threads of a certain length to form a loop large enough for the button to pass through. Use strong sewing cotton and fasten on by passing the middle between the folds to the edge of the band. Make it quite firm by taking a seaming stitch on it and give it a jerk to test it. Now take a stitch like a seaming one as far distant from the first as the diameter of the button, and draw the cotton in to within three-quarters or half an inch from the first stitch. Keep this loop around the forefinger and make another one by taking up the first stitch again, which of course takes the needle back to the right of the one last made. Repeat this four or five times, keeping all the loops the same length over the finger. Let the last stitch come on the right hand side, so that when the work is turned around for the loop to face the worker it becomes the left hand. Holding the work with the loop toward the body, pass the needle under the loops with the point toward you and pass the single thread to the right under the needle. This will make a purled edge at the top of the loop. Continue this from right to left and finish off securely. Loops for hooks are made in a similar manner, but the strands are drawn much tighter and they are made a quarter of an inch or so from the edge of the hem.

Pretty Model for Stout Women.

Recently a smart model in a coat suit was seen. It was made up from the bordered goods that would be becoming to a stout, elderly woman, provided she were not too stout. The skirt was pleated in four groups, with the border forming the hem, and the coat was barely half length, cut into four points at the lower edge, breaking up the straight line—an excellent fashion for stout figures. This decorative portion of the material also trimmed the fronts of the coat, the cuffs and the neck. The sleeves were coat shaped.

Sailor Hats of Black Net.

Very smart are the black net sailor hats trimmed with crape cords and bound at brim edge with a wide crape band. At side wing effects of crape edged net stand upright and spread toward front, and a ruche of malinette tilts the hat slightly up at left.—Vogue

A man is sadly apt to devote himself to the girl who is con spicuous for the qualities he tells his sister to strenuously avoid.



Mrs. Caller—You surely don't always give your husband a necktie on his birthday?
Mrs. Athome—Yes, I do, and the poor dear doesn't even know it's the same one each time!

Romance and Reality.

"Let the youngsters have their romance—an' it'll be all the better for 'em if they git a purty good dose on it; but don't hide from 'em the fact that thar's somethin' in the shape of trouble a-waitin' fer 'em up the road," said Mr. Billy Sanders. "Not big trouble, tooby shore, but jest big enough to make 'em stick closer together. It ain't no use to try to rub out the fact that life is what it is. It's full of rough places, an' thar are times when you have to leave the big road an' take a short-cut through the bamboo briars for to keep from slippin' in a mudhole. The briars hurt, but the mudhole mought smifflicate you. It ain't no use to deny it, trouble is seasonin'. I never know'd it to hurt anybody but the weak-minded, the willful an' them that was born to the purple."—Joel Chandler Harris, in Uncle Remus' Magazine.

Hurt a Convict's Pride.

A church missionary had a letter recently from a convict begging him to reform the writer's wife, who was also in prison. The convict—who is serving a long term—was very anxious about the matter, because, as he said: "It was no credit to him to receive letters from such a place as prison." Another convict, in the course of a letter to his brother, a pauper, remarked: "Well, Jack, thank goodness I have never sunk so low as the work-house yet."—London Daily News.

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