

ROUND THE CAPITAL

Information and Gossip Picked Up Here and There in Washington.

Military Pomp to Attend Inauguration



WASHINGTON.—William Howard Taft is to have greater military pomp and circumstance attending his inauguration than had Theodore Roosevelt.

The governor of every state in the union has been asked by the inauguration committee to send a brigade of troops to take part in the great procession up the avenue, and it is estimated that what Washington wants in the way of state troops is quality rather than quantity. Crack organizations only need apply.

An enthusiastic member of the inaugural promotion body says that there will be present in Washington on March 4 next, 10,000 more regular troops than appeared when Mr. Roosevelt rode to the capitol four years ago. He insists that Washington will be a great camp of regulars and guardsmen in the early spring, a greater camp than it has been since the residents entertained

Sheridan's marching hosts in the spring of 1865.

The United States troops are to begin the homeward sailing from Cuba soon. The soldiers will return regiment by regiment, and it is believed that several of the organizations will reach this country so close to the time of the inaugural ceremonies that they probably may be ordered to the capital.

Some of the picturesqueness of the Roosevelt inaugural will be missing. It is understood that there will be no rough riders present. Four years ago they not only added much to the parade as a parade, but they added a great deal of joy to the inhabitants. Some of them were new to the ways of the capital city civilization and broke the conventionalities in a whole-hearted and perfectly inoffensive way.

The "Flying Ninth," the black troopers of Col. Guy Henry's old command, the men who followed him on the trail of the Sioux and rocked nothing of hard riding, semi-starvation and wounds and death, are not to lend color and their personally proper pride to the pageant. There will be gallant cavalry regiments present, however, regiments that have fought in Cuba, in the Philippines and on the western plains.

Three Good Ideas

Blouse for Girl from 14 to 16 Years.

Cloth Jacket.



A Simple Blouse.

Blouse for Girl from 14 to 16 Years.—Cream wincey is employed for this blouse; two tucks are made from shoulder to bust each side; the trimming consists of bands of embroidered galloon, round collar, down center front, and round armholes and sleeve; the tight under-sleeves are buttoned nearly to the elbow.

Materials required: Two and a half yards 30 inches wide, two and three-quarter yards trimming.

A Simple Blouse.—A firm kind of washing silk is admirable for a blouse such as this; two inch-wide tucks are made from shoulder to bust, and about six small ones between; the box-plait down center is covered with lace or embroidery, a band of the same being taken down outside of sleeve. The deep cuffs are of finely tucked silk.

Materials required: Four yards 22 inches wide, one and one-half yards trimming.

Cloth Jacket.—Here is a practical, easily made jacket, in Amazon cloth, to match the skirt. It is fitted by a seam taken over the shoulder from edge of basque, back and front. The front slightly wraps over below bust, and is fastened by invisible hooks and eyes, and ornamented with buttons and cord loops. Embroidered galloon outlines the neck. Felt hat trimmed with a buckle and quills.

Materials required for jacket: Two and a half yards 46 inches wide, one yard galloon, three buttons, four yards silk.

DESIGN FOR VISITING DRESS.

In Russet-Brown Velvet and Fine Face Cloth.

Here is a very elegant combination of russet-brown velvet and fine face cloth. The plain trained skirt is of velvet, so are the tight-fitting un-



der-sleeves. The overskirt and pinafore bodice of the cloth are trimmed with a Greek key pattern, worked with gold and brown narrow braid; velvet-covered buttons form a further trimming.

The yoke is of piece lace. Hat in velvet of the color of the skirt, lined with soft, pink satin, and trimmed with a rosette of satin and a long brown feather.

Materials required: For the dress, nine yards velvet, four yards cloth 48 inches wide, several dozen yards of narrow braid, three dozen buttons, one-half yard piece lace.

Frills on Muffs.

A pretty fashion is that of adding a frill of soft satin or closely plaited chiffon to the lower edge of fur muffs.

Brown is used with all brown furs, black with black and white with such furs as ermine and white fox.

When furs are scant this addition is a decided improvement.

The immense round muffs that are forcing their way to the fore have the cosiest-looking arrangement of quilted and primly looped ribbon at the ends where the hands are received.

High Boots of Tan.

As the winter weather advances there is wider popularity for the smart tan boot that laces or buttons six and eight inches above the ankle.

The extra heavy soles are not used as much as they were for city streets. They are kept for county roads. The fashionable shoe has a sole of ordinary thickness, is well arched, has a slightly rounded toe, and a high, straight Spanish heel.

CHINTZ HANGINGS ARE LIKED.

Especially for Bedrooms That Have a Chilly Aspect.

For inside curtains heavy linen, either natural linen color, in white or colors, is very popular. They are selected, of course, in accordance with the fittings of the room and are trimmed either with applique of linen in contrasting colors, with braid or embroidery in heavy linen thread. Chintz hangings are also very popular and chintz and cretonne are now shown in a more remarkable variety of colors and designs than ever before. There is quite a fad at the moment for the blue and white or the red and white chintz hangings for use, of course, in rooms suitably decorated. The wall of a room, for instance, may be in pale gray or white and gray when blue and white or red and white chintz will be used for hangings and upholstery. These chintzes are not quite so striking as they sound, the red chintz, in fact, being quite mild in effect. The color is a light and rather dull red and the patterns show a great deal of white. For some bedrooms, such, for instance, as have a rather chilly aspect, these chintzes are admirable. They seem more suitable for men's rooms than the flowered chintzes in pink and green, lavender and yellow which are so charming.

The Pierrot Ruff.

A Pierrot ruff, but having a huge bow at the side in which little Pierrot would not have known himself, is one of the pretty little gifts to pass from friend to friend. Choose marquisette, crisp chiffon, net or point d'esprit in one of the catwba or wistaria shades. Ruffs of these exclusive colors may be found in some of the shops, or the materials may be bought and carefully doubled and quilted into shape. The very full quillings are then fastened on to a soft fold of silk of the same shade, measured to fit the neck. The bow of satin ribbon is, again, the identical color, and be sure the match is perfect.

While it is very lovely to say "tie on with a big soft bow," it is far wiser to caution the giver to have the bow tied permanently, and to fasten Pierrot's ruff with a hook and eye.

Plans for Bedrooms.

Instead of a double bed take two single bedsteads, remove the upper part of the footboard, put the two ends together in one corner of the room, make a bed on each. Then you have the center and the sides of the room for other things.

It is also nice for a larger room that is to be occupied by two individuals or elderly people, for they can each have their own bed and can often wait on and be company for each other many times when otherwise they would have to be alone.

And it is a good way to fix the little girl's or boy's room, so that when they have chums come to see them and stay over night they will have a nice spare bed for them in their own room.

Rosebud Hats.

The latest novelty in hats is the natural rosebud or half-grown flower which, by some wonderful process, is transformed in all its perfect beauty of form and color into an imperishable substance. Nestling in the fur or foliage of a smart hat, they add the newest touch of elegance.

BOYS' COURT IDEA

SYSTEM STARTED BY GOULD OF PORTLAND, ME.

Plan Inaugurated Years Before Judge Lindsey of Denver Was Named for Bench—Also Father of Probation System.

Portland, Me.—Years before Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver, who has won a world-wide reputation for his establishment of a juvenile court, was elevated to the bench, and before William Jeff Pollard, judge of the Second district police court of St. Louis, became known because of his system of administering pledges to men brought before him for intoxication, Portland had a judge who used both systems successfully. Judge George F. Gould fathered the plan, now in operation in Portland, which has been followed many years, of giving the "kids a show."

He was appointed as judge of the municipal court when he was but 25 years old by Gov. Robie, and he was not so far removed from play days that he didn't know just what it meant to be a boy. He had hardly assumed his judicial duties before he began to shock the matter-of-fact police officials by his treatment of juvenile cases. Judge Gould never would give a boy brought into his court a "record" if he could avoid doing so, and he was often accused of leaning too far on the side of mercy.

The first case brought to his notice as judge was that of boys accused of playing ball in the streets and breaking windows. The city marshal wanted to have the culprits punished according to the law.

"Henry, I am afraid you have forgotten how it feels to be a boy," said the judge to the police official. "Bring those boys, not into the court room,



JUDGE G. F. GOULD

but into my office, to talk it over with me."

They trooped in, a frightened company, and faced the man who became known in Portland from that day out as "the judge who gives the kids a chance." Judge Gould listened to their sides of the case with patience and sympathy. The boys had no other place to play. To throw a baseball in the streets didn't seem to them a great crime. Judge Gould having cautioned them as to their future conduct and won their regard and respect, sent them away without making any threats or imposing any punishment.

That was the beginning of the system in Portland, which has helped many a boy to do the right thing and has made many good citizens of those who under a different system might have become criminals. Few boys ever sat in the prisoners' dock while Judge Gould was on the bench, and he stayed for 12 years and retired at his own request.

Judge Lindsey has won an international reputation by his treatment of just such cases, but the police court judges of Portland from the time of Judge Gould to the present day have handled cases in that way.

In the case of intoxicated men, scores of whom found their way into this court day after day in spite of the laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor in Portland, Judge Gould established a probation system. To-day the system he inaugurated is recognized by the law of the state and a probation officer takes in hand all such cases and deals with them as he thinks best. Judge Gould was his own probation officer. He exacted a pledge from every man who he thought might try to live up to it. Often he knew, and he did not hesitate to say so to the men themselves, that it was only one chance out of a thousand that they would live up to their pledge for more than a few days.

By giving such offenders a chance he claimed that he aided them in overcoming their appetite for liquor, and as their will power increased Judge Gould found that their appearance before him came to be less frequent, and in many cases ceased altogether. Judge Pollard of St. Louis, who began a similar system, was invited to England to explain it to parliament, and it was largely due to his efforts that the system was recognized by the English law. In Portland Judge Gould established his card pledge system years ago, and co-operated with the families of the men, with their clergymen and friends in aiding them to reform.

BREAKS A COLD PROMPTLY

The following formula is a never failing remedy for colds:

One ounce of Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, one ounce Toris Compound and one-half pint of good whiskey, mix and shake thoroughly each time and use in doses of a tablespoonful every four hours.

This if followed up will cure an acute cold in 24 hours. The ingredients can be gotten at any drug store.

MAKING THE MOST OF IT.



"Don't be alarmed, Miss Hush, this microscope is merely to enable me to see what I'm eating!"

I mundry work at home would be much more satisfactory if the right Starch were used. In order to get the desired stiffness, it is usually necessary to use so much starch that the beauty and fineness of the fabric is hidden behind a paste of varying thickness, which not only destroys the appearance, but also affects the wearing quality of the goods. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using Defiance Starch, as it can be applied much more thinly because of its greater strength than other makes.

The Disturbing Telephone.

"The telephone has destroyed all the privacy of society," said the society girl. "It breaks in on everything. Nothing is sacred to it. You may be saying your prayers. The telephone. Or in the midst of your bath. The telephone. Or doing up your back hair, or, worst of all, a delightful man may be making love to you, when k-l-ing, k-l-ing, k-l-ing! The telephone breaks off the thread of his theme and he fails to resume it."

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional medicine. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Deafness is the result of Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give one hundred dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

J. C. HENRY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by E. H. Searles, Inc. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

His Idea.

Mrs. Crimmonbeak—I see for use on rural delivery routes a letter box has an electric attachment which gives the alarm in the house some distance away when mail matter has been deposited within by the carrier. Mr. Crimmonbeak—Seems to me it would be more valuable if it only gave an alarm when a bill was deposited in the box.

Hon. Emil Kiang, Vienna, Aus., one of the world's greatest horsemen, has written to the manufacturer, "SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND" has become the standard remedy for distempers and throat diseases in the best stables of Europe. This medicine relieves horses of great suffering and saves much money for the owner. 75c and \$1 a bottle. All druggists, SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind.

Sure Sign.

Mrs. Murphy—Arrah! 'Tis Saterdah night an' th' factry is closin' down an' Timmy don't know whether he'll git his pay or not.

Mrs. Flaherty—Here he comes home now.

Mrs. Murphy—Wirra! Thin he ain't been paid.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the

Signature of J. C. H. Stearns
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Heredity.

Knicker—Whom does the baby resemble?
Bocker—It's yell takes after its father's college.

Garfield Tea, the Herb Laxative, agreeably stimulates the liver, corrects constipation and relieves a clogged system. Write for samples. Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

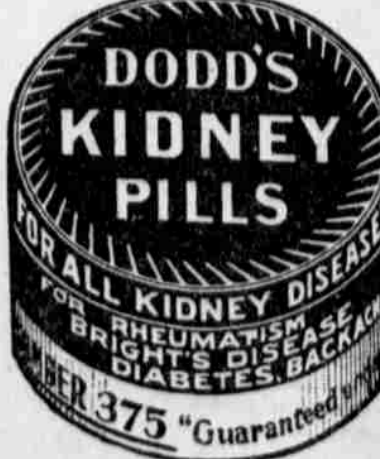
Many a man thinks he is charitable because he gives advice.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day.

Cleaning upsets a house almost as badly as it does a watch.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar. Made of superior quality tobacco. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

The secret of success is a secret women never tell.



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM, BRUISED, DIABETES, BACKACHE
No. 375 "Guaranteed"

Who Is Father of the American Navy?



THE location in this city of statues of John Paul Jones and Commodore John Barry, both heralded as the "father of the American navy" by their respective admirers, will prove a difficult task for the special commission charged with that duty. This commission consists of the secretary of war, the secretary of the navy and the chairman of the senate and house committees on the library.

For each statue congress appropriated \$50,000, but no action has been taken to decide the controverted question relating to the navy's pedigree. It is for this reason that the location of the effigies is regarded as important, as the prominence given each of the heroes in the question of location is expected to give some indication as

to their respective merits in the competition for the honor of being the "father of the navy."

Some time ago it was proposed to place these statues face to face on a single site, but that was opposed by the adherents of the heroes. Many sites have been suggested, but up to the present time there has been no action looking to a settlement of the question. The statue of John Paul Jones is now under way and a competition will soon be entered upon to decide who will be the favored sculptor for the making of the statue of Barry.

Work is now in progress for a statue of Gen. Grant to be erected west of the capitol grounds, but this will not be completed before two years. Next spring statues of John Witherspoon, a signer of the declaration of independence, and of Longfellow, the poet, will be presented to the government by memorial associations, and they will be erected in this city.

Other statues which have been provided for by congress and will be erected here in the near future are those of Von Steuben, Pulaski and Kosciusko.

Stories of Taft's Secretary of State



SENATOR PHILANDER CHASE KNOX, slated for secretary of state, is one of the most delightful men socially to be found anywhere. Golf, automobilism and driving are his outdoor recreations. Billiards and reading furnish indoor amusement.

When Mr. Knox came to Washington as attorney general his reputation as a corporation lawyer caused it to be assumed that he was one of the gruff, brusque kind. Instead of a grumpy curmudgeon, he was revealed as a polite, dapper little man who offered his callers fine cigars and started conversation as if he intended telling his inmost thoughts and furnishing diagrams of all he contemplated doing and how he would do each thing.

"Of course," he said, when the conversation got around to the point where real interesting things were coming out, "I am talking to you gentlemen personally, not in your journalistic capacity."

The standard Washington story about Knox concerns the pair of roadsters he brought here after he be-

came attorney general. Mrs. Roosevelt was invited to ride behind them and as Mr. Knox was driving away from the White House the group of newspaper men fell to speculating as to why one of them had not had his wits about him enough to ask the names of the horses. One of the party said their names were Highball and Siphon. A serious minded chap thereupon wrote a story about it and sent it to his paper. When it appeared Knox was very angry and the upshot of it was a retraction by the newspaper.

Another story that angered Knox was to the effect that he had told the late Senator Hoar that of course he had quit the employ of the Carnegie Steel Company before accepting President McKinley's offer of the attorney generalship. He regarded it as an insult to McKinley to imply that he would appoint a man who would consider it necessary to give assurances that he had observed the ethics of the profession.

Senator Knox bought his magnificent home in Washington from Mrs. G. W. Childs. It is one of the finest houses in Washington and is well adapted for receiving the diplomatic corps on New Year's day, according to custom.

Mrs. Knox is considered one of the most charming women in official life. Her entertainments are among the most elaborate in Washington.

Next Social Secretary of White House



Mrs. ELEANOR RELYEA, a \$1,000 clerk in the signal office of the war department, will be the next social secretary of the White House, and Miss Isabelle Hagner, who now dictates the social lists of the president's wife, will step from that coveted position back into the ranks of government clerks by executive order, and will be given a minor position.

Mrs. Relyea is prominently identified with the social set in Washington, though in a semi-official sense. She has gained a certain amount of distinction through her ability as a bridge player, and has taught many prominent society women of this city the game.

One of her prominent pupils was Mrs. John R. McLean, and it is understood that Mrs. McLean was instrumental in obtaining for Mrs. Relyea the position at the White House for which a hundred social secretaries in Washington have yearned. Mrs. Relyea was appointed to the war department from Connecticut on July 9, 1907. She is a woman of culture and has a wide acquaintance among the social colony, not only in Washington, but in New York and Newport. She is the widow of Albert Relyea, formerly a chief of a division in the treasury department, who committed suicide several years ago.

Never before in the social history had the position of social secretary at the White House been so important. The privileges of the office increased and the only one which has not been recorded Miss Hagner up to date, for the reason that it has been against the all social and official precedent, is that of assisting Mrs. Roosevelt in the blue room in receiving her guests on formal occasions.