

Midsummer Coat of Heavy Cotton Cloth



The weavers of cotton cloths have become expert in making fabrics much like the heavier weaves of wool in appearance, as well as some novelties that appear only in cotton. These heavy weaves, including cotton corduroy and corded materials, are also shown in basket weaves. They are all used for the popular sport skirts and summer coats that are featured so strongly for street and outing wear. All of a sudden crotches have sprung into use in the making of apparel. Gaily flowered and quaintly figured crotches are used to make bright morning dresses and are called "garden" dresses. Floppy-brimmed hats or beach bonnets (which are sunbonnets parading under a new name) are worn with them and made of the same crotone.

One of the best models for a coat of cotton corduroy, corded cloth, or fancy weaves in cotton, is shown in the picture given here. Like a few of the heavy linen weaves, it is unmanageable. For decoration it depends upon machine stitching and buttons made by covering button molds with the fabric. It is cut along the same lines as popular sport coats of wool, with high, convertible collar, big pocket,

ets, and wide belt across the back. Among other new wraps of cotton for midsummer smocks made in white or blue or brown are commanding much attention. They are straight-hanging garments with the fullness taken up by old-fashioned "smocking" at the neck and at the ends of the sleeves. Crotches in small figures are used for the collar and cuffs and are chosen in strong color contrasts. The white smocks are prettiest, but those in light brown are equally smart. They are the something new in outer garments that women are all ready to welcome.

Poke Bonnets.

Adorable poke bonnets in the same pretty coloring show to advantage atop blonde curls, for, unlike our American kiddies, the bobbed hair effect is not being worn on the other side of the water. The little girls all have their hair long and flowing over their shoulders and of course it curls whether naturelle or a la kide or poker. The British boy, no matter how tiny, sports the bobbed effect also, and rears a close-cropped little bullet head proudly to the infantile fashionable world.

Ostrich Boa In Enthusiastic Revival



The ostrich boa has met with an anticipated but enthusiastic revival of popularity, and seems destined to outdistance other kinds of fluffy and airy neckwear. The unusually cool weather of spring has made some sort of protection almost a necessity, and there is no denying the becomingness of soft feathers about the throat.

White fox, red fox and light gray or tan fur neckpieces one sees with the most summery of white turbans and flower-trimmed hats. This vogue is probably a reflection from the western coast, for visitors to the Panama exposition have found the weather cool and everyone indulging in the San Francisco privilege of wearing furs with summer gowns.

The feather boa of today is short as to length, long as to fiber, and liked best in white, natural color or two-toned combinations. Occasionally a boa more than long enough to lie loosely about the throat is seen, but not often. They all fasten with bows of soft messaline ribbon, apparently, or the exception is so rare as to prove the rule.

Very smart sets consisting of boa and ostrich-trimmed hats are shown, and there are great numbers of cockeder, fans, and other fanciful ornaments made of ostrich to be used on a summer hat.

Three boas are shown here, one in white, one in the natural tan and white color of the feathers, and the third in black tipped with white. In the last the white flue is tied or pasted on to the colored flue, and there is an endless variety in combinations to choose from in boas made in this way. But the boa may be had now in any color, even the most unusual new tints and shades.

It is to be remembered that a bit of rich and fluffy neckwear presupposes a hat to correspond. In the group pictures here a white fabric hat is shown trimmed with a pattern applied in small black beads about the brim edge. It has a collar of white ribbon with small squares of embroidery in black, and a white rose is mounted near the edge of the front brim. The second bead-trimmed hat shows a reversal of color; white beads are applied to a black hemp shape with facing of white crape.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Pearl Ornaments.

Pearl ornaments may be elegantly polished by first rubbing the olive oil to remove the dirty appearance, then applying any red nail polish. This latter gives a burnished appearance, and with a little fast rubbing the pearl takes on a brilliant glow.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural "Movies" Planned for the Farmers

WASHINGTON.—The readiness of the government to make use of the most modern methods in spreading the useful information which its large corps of workers is constantly accumulating, and in missionary effort for the adoption of its discoveries by the "ultimate citizen," is strikingly shown by experiments in the production of motion pictures being carried on by the department of agriculture. Although not yet in a position to furnish films to outside organizations or commercial theaters, or even to supply any considerable part of the demand made by its own field agents the department is carrying on promising work in both experimentation and production. Through its force of motion picture experts, many of whom have had extensive experience in commercial fields, it has already turned out in a little more than a year approximately 50,000 feet of excellent negative and has printed from this about half as many feet of positive film suitable for public projection.

Before this phase of Uncle Sam's "movie" activities is reached new legislation will be required. If legislation can be secured authorizing the expenditure of receipts from film sales and leases to pay the expenses of production, it is believed that the motion picture enterprise can be put on practically a self-supporting basis, at the same time that pictures of the greatest educational value are given wide distribution.

While officials in charge of the motion picture activities of the agricultural department have this wide use of their developing plant in the backs of their minds, they are going about the business of filming interesting and instructive activities of the department and adding to their stock of positive films. Subjects already on their shelves represent such varied activities as testing cows in Vermont, raising pigs in the South, grafting trees, canning vegetables, building roads and fighting forest fires.

National Museum Gets Jawbone of Prehistoric Cat

JAMES W. GIDLEY, assistant curator of paleontology in the National museum, is back from an excavating expedition in the ancient deposits in the railroad cut near Cumberland, Md., bringing with him an interesting find—a piece of the broken jawbone of a prehistoric cat, whose species is now extinct, and whose age is about 150,000 years.

This deposit was opened about three years ago by workmen digging in a cut of the Western Maryland railroad. It is about 125 feet from the surface, which is a ridge composed at the bottom of limestone probably 15,000,000 years old. From the top of the ground there was a kind of tunnel, ending at the cave, which is now on a level with the roadbed. Workmen in ballasting the ties used many valuable prehistoric bones, never dreaming that they were shoveling fossils which existed here before the advent of man.

Mr. Gidley, in this last trip, found this jawbone of an ancient cat, which is a rare bit of good luck. According to the scientific men, the cavern in which this antique cat's bones were imbedded was only about 1,000,000 years old, though the rock itself was fifteen times more ancient. Time has gradually filled up this cavern and the tunnel with soil, but Mr. Gidley carefully excavated the dirt and obtained this specimen, from which science can reconstruct a cat which was in its palmy days as large as a jaguar is at present. When this kitty wandered about there were no back fences to lure him to nocturnal serenades, nor had ancient man yet appeared on this continent to interrupt his jawlings with a prehistoric bootjack or beer bottle.

His only companions were the saber-toothed tigers, the immense mastodons grazing about in the plains, the mammoths, the great sloths, tapirs, the prototype of the present horse and an extinct bison species. But this cat was not lonely, there being a large family connection. It closely resembled the mountain lion, though much similar in some respects to the tiger. Standing about two feet high, ferocious and with powerful sharp teeth, it was every bit as formidable a foe as any tiger today pacing his cage in the zoo.



Washington Discovers a Large New Department

WASHINGTON has just waked up to discover that it has a large new department of the government which it has little suspected of being in existence, but which has in its own judgment attained proportions justifying it in renting and moving into the large eight-story Willard building, on Fourteenth street. This building was the long-time home of the department of commerce and later of the department of labor, which found the structure too large for its needs. It has borne the sign "For rent as a whole." But suddenly the sign came down and van after van arrived with furniture of that substantial kind which only the government buys, and so it was known that the government was moving back into an old haunt, but there was curiosity to see what branch of the government was substantial enough to claim such large space. Gold lettering over the doorway gave token that the "Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, United States Department of Agriculture," was the new tenant, and Washington rubbed its eyes and said: "Didn't know there was such a big thing as that in the capital."

The roads bureau in its expanding splendor expresses a growing idea about which the people of the United States seem destined to hear much in the future. The government has in fact launched out on a great good roads program, which seemingly will make rivers and harbors improvements, which have already cost hundreds of millions of dollars, look tame. It has not generally been known that the good roads idea had attained such substantial proportions as the new tenant of the Willard building indicates.

Smithsonian's Nature Wonder Room for Children

IN the Smithsonian Institution there is a room especially arranged for the children. It is not fitted up with swings, slides and seesaws, but with some of the wonders of nature; curious animals, birds, fishes, insects, plants and rocks, all grouped so as to appeal to the youthful mind. This exhibit, while planned especially for the child, is entertaining to the adult as well.

The room was designed and prepared under the personal direction of the late secretary, Dr. Samuel Pierpont Langley, whose interests were so human and broad that he took time from his other studies to direct the arrangement of this room for his "little clients," as he called them. He even went so far as to appoint himself honorary curator, and chose to accept this appointment with great seriousness, devoting nearly two years to the work.

In the center is an aquarium of brightly colored fishes and tiny turtles. The wall cases, which are all low, so as to be within range of a child's vision, contain the different groups. The first, the "Largest and Smallest Birds of Prey," includes several birds ranging in size from the condor of the Andes to the tiny pygmy hawk. Next are the eagle and elf owls, followed by "Some Curious Birds," all of which live up to their general label; they comprise the toucan, with his absurdly overgrown bill, another bird whose bill seems to be upside down, a queer paradise bird with two very long head plumes, which appear like many small flags on thin rods, some bat-parakeets which sleep upside down, suspended by one foot, and an umbrella bird with a caryanthomumlike crop of feathers for a topknot.



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ACT WAS NOT TO HIS LIKING
American Soldier Properly Resented Filipino's Insult to a Spanish Officer.

The story is told by an English naval officer who witnessed the occurrence in Manila: "As I was crossing one of the numerous bridges across the Pasig river, I saw a native Filipino spit in the face of a Spanish officer, and then run for protection to the American sentinel, who was pacing the bridge. It was some time before the Filipino could make himself understood, but when the sentry comprehended his action was very prompt indeed. He handed his gun to the Spanish officer, caught the native by the nape of the neck and the seat of his trousers, and pitched him off the bridge into the Pasig river. Then he calmly took his gun from the officer, and began pacing his beat, as if nothing had happened."—Unidentified.

WHAT TO DO FOR YOUR ITCHING SKIN
Eczema, ringworm and other itching, burning skin eruptions are so easily made worse by improper treatment that one has to be very careful. There is one method, however, that you need not hesitate to use, even on a baby's tender skin—that is the resinol treatment. Resinol is the prescription of a Baltimore doctor, put up in the form of resinol ointment and resinol soap. This proved so remarkably successful that thousands of other physicians have been prescribing it constantly for 20 years.

Resinol stops itching instantly, and almost always heals the eruption quickly and at little cost. Resinol ointment and resinol soap can be bought at any druggist's and are not at all expensive. Great for sunburn.—Adv.

Thoughtful Old Soul.
"My dear, I've an idea," said old Mrs. Goodart to her caller. "You know we frequently read of the soldiers making sorties. Now why not make up a lot of those sorties and send them to the poor fellows at the front?"—Boston Evening Transcript.

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