

Charming Lace Bonnet



By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

ONCE more the word "bonnet" in its limited, millinery sense, has a place in the fashion reporter's vocabulary. Many of the shapes, which we call hats, might as well be classed under the other term. There are so many shapes that really cover the head and are almost entirely of the face that the regulation poke bonnet, the Corday cap and the "Wilhelmina" cap do not seem extreme.

GYMNASIUM DRESS.



Navy serge is the material generally chosen for gym. dresses; the one we show here is loose from the yoke, which is square and has the material gathered to it; feather-stitch the same color as sash edges, yoke, collar, cuffs, and hem of skirt. The knickers show slightly below skirt.

LACE WORN ON MILLINERY

Some of the Smartest Hats Have This Garniture, and It is Effective.

This is an excellent season for bringing out the family lace box and going through it carefully to see what treasure it really contains. There are an infinite number of ways in which bits of lace may be employed. Not the least of these is a garniture on one's new millinery. Some of the very smartest hats are to be trimmed with lace or made entirely of it. White lace is especially favored, and will be seen on picturesque bonnets as well as on smart walking toques. One of the new designs is a bonnet made of white lace and trimmed with ruchings of narrow black velvet. The only other garniture is a posy of tiny pink roses. A toque of black straw has a jabot of white lace going up the front and over the crown something after the manner of an ostrich plume.

Write for Little Folks. In clothing children there are two

our admiring attention. A little frill of lace surrounds the face and peeps from under the very broad band of velvet ribbon which is laid about the bonnet. This band terminates in a long single end, which, when not wound about the neck, will fall below the knee. The end falls from the left side. The frame curves in to fit the neck and a flat or "tailor's" bow of narrower velvet ribbon is sewed to the bonnet at this point. The combination of cream lace and the rich black of the velvet is handsome, but this pretty piece of headgear would be incomplete without the little Marie Louise roses and small foliage, that add the required touch of color. These are in fine silk with a high luster. They are in a peculiar pink, having a blue-gray cast and shade into centers with a dark petunia red. Three single roses and a cluster of two are set about the bonnet on a velvet band.

This model has the virtue of being suited to evening wear at any season of the year and to the fashionable promenade at summer or winter resorts in the daytime. The design is not one of the sort to have a wide vogue—it is not what is termed a "popular" style, but for that very reason is never unfashionable. The lining in such dainty hats is of maline, chiffon or net. The long tie is the finishing touch of great distinction and is arranged to suit the fancy of the wearer. Wound about the throat it amounts to a real protection. Worn hanging when the weather is warm, it is caught to the corsage or shoulder with a fancy pin, or a tiny bouquet of roses like those used in trimming. The design is not suited to all wearers and one should be able "to carry it off," as the saying is.

Fads.
Laces of all kinds will be worn in profusion. The classic silk cachemires have risen again. Rosettes of silk are used on many linen frocks. Often buckles are made of linen to match the belt. For afternoon costume the large hat is in order. Toques made entirely of flowers will be much worn.

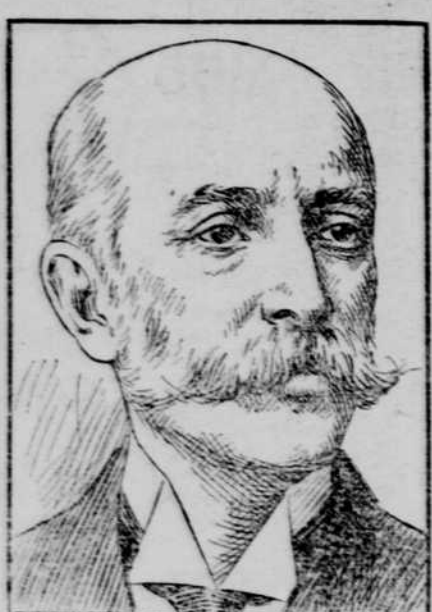
Cutting Under Lace.
To cut away the goods under lace insertion without slipping the wrong thread, slip between the lace and the material a piece of cardboard four inches long of the width of the lace and rounded at one end. This will make the work both safer and easier.

essential qualities—simplicity and cleanliness. There is no reason or economy in selecting colored materials for fashioning little frocks. Ginghams are most attractive for temporary wear, but they invariably fade to unsightly hues, while white, the most satisfactory of all fabrics, ever remains fresh and beautiful. Of all the cotton goods there is nothing more desirable for little girls than fine French pique. It is expensive, but it comes very wide, and its quality is perfect. Galatea is the most serviceable of all materials for little boys' Russian suits. It is very firm and strong in texture and launders a beautiful clean white.

Odd Belt.
An attractive belt is made of a very open weave canvas which is embroidered on both edges in sampler style in stitches of pink, yellow and pale green. Many gold belts are seen in both the narrow and the wide crush style, but they have little beauty to recommend them.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

IS POWER BEHIND THRONE



As the Mexican crisis is now viewed in Washington, the modern power of money is combating the ancient power of militarism. The best authorities on Mexican affairs here declare that Limantour, backed by European and American financiers heavily interested in Mexican properties, forced the resignation of the Diaz cabinet, and is now himself seeking to become the real dictator of Mexico.

Fresh from his conference with the moneyed masters of the world, both here and abroad, Limantour carried an ultimatum to Diaz and his associates. It was, simply, that there must be peace in Mexico. The holders of Mexican investments, totalling toward two billion dollars, powerful in their home government, would not stand by while Diaz, with conscripted armies, plunged the country indefinitely into a state of anarchy, while battling the revolutionists. That such was the revolutionists' aim, clearly is proven in the concentration of the United States regulars in Texas. There must be an abandonment of the reign of the mailed fist, this traveler minister argued, and efforts made at solution through the velvet hand of diplomacy and compromise. It has been well understood here for some time that the American financial interests, deeply concerned in Mexican oil, mineral and railroad properties, caused the sudden concentration of the American troops in Texas. Then, first at Paris, then in New York, and finally on arriving at Mexico City, Limantour issued interviews distinctly critical of the Diaz methods. He plainly favored reforms and conciliatory tactics toward the Madero revolutionists. In the days of Diaz's supremacy, such utterances from a subordinate would have met with the severest punishment. But, apparently, Limantour is the first man in 30 years of Mexican history to make Diaz back down. The treasury wins an initial victory over the war department. It seems likely that Limantour has seized the real scepter. Not that Diaz for the present will relinquish the chief office, but that the old "king" has been made to realize his weakness and has "abdicated" to a new sort of domination. Mexicans here say that Limantour has been working to this end for several years. He financed the nationalization of the Mexican Railways, brought outside capital into his country, and regards himself as the trustee of the investments. Now, when a crisis threatens the investments, he is attempting to serve as the executor of the state.

NEW SENATOR FROM NEW YORK

James A. O'Gorman, a justice of the New York supreme court since 1900 and a prominent member of Tammany, was elected United States senator from New York to succeed Chauncey M. Depew, breaking the deadlock that had existed for months. The new senator has been one of Tammany's foremost orators for 20 years, having established his reputation as a public speaker in its interests when, at the age of twenty-one, his eloquence is credited with having saved a doubtful assembly district.



Senator O'Gorman was born on the lower West Side of New York city on May 5, 1860. He is the son of Ellen and Thomas O'Gorman, and married Anne M. Leslie in New York on January 2, 1884. They have nine children, seven daughters and two sons. At the age of seventeen, Mr. O'Gorman entered the College of the City of New York and later attended the University of New York Law School, was graduated and entered at the bar in 1882. In 1893 he was elected a justice of the municipal court and in 1899 was elected a justice of the supreme court for a term of 14 years from January 1, 1900. Following his election to the United States senate, Mr. O'Gorman gave out a statement in which he said he stands for immediate downward revision of the tariff; reciprocity with Canada, the parcels post, fortification of the Panama canal, direct election of United States senators and the federal income tax. He also urged rigid economy in government expenditures and is opposed to "all special privileges and private monopoly; to the new nationalism and to the centralizing tendencies of the Republican party."

ECUADOR'S NEW PRESIDENT



Senor Emilio Estrada was elected president of the Republic of Ecuador. He will be inaugurated on August 10, 1911, succeeding the present incumbent, Gen. Eloy Alfaro. The president of Ecuador is elected directly for a period of four years. The vice-president is elected in the same manner, but two years after the election of president, serving accordingly across two terms. The congress consists of two houses. The members of the senate (two for each province) are elected directly for four years. The house of representatives consists of members elected directly for two years at the rate of one deputy for every 35,000 inhabitants, with a deputy for every 15,000 inhabitants or more. The Indians, being practically in a condition of slavery, are unrepresented. Congress meets biennially, but can be summoned for an extra session by the president. The voting franchise is restricted to every male citizen of twenty-one years of age who is able to read and write. The local administrators, from the governors of the provinces down to the lieutenants of the parishes, are all appointed by the president and removed at his discretion.

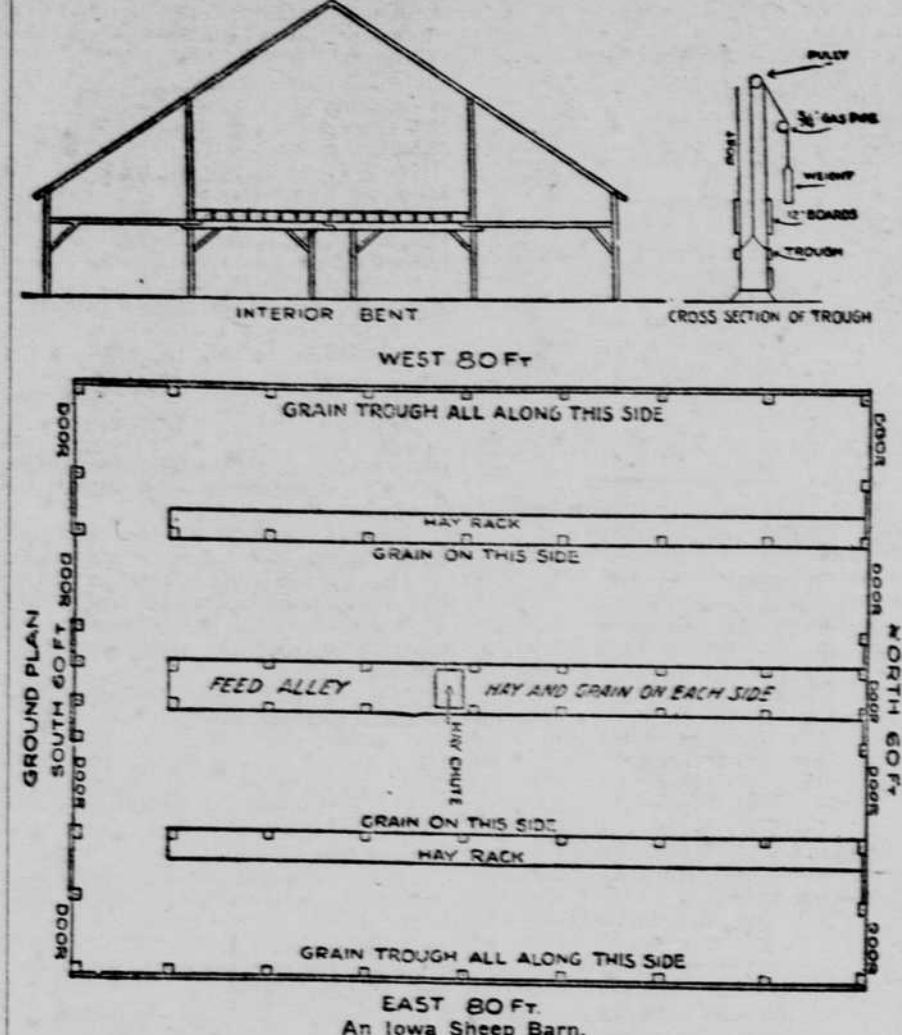
DONATES LAST OF FORTUNE

Three hundred thousand dollars was the ninety-first birthday gift of Dr. Daniel K. Peabody, the grand old man of Hinsdale, Ill., to the colleges and missions he calls his children. The Chicago philanthropist is happy now that he has fulfilled his determination to give away all of his fortune before death. In all he has paid what he calls "debts to the world" of approximately \$5,000,000. All that now remains of his once great fortune is the modest residence where he lives, valued at \$30,000, and this is destined to go before the owner's death. Here is the aged doctor's philosophy: I have had a lot of fun. I am not a dollar poorer for the millions I have given away. I have had all I wanted to eat and drink and wear. I could not wisely have spent another dollar on myself. As for the money I have given away the giving has made me richer, happier. My colleges are my children. I love them all. There is not a failure among them. Every cent I have given away has done good, I know. There is not a single gift I would take back. The best I have ever given was the \$50,000 I gave to Berea college. The Kentucky mountains breed men of the Lincoln type. Education counts there. People won't remember me or any of us long, you know, and need not, but my children, my colleges, will spread light down the centuries.



CONSTRUCTION OF IOWA SHEEP BARN INEXPENSIVE

Feedtrucks Divide Lower Floor Into Four Spaces, as Shown in Illustration—Feedtroughs Are Unique Feature—No Danger of Animal Being Caught.



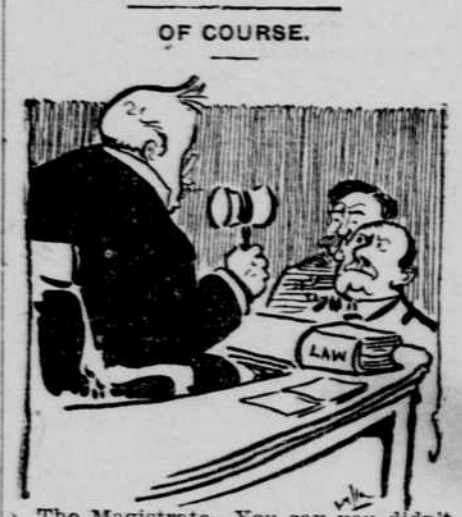
We built a sheep barn in 1905. It is 60x80 feet, standing north and south. The doors are all at the ends. The feedtrucks divide the lower floor, all of which is used for the sheep, into four spaces about twelve feet wide in the clear. There are twelve feet wide at each end of each space to allow driving through with a manure spreader. The end section of each feedrack is left out so that the sheep may pass freely to any part of the barn, writes Lee Colony of Johnson county, Ia., in the Breeder's Gazette. The hay is stored over the central portion of the barn. The haymow is 30 feet wide, leaving a space of 15 feet on each side where no hay is stored. Hay is taken in at each end of the barn. Large gates are fastened by hooks to the posts at the side of the mow, then, in feeding, the gates are moved a little away from the hay, which makes it possible to throw the hay directly into the racks below all along each side of the mow. The hay that is thrown down the central chute has to be carried to the ends of the feed alley. The feed racks are constructed of boards 12 inches wide placed horizontally. The lower portion is 3 feet wide and one board high. The next board is set in 6 inches and raised up 6 or 8 inches to leave a space for the sheep to reach the hay. The upper part is sloped outwardly. The feed troughs are a unique feature. They are 6 inches wide and 2 inches deep inside. They are made of 1-foot boards. They are not fastened rigidly to anything, but are made to raise and lower. Each trough is 70 feet or 80 feet long. Those on the hayracks are made right in the line of parts; that is, the bottom of the trough is cut out where the post goes through and the sides of the trough pass up and down on each side of the post. Then at each post a small rope is fastened to the trough, then passes over a pulley up about 6 feet on the post, then down and once around a three-quarter-inch gas pipe, and then a 15-pound weight is tied to the end of the rope. The gas pipe is one straight line tightly screwed together and placed in brackets so that it is free to turn. There is a crank on one end of the pipe. The iron weight balances the weight of the trough so that by turning the crank the trough can be raised or lowered very easily. Boards 12 inches wide are then nailed on each side of the post, leaving a space of about ten inches through which the trough can be raised and lowered. The inner one of these boards is a part of the hayrack. These troughs have been in use for four years. There is no danger of catching sheep under them and choking them to death, but after the sheep become accustomed to being fed in them there is practically no trouble.

IMPORTANT THAT PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW ABOUT GREAT KIDNEY REMEDY

The testimonial I am to give you comes unsolicited. I have been suffering from lumbago for ten years and at times was unable to stand erect. A Mr. Dean of this city, saw me in my condition (sent over) and inquired the cause. I told him that I had the lumbago. He replied, "If you get what I tell you to, you need not have it." I said I would take anything for ease. He said, "You get two bottles of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and take it, and if it does not fix you O. K. I will pay for the medicine myself." I did so and am a well man. For five months I have been as well as could be. Before I took your Swamp-Root was in constant pain day and night. This may look like advertising, but it seems to me most important that the public should be made familiar with this treatment as it is the only one I know which is an absolute cure. I owe a great deal to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and am anxious that others situated as I was should know and take advantage of it. Hoping that this testimonial may be of benefit to some one, I am

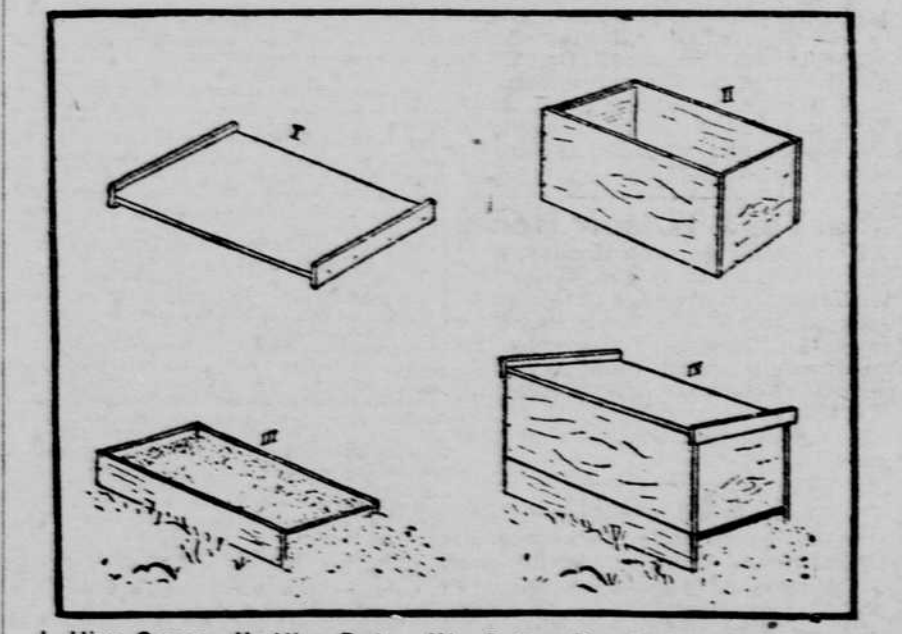
J. A. HOWLAND,
1734 Humboldt St.,
Denver, Col.
State of Colorado
City and County of Denver } ss.
Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of the State of Colorado, J. A. Howland, known to me as the person whose name is subscribed to the above statement and upon his oath declares that it is a true and correct statement.
DANIEL H. DRAPER,
Notary Public.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You
Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. For sale at all drug stores. Price fifty-cent and one-dollar.



OF COURSE.
The Magistrate—You say you didn't know the pistol was loaded, yet the dealer who sold it to you says you did not pay for it.
Prisoner—What's that got to do with it?
The Magistrate—Well, if you didn't pay for it, then the dealer must have charged it for you.
Irish Landmark Gone.
The famous Temple of Liberty, one of Ulster's best-known landmarks, was burned to the ground the other morning. Erected at Tc-omebridge, on the County Londonderry side of the River Bann, by the late Rev. John Carey, some 60 years ago, it had a romantic history. Its founder was a remarkable man, possessed of considerable wealth. He was a descendant of a Cromwellian family, and had been arrested and tried for murder, but was unanimously acquitted by the jury, whereupon he erected the building in question.—London Mail.

HIVES FOR ALL EMERGENCIES



Generally speaking, cheap contraptions are an abomination in the bee yard, but there are times when something which can be gotten up in a hurry and at a small cost will be appreciated. In preparing such hives, however, one should see to it that spacing is kept right and nothing but standard frames should be used. Then when you get around to it you can simply transfer your frames to another hive and nothing will be lost, writes L. C. Wheeler in the Michigan Farmer. The hive body can be made by simply nailing four boards together, leaving the ends three-quarters inch lower than the sides. Then form a rabbet by nailing on a strip three-quarter inch wide and three-eighths inch thick on the outer edge of the end boards, nailing it on with the thin edge up. The hive should be just the right depth so that when the frames are hung in the rabbet they will hang with the bottoms just on a level with the bottom of the hive. A cheap bottom-board may be made by nailing four strips together, leaving one of the ends an inch lower than the sides and the other end sq. Set this on the ground and fill with sawdust or clean sand and you have a bottom-board that will serve the purpose just as well as a more expensive one. A very good cover may be made by cutting a wide board just the right length and nailing strips on each end to keep it from splitting. I do not advise such hives for general use, but, as I said before, as a makeshift they are all right.

TO RELIEVE CONGESTED CROP

In Early Spring Fowls Will Eat Too Much Dry, Indigestible Grass—Complete Cure May Be Had Quite Easily.
(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)
Very frequently when chickens first roam in the spring and gather food for themselves they are likely to swallow a large amount of dry, indigestible grass. This remains in the chicken's crop a hard, undigested mass that is likely to cause death. Four a small quantity of sweet oil into the mouth and cause the bird to swallow it, then manipulate that portion of the crop nearest the throat by careful pressure and squeezing between the thumb and fore finger in such a manner as to break up the contents of the crop and force it toward the mouth in small portions. Suspend the bird, head downwards from time to time and press the loosened particles of food toward the head so they will escape from the mouth. With care and patience the crop may be entirely emptied in this way, if oil is administered as often as required to soften the contents. After this is accomplished give two grains of baking soda in water, keep without food for a day, then feed sparingly on soft diet until recovery is complete.
Brooder Chicks.
In moving chicks from the incubator to the brooder, great care is always exercised to prevent their getting chilled, says a writer in an exchange. The brooder is started 48 hours before the chicks are placed in it and the chicks are kept closely confined for three or four days until they learn to run under the cover when cold. By these means, I have been very successful in raising my Rose Comb Brown Leghorn and Banded Plymouth Rock fowls.
Authorities do not all agree whether a chickens should be allowed to perch early in life or be compelled to squat on the ground.

Willing to Make an Effort.

On a large estate in the Scottish highlands it was the custom for a piper to play in front of the house every weekday morning to awaken the residents. After an overcast Saturday night, however, the piper forgot the day and began his reveille (can it be played on the pipes?) on Sunday morning. The angry master shouted to him from the bedroom window: "Here, do you not know the fourth commandment?" And the piper sturdily replied: "Nae, sir, but if ye'll—his—whistle it 'I'll—hic—try it, sir."

Care of the Child.

It is announced that Los Angeles county government will in future expend as much money upon societies for the care of children as it does now upon societies that look after the welfare of animals. This is well. Perhaps, in course of time, we may come to regard children as of equal importance with horses and dogs.

DAME NATURE HINTS When the Food is Not Suited.

When Nature gives her signal that something is wrong it is generally with the food; the old Dame is always faithful and one should act at once. To put off the change is to risk that which may be irreplaceable. An Arizona man says: "For years I could not safely eat any breakfast. I tried all kinds of breakfast foods, but they were all soft, starchy messes, which gave me distressing headaches. I drank strong coffee, too, which appeared to benefit me at the time, but added to the headaches afterwards. Toast and coffee were no better, for I found the toast very constipating. "A friend persuaded me to quit coffee and the starchy breakfast foods, and use Postum and Grape-Nuts instead. I shall never regret taking his advice. "The change they have worked in me is wonderful. I now have no more of the distressing sensations in my stomach after eating, and I never have any headaches. I have gained 12 pounds in weight and feel better in every way. Grape-Nuts make a delicious as well as a nutritious dish, and I find that Postum is easily digested and never produces dyspepsia symptoms." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.