

Items of Interest Taken From Here and There Over the State.

York is moving in the matter of getting a \$50,000 hotel.

The farm house of William Moslander, near Crab Orchard, was burned.

Will Brandt, a Beatrice boy, lost three fingers while feeding a roller mill.

Greeks of South Omaha want \$200,000 damages for property destroyed by rioters.

Odd Fellows of Hastings have decided to erect a building that will cost upwards of \$10,000.

J. H. Adams has returned to Plattsmouth from Las Vegas, N. M., where he purchased 460 acres of land.

C. B. Palmer, former superintendent of school at Beatrice, died recently in Arkansas.

Rev. Luther P. Matthews, an aged Congregational minister, retired, died at Crest a few days ago.

Cook is in the midst of a great religious revival, business being suspended to give attention to spiritual things.

Fishermen near Brownwell caught two catfish in the Missouri river weighing, one 80 and the other 72 pounds.

The horse, cattle and hog breeders of York county are enjoying a great demand for pure bred stock. Farmers and breeders come from nearly every part of Nebraska to secure the best.

John Masterson of Adams county entered a plea of guilty to the charge of selling mortgaged property, before the district court, and was fined \$100 and costs.

Lying prone across a cook stove, his face pressed down tight on the hot lids, Fred Weiss, perhaps the oldest merchant in Fremont, was found dead. He was 80 years old and lived alone.

A reward of \$200 has been offered by Gov. Shallenberger for the arrest and conviction of the parties who murdered old man Brown at Valparaiso on the night of the 11th inst.

C. W. Fagg of Arlington will seek to have the marriage of his daughter Alta Fagg and John Shik annulled by the courts, as the bride is only 16 years old.

Will Hather of Valley county thinks he has been "milked." He purchased a fine Toulouse gander, paying a big price, but the other day it was caught laying an egg. No gander would do such a thing as that.

Joseph Brooks of Brainerd committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. Trouble with a son-in-law and financial difficulties of some sort are said to have caused the deed.

A phone message to Valentine stated that about forty head of horses had been stolen from near Merriman. There has been a gang of horse thieves operating in the west end of the county for some time, and so far they have eluded the authorities.

Twelve kegs of beer and sixteen cases of whisky and wine were poured into the sewer by Sheriff McCleery and U. S. Rohrer of the Civic Federation at Hastings. The liquor was found on the premises of Gerd Harms.

Col. Ben Miller & Son of Tecumseh are probably the most extensive horse dealers in Nebraska. If not in this part of the country. During the months of January and February they bought and sold over 1,200 head of horses.

Stopovers at Omaha will be granted on all tourist tickets to the west this summer on the return portion of the ticket. In view of this, the state metropolis is expecting to entertain many distinguished travelers in the good summer time.

Thirty-four thousand and forty-two votes were cast in the Elkhorn drainage district election, of which 21,112 were for the proposed district and 12,930 against. One hundred and sixty-eight out of a possible 200 property owners voted.

Chris. Biesemeier and W. A. Buehler of Johnson county will cooperate with the government in some corn growing experiments this year. The government will furnish the seed and the Nebraska men will cultivate the grain under direction of the national department of agriculture.

The child of Mr. and Mrs. Phil Sherrell, residing two miles north of Callaway, swallowed a safety pin, the same sticking in the throat of the child. The mother of the child attempted to remove the pin, but it stuck in such a way that she could not do so. A physician was called and removed the pin.

An unidentified man was mysteriously murdered and his body placed across the Burlington railroad tracks at Copenhagen, a siding in Antelope county. The passenger train ran over the body, cutting it to bits. The engineer failed to see the body till too late to stop the train. Footprints and blood in the snow along the right-of-way tell the story of the murder.

Judge William Hayward and wife of Nebraska City have gone to Washington to see about accepting the position of assistant postmaster general, tendered the judge and which he has not fully made up his mind as to what he is going to do. He says that he does not want to leave the state, because he was born and reared here and loves Nebraska and her people.

License or no license is going to be the issue in many towns at the coming elections. The "drys" expect to win many victories.

With county option defeated, temperance forces are organizing all along the line for state-wide prohibition in 1910.

C. W. Brown, an aged recluse, was beaten to death in his little shanty about three miles from Valparaiso. Robbery was probably the motive.

The barn of L. T. Blackford, Burr county, was destroyed by fire, a 5-year-old son with matches doing the mischief.

N. B. Switzer, United States examiner of surveys for the interior department, has gone to Washington to confer with the authorities there in regard to resurveying in Nebraska and South Dakota.

The annual report of the collector of internal revenue for the Nebraska district, covering the operations of all cigar factories in the state, has just been completed for the year 1908. This report shows that during the whole or part of 1908 that 222 accounts were handled by the revenue office. There were never that many factories in the state at any one time.

NEW TARIFF BILL IS INTRODUCED IN HOUSE

Measure Would Increase Country's Revenues from Customs to \$300,000,000 a Year--Inheritance Tax Planned--Coffee on Free List

Washington. — The ways and means committee of the house has begun consideration of the tariff bill which was introduced Wednesday. The measure as it now stands would increase the country's revenues from customs to \$300,000,000 a year.

The senate committee on finance also began informal consideration of the measure. The probabilities are that the house committee will have only one sitting on the bill, that the measure will be reported to the house immediately after it convenes to-day and the debates will begin next Monday.

The measure, which was introduced by Seneca Payne, chairman of the committee, chairman of the ways and means committee provides for an inheritance tax; increased internal revenue tax on cigarettes; a \$400,000,000 issue of Panama canal bonds; an increased issue of \$150,000,000 in treasury certificates, and the imposition of duties on a maximum and minimum basis. Coffee, hides and iron ore are on the free list; boots and shoes, leather goods, steel and iron products, lumber, wool shoddy, and waste, and the cheaper grades of third-class wool are materially reduced. Tea is taxed eight cents a pound. The internal revenue tax on beer and whisky is not disturbed. Thirty thousand copies will be printed.

Duty on Coffee.

While there is no duty imposed upon coffee, tea is taxed eight cents when imported from the country where it is produced, and nine cents when from other than the producing country. The internal revenue tax on cigarettes is materially increased, while the tax on beer and whisky is undisturbed. A cut of 50 per cent. is made in the steel and lumber schedules. Hides, tallow, cottonseed oil, and works of art more than 20 years old are placed on the free list.

The tariff on boots and shoes is reduced 40 per cent. and on other leather manufactures in proportion. The pottery schedule remains about the same, but the duties on window and plate glass of the smaller sizes are increased, while the duties on the larger sizes are reduced. The tariff on wool of the first and second class, used principally in clothing, is not disturbed, but on wool of the third class, known as carpet wool, it is reduced on the cheaper grades.

Duty on Agricultural Products.

Agricultural products schedule: Barley, from 30 cents per bushel to 15 cents; barley malt from 45 cents to 25 cents; cabbages from 3 to 2 cents each; bacon and hams from 5 cents per pound to 4 cents; fresh meat from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound; lard from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents; tallow from 1/2 cent per pound to the free list; wool grease from 1/2 cent to 1/4 cent; dextrin, burnt starch, and so forth from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound; peas, green, from 40 cents per bushel to 30 cents per bushel; all starch, except potato starch, from 1 1/2 cents to 1 cent per pound; sugar, refined, is reduced from 1 95/100 cents to 1 90/100 cents per pound.

Reduction for Wool.

A five cent reduction is made in the duties on shoddy and waste, while wool tops are assessed six cents a pound more than the duty on scoured wool, which is unchanged. The recommendations for placing wool duties on print paper, with certain restrictions, made by the Mann committee of the house, are incorporated in the bill.

The duty on refined sugar is reduced 5/100 of a cent a pound and on dextrin half a cent a pound. A reduction of half a cent a pound is also made in the duty on starch, with the exception of potato starch. Zinc in ore is assessed one cent per pound for the zinc contained. The tariff on pig iron is reduced from \$4 to \$2.50 per ton.

Where Increases Are Made.

The principal increases are made in the duties on lemons, cocoa and substitutes for coffee, coal-tar, dyes, gloves, and coated papers and lithographic prints.

As was expected, the new tariff bill is made on a maximum and minimum basis, with the provision that the maximum rates are not to go into effect until 60 days after the passage of the bill. Reciprocity provisions are contained in the paragraphs assessing duties on bituminous coal and coke and agricultural implements, by which these articles are given entry free of duty when imported from countries which permit the free importation of these articles from America.

For the Discouraged.

Big things are only little things put together. It is encouraging to think of this when confronted with a big task. Remember that it is only a group of little tasks, any one of which you can easily do.—W. P. Warren.

Boric Acid for Eyes.

Often when one has a cold the eyes feel hot and are red and inflamed. The best way to effect a cure is to bathe the eyes frequently with a solution of boric acid and water.

Fine Eagle Shot in England.

An eagle has been shot by a keeper on the Tiberton estate, Herefordshire, England. It measures seven feet two inches across the wings and is two feet ten inches in length. It is of a light brown color, apparently a two years old and is believed to be of the white eagle species.

Lived Two Months with Broken Neck.

After living for more than two months with a broken neck, Percy Henry Akham, aged 32, died in Scarborough (England) hospital.

The inheritance tax provision of the bill is similar to the New York state law. It provides a tax of five per cent. on all inheritances over \$500 that are collateral inheritances or in which strangers are the legatees. In cases of direct inheritance the taxes prescribed are: On \$10,000 to \$100,000, one per cent.; on \$100,000 to \$500,000, two per cent.; and on those over \$500,000, three per cent. It is estimated that \$20,000,000 annually will be derived from this tax.

Ends Foreign Trade Agreements.

The maximum and minimum provision of the bill does away with the necessity of continuing the foreign trade agreements. The abrogation of these is provided for in a section which authorizes the president to issue notices of the termination of these agreements within ten days after the bill goes into effect. The French agreement would therefore terminate immediately, while the German agreement would remain in force for six months.

A provision in the bill is designed to meet the conditions resulting from the patent laws of Great Britain, which requires that patentees must manufacture their articles in Great Britain. This provision applies the same rules to patents taken out in this country by aliens as applied to Americans in the country of the aliens. Drawback privileges are extended by the bill and the method of valuation on articles upon which the tariff imposed as an ad valorem duty is broadened for the purpose of preventing the practice of undervaluation.

Payne Explains Bill.

The following explanation of the form of the bill was made by Mr. Payne:

"The new tariff bill is a minimum and maximum tariff bill. The minimum rates of duty are contained in the first section, and the free list for the minimum rates is in the second section of the bill. The third section contains the maximum rates, which are generally equal to the minimum rates and 20 per cent. in addition thereto and the articles on the free list, in the transfer to the third section, bear a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem as a maximum rate. The maximum rate does not go into effect in any event until 60 days after the passage of the act. By the fourth section the minimum rates are applied to all goods terms by way of tariff as that given to any other action, and the maximum rates are applied to those countries which discriminate against the trade of the United States or fail to give the United States tariff rates as favorable as those given any other nation. This section is self acting, making it the duty of the executive to collect the duties, whether minimum or maximum, in accordance with the terms of the bill, leaving it open to the courts to decide upon the legality of the action.

"One problem that confronted the committee was the question of revenue. The business of all commercial nations has been depressed for nearly two years, and thus has affected our commerce and greatly reduced our revenues, so that we have a large deficit, but the revenues under month to month as business conditions are becoming better."

Changes by Payne Bill.

The statement gives the rates in the present law, the Dingley tariff, and shows the changes that the Payne bill proposes. The abstract of the bill continues:

"The committee have transferred some articles from the free list to the dutiable, and have increased duties on others for the sole purpose of increasing the revenue. Most of these articles on which duties have been increased are luxuries which have been increased as follows:

"Perfumeries and toilet articles from 50 to 60 per centum ad valorem; fancy soap, from 15 to 20 cents per pound; chicory root, raw, not dried, from one cent to 2 1/2 cents per pound; roasted from 2 1/2 cents to five cents per pound.

"Cocoa, crude, transferred from the free list to the dutiable, at four cents per pound; prepared or manufactured, increased two cents on each classification except that valued above 35 cents per pound, which remains the same. Ten per centum ad valorem is also added to the duties assessed on that valued between 15 and 25 cents per pound. Powdered cocoa from five to nine cents per pound.

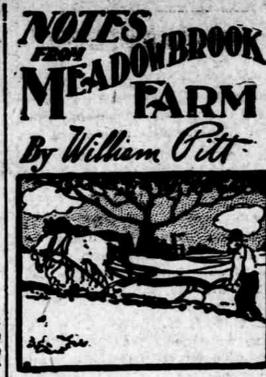
American Photographs in China.

American photograph companies do a big business in China. The most famous Chinese bands and palace singers are engaged to make records. They are brought from all parts of the empire to the three record-making centers—Peking, Shanghai and Hongkong. Here the apparatus for making the master records is set up and the recording done under the direction of an expert. A record popular in the north of China seldom is popular in the south.

Rural Postwoman.

Of the endurance and faithfulness of women in the discharge of their duties there is no question. Mrs. Elizabeth Dickson, an "unestablished rural postwoman" going between Melrose and Gattonside, England, retired recently after a period of service covering 30 years and eight months. During this period she had never been late even once on duty, and had been absent on sick leave but 14 days.

Every day of service she had walked 13 1/2 miles, or 129,392 miles, a distance equal to five times around the world.



Successful farming is the product of intelligent, well-directed energy.

The records show that more chickens are lost on wet mashes than those kept on dry feed.

Never mix warm cream with cold. Cool the fresh cream to the temperature of the rest and then stir well together.

Corn ground cob and all together with oats makes a splendid feed for cows as well as horses.

Intestinal worms do not trouble hogs when they have access to a box containing hardwood ashes, charcoal and salt.

If chickens are forced in the early stages they will not make as rapid growth as they approach maturity as those fed a more moderate ration.

If in the droppings of the horse you notice that there is much whole grain, look to the animal's teeth. Have them filled so that he can grind his feed properly.

One farmer who started with a cement trough for his pigs has extended the use of cement to the building of a silo, barn, and the next thing will be a cement house.

The use of a separator gives you warm, sweet milk for the calves, pigs and chickens, and it is worth a good deal more as feed at that time than when cold and sour.

It is said that hogs weighing 275 pounds require double the amount of feed to produce 100 pounds of gain as do those weighing 35 to 75 pounds. You can easily figure where the most profit lies.

For the first few days after farrowing feed the sow lightly, a thin, warm slop of middlings and oatmeal, given a little at a time, will prove all that is needed. Then begin feeding oats, peas, middlings and barley, and don't forget the roots.

Soon the cows will get out onto the grass again. But don't be in too much of a hurry. The grass ought to be given a good start and the ground allowed to become firm, otherwise the stock will cut it up and do more damage ten times over than the value of the feed they will pick up.

Eggs for hatching should be kept at an even temperature. Take special care that they do not become chilled. A room in the house that is moderately warm is the safest place for them. Remember every day to turn the eggs that you are going to set. The easiest way to turn the eggs is to put them in a patent egg-box where each egg fits snugly into a compartment, and then all that has to be done to turn a dozen eggs is to turn over the box.

Soft bunches on the knees of the cows sometimes appear as a result of abrasions on the hard stable floor when the bedding is scant. They can be treated in the following manner: Mix one ounce of lard and two drams of biniodine of mercury and apply it as a strong blister to the swelling repeatedly until it disappears. Sometimes simple pressure with bandages, applied an increasing length of time daily for some weeks, will do it.

There are honest and dishonest commission men. This is the story of a dishonest one, and is reprinted from Rural New Yorker that readers of Meadowbrook Farm Notes may be on their guard: A farmer sent some goods to a New York commission man and failed to get returns. Finally a check from one cent to 2 1/2 cents per pound, roasted from 2 1/2 cents to five cents per pound.

"Cocoa, crude, transferred from the free list to the dutiable, at four cents per pound; prepared or manufactured, increased two cents on each classification except that valued above 35 cents per pound, which remains the same. Ten per centum ad valorem is also added to the duties assessed on that valued between 15 and 25 cents per pound. Powdered cocoa from five to nine cents per pound.

"Dressed poultry" means birds with the feathers off, but with head and feet on, although some marketmen in smaller cities want these off also, but do not want the entrails removed until the bird has been purchased by the consumer. Experienced buyers refuse to purchase a bird in a market if it is feet removed, as it is very easy to detect whether the bird was affected by roup, chickenpox, or any kindred disease at the time of death, if the head is left on. The legs are often removed to keep the purchaser from noticing the age or sex of the bird.

As a result of lettuce experiments conducted by the Wisconsin experiment station to determine the relative value of sub-irrigation as compared with surface watering, the conclusions were drawn from results obtained that with proper care as large crops can be produced with surface watering as with sub-irrigation, and that the added precaution necessary in surface watering is more than offset by the difficulties and cost connected with the sub-irrigation system. In the experiment the first crop was harvested from January 15 to 31 and the second crop from April 2 to 7. In summing up the results from both crops it was found that the surface-watered bench yielded nearly 60 pounds more lettuce than did the sub-irrigated bench, or a difference of approximately 600 pounds for a house 20 by 100 feet.

Hogs need roots, and should have them regularly.

Do not feed concentrated foods to the sow that has just farrowed.

Work the present farm well before hankering after the larger farm. Danger of feeding too much hay to the horse. Be careful on this point.

Do not clean the barn before milking. It stirs up smells and dust which injure the milk.

Good care of the farm as well as good care of the stock gives the farmer good return for his pains.

A handful of oil meal in the horse's feed once a day will act as a good condition powder and put his coat in sleek condition.

Provide snug quarters for the ewes with lamb, and see that there is no place where the lamb can creep away from its mother.

The too-large collar is about as bad as the too-small collar. See that the collar fits. The horses will pull better and there will be no danger of sore shoulders.

Try putting a handful of shelled corn with the grain for the horse. It will encourage better grinding of the feed and the little corn will be good for him.

Plan to grow your chicken to market size as soon as possible, for the amount of feed required to produce a pound of flesh increases as the chicks approach maturity.

You can know without any one telling you when the owner of a horse has been in the habit of clubbing it over the head. It will raise its head high and try to back. Such actions tell all the story.

The good road horse needs good care. When he comes in tired, wet and dirty, rub him down and blanket, and use bandages on his legs. Then after he has cooled off give him a vigorous brushing and put him up for the night.

Are your cows of poor grade? Don't get discouraged and quit, or turn a deaf ear to the arguments in favor of improvement. Start by getting a pure-bred sire. If you can't do better buy a calf and rear him yourself, and as you get opportunity buy in better cows and get rid of the poor ones.

The farmer who prides himself on his skill in bringing his cows through the winter on the minimum amount of feed is generally the farmer who complains that the cows do not give enough milk to pay for their keep. If such fellows would try the plan of generous feed rations they would be agreeably surprised how the cows would more than balance the account against them.

Observations at the New Mexico agricultural experiment station indicate the following ways in which excessive cattle-grazing is injurious to land: The kinds of plants preferred by the cattle are eaten before they have time to seed, and so die out, leaving less valuable plants to occupy their place. The soil becomes so compacted, especially near drinking places, that rain-water will not sink in. The paths made by the animals give direction to the flow of surface-water and lead to erosion of the soil.

If troubled with roaches you can keep the pests down if not get rid of them entirely by the use of a trap made as follows: Take any deep vessel or jar and place it where the roaches congregate. Fill it partly full of sweetened liquid paste. Then take several thin, narrow pieces of wood, bend each one into an inverted A, and hang them on the jar—one end almost in the liquid, the other on the shelf or floor. The idea is to make several "gang planks" up which the roaches can crawl, with a steeper gangway inside, down which they will slide into the liquid—never to return.

Grain which is affected with stinking smut can be treated successfully according to the Oklahoma experiment station in the following way: Two pounds of crystallized commercial copper sulphate solution should be dissolved in 50 gallons of water. The grain is placed in this solution, and should remain immersed for about 12 hours. The seed should be stirred occasionally. After draining for a few minutes the seed is again immersed in a lime solution, which is prepared by diluting the same with 20 gallons of water. It has been noted that the omission of this treatment with the lime water results in a decreased percentage of germination.

In reference to the value of manure to the farmer, Prof. E. B. Voorhes declares it is worth in money on the farm just as much as the farmer would have to pay for their chemical constituents in the fertilizer market. For instance, an average dairy cow, well fed, will return 12 1/2 tons of manure per year. This equals 117 pounds of nitrogen, 77 pounds of phosphoric acid and 89 pounds of potash. The man buying these in the market will have to pay 20 cents for nitrogen and 4 1/2 cents for the other chemicals. This foots up to nearly \$31, and in addition must be computed the benefits to the soil of this body of manure as a fermentative and putrefactive in liberating and making available the plant food already in the soil. How many dairymen, when comparing cost of feed and the price of milk, forget to estimate the actual cash value of the manure obtained. At the bare value of the chemicals mentioned above, a farmer caring for 12 cows gets one dollar per day for year round, besides the milk profits.

Not His Object.

"Do you think you can absolutely prove your theory?" asked the admiring friend.

"I don't wish to," answered the eminent astronomer, "as soon as it is absolutely proved there is a falling off in the demand for magazine articles on the subject."

WEAR THE STOCK

Dainty Neckwear That Has Supplanted Collar of Embroidered Linen.

All winter long the stock has rivaled the collar in lingerie neckwear, and now it would seem that for those to whom laundry considerations need not hold terrors, the dainty stock has supplanted the less fragile collar of embroidered linen.

The high turndown linen or lace collar is still worn, but it is not the latest word of fashion. Where a heavy linen collar is required a straight embroidered collar fastening in the back is newer than the old turndown model, and the popular turndown collar is now the low broad Dutch collar, so charmingly girlish but so trying to older women.

In these low collars one finds the two extremes of finest lingerie material delicately embroidered, face-trimmed and heavy soft lines embroidered heavily or in open work design and if lace-trimmed at all trimmed with substantial Cluny or Irish lace.

Body types will be much worn, and it would be hard to imagine a collar more comfortable for hot days, but, as we have hinted, it demands a youthful throat and chin.

One other type of turndown collar which merits a word is the high stock collar of rather fine lawn with a flat embroidered scalloped edge band of the lawn turning down all around to half or three-quarters of the collar depth. This fastens behind and cuts to match often accompany the collar.

Another high collar, this time of finely embroidered lawn, has rabbit ear points turning down on it in the front, these points being embroidered and lace edged. A narrow frill of lace finished the bottom of the collar, as is often the case with lingerie stocks, the lace softening the line adjoining and helping to hide all trace of the collar band.

Of straight high lingerie stocks, embroidered or tucked or inset with lace, there is no end, and these in many instances depend for their cachet more upon the little cravat accompanying them than upon their own merit. It is among these cravats that many of the neckwear novelties are to be found, but description of them is difficult, since it is to the consummate daintiness of their embroidery, the clever shaping of the bow and its coquettish adjustment that so much of their effectiveness is due.

Narrow lingerie cravats folded once and finished with narrow little bows whose ends are pointed, scalloped edged and embroidered, are made up in finest white lawn with dainty colored embroidery, and are worn either around the base of the throat or around the top of a high lingerie stock.

This idea of arranging cravat and bow at the top of the stock is comparatively new, and the arrangement has a piquant air, but is pretty only when the wearer has a long, slim throat. Some of the little embroidered cravats and bows meant for such adjustment have a tiny plaited frill running around the upper edge and softening the line next to the throat.

Another narrow folded lingerie cravat has two knots and little bow ends, one on each side of the front, with perhaps two inches between, the cravat fastening in the back, and still another has a bow slightly larger than those we have described, and made with two full loops on one side and a loop and end on the other side, the one spreading and exquisitely embroidered.

Tiny embroidered bows heading rabbits or little tabs are not new, though always pretty, and brought out now in new and dainty forms, and there are new variations, too, upon the narrow lingerie tie passing around the throat and brought back to knot a little bit low, with plaited and embroidered spreading ends.

Convenient Sewing Basket.

Convenient sewing basket is a willow clothes hamper, lined with cheese cloth of a pretty shade of deep blue or violet, or cretonne of a dainty pattern. Pockets of various sizes are stitched to the lining to hold patterns, thread, shears, buttons, hooks and eyes. The larger pockets for patterns are stitched near the bottom of the basket, while the smaller ones are near the top. The cover of the hamper is padded with cotton and covered with the same material with which it is lined. This makes the cushion for pins and needles. A sewing basket of this kind will hold a larger quantity of sewing than any ordinary sewing basket; it is easily covered from the dust, looks neat, occupies small space on the floor, and is convenient to reach while sitting at the sewing table or machine.

Tulle Sleeves with Metal Bands.

A pretty fancy is to finish the wrists of the long tight tulle sleeves that accompany nearly every costume with a two-inch band of metal or heavy silk embroidered, like a bracelet.

STYLES IN BELTS

This Summer They Will Be Adapted to Costume with Which They Are Worn.

With the spring the mind of girlhood turns to belts and ties. No matter how great is the vogue for one piece frocks, with pleasant weather the shirtwaist and duck skirt regains its own, and a belt is needed.

The summer girl's wardrobe will not be finished if she does not possess at least one embroidered belt whose color can be matched in ties and stockings, possibly in hatband and parasol. To buy such belts costs so much that the forehanded girl will make her own.

Every sort of embroidery is in favor from buck damming to the old time favorite eyelet work and satin stitch for services in washing. Heavy linen is used for many of the belts either in white or colors.

White ones are generally kept white throughout, using a white leather or white enamel buckle.

Colored linens are worked sometimes in white mercerized cottons, again in several tones of the linen. Thus a belt to be worn with a gray linen suit has a conventional design in several tones of darker gray lightened with touches of silver thread.

Where a belt is to see much service it is as well to omit this touch of silver, as though it is supposed to remain, it will not stand the wash tub and constant exposure of air.

For more elaborate wear there are fascinating belts worked on moire or corded belting or on heavy satin ribbon stiffened with buckram. Quite a feature of this work is a jeweled effect in colors.

One good-looking belt on pale blue moire belting has a continuous flower design, somewhat conventionalized. The large flowers are worked with an outline of French knots in several rows, and the center of each flower is formed of smart blue jewels.

Another smart-looking belt on gray satin has a design of scrolls and disks worked in two colors of steel beads picked out with blue jewels. Still a third belt is worked on tan-colored belting, with brown and white daisies. The centers of the white flowers are studded with yellow jewels, while the brown daisies have red jeweled hearts.

These jeweled beads for fancy work can be found in any art needlework store in all colors and sizes.

A smart belt to be worn with a dark blue tailored suit is of dark blue corded belting stamped in a bold design of chrysanthemums, heavily padded and worked in satin stitch in old blue, Chinese green, and a dull coppery red.

A belt that would go well with an ever-popular white serge suit is of heavy white corded silk, worked in a conventional pattern of many petaled flowers. This could be done either on Valenciennes embroidery or in the newer simplex stitch.

A girl who has taken up hammered brass work, has made herself a fascinating belt of narrow cut brass with an open dashing pattern. This is made from such thin sheets as to be pliable, and is worn over different colored ribbons which shine through the design.

Belts of raffia will also be worn again and are seen in charming new colors. The simpler the weave of these belts and the duller the coloring the more fashionable they are.

