

IN THE DOMAIN OF WOMAN.

FOR YACHTS AND SEASHORE. Up-to-Date Sailor Maid Wears Bunting and Bloomers.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Who are the people who make the fashions? A question often asked, the uninitiated evidently believing that the fabricators of modes compose a society whose laws are as exacting as those of the Medes and Persians. Never was a fallacy greater than this, for if the manufacturers propose, it is the individual who slopes and settles whether it shall or shall not be worn. She it is, this gracious arbiter in the art of dress, who elects for fat hats, clinging skirts or big or little sleeves, and the aura of distinction she gives them starts the hat at once rolling.



OSTEND YACHTING SUITS.

If pale, dark beauty chooses the old-time bunting as a yachting material and white and red by way of color combination. Two yachting gowns worn by this woman at Ostend are here illustrated, the red in each case being the light, flaming scarlet described last week.

Made entirely of bunting is this startling color, bias bands of white taffeta silk effectively trim the costume at the left. The skirt is an unlined bell-shape—hung over a silk drop skirt in the same color—with a border and tunic suggestion of the hands. This simulated overskirt is made of tulle at the left front with two large white pearl buttons, the band looping round them in scallops. The bodice, which sports and elaborate round collar of the bunting and silk, is covered with up-and-down strips of the white. Pastillion tails suggest a jacket at the back, and upon the strap fastenings to the white taffeta belt there are two smaller pearl buttons. The bell sleeves likewise show these ornaments and open over undersleeves of white silk, puffed into wristbands of the bunting.

Stylish Headwear. A white chip hat, with a rolling brim and trimmings of red velvet ribbon, is the stylish headpiece, for the tulle millinery may now tempt the biases of sea breezes. The yachting girl who really loves the comfort of something "staying where it is put"—for brim hats are the sport of very blast—still clings to the snug cap if cloth or serge with visored front, which single strap attaches almost as solidly as her own hair. But trimmed hats are being hard with them for favor, and instead of the rubber-soled canvas shoes, exacted, yachting foogies are now as smart as smart. Patent and dull leather shoes, with the colored tongue and buckle, are much seen, or else the shoes are cut very low and tied with broad black ribbons and upon the most slippery decks even high leaved strap-slippers are worn. For slippers are the fashion, you know, and one sees them everywhere, with morning and afternoon gowns, on the board walk, in arriages, partout.

As to under togery, tell it not upon the sunspots, but the yachting girl wears bloomers. They are made of the same silk as the drop-skirt which lines her outer ups—no skirt linings are attached nowadays—very baggy over the knees and fastening below with a rubber band. The stockings are in the same color, and when the wind blows the fair being thus equipped has no fear of consequences. There are no contrasts to arrest the roving eye of the observer.

The second gown of the yachting picture is of white bunting with red taffeta silk for trimming. The pleats of the upper portion of the skirt are attached with red silk, a single row of this outlining the waists of the frounces and the pleats and elastron of the blouse.

Many of the thin wool gowns, especially these in black, are trimmed with a new lull silk which has something of the look of percale. The shadowy graining of his cotton runs over it, but nothing could be more delicate than the quality of the silk, in some cases is almost gauze-like.

The Saratoga Wonder.

With highly decorative effect, such a material ornaments the third gown, a promise costume of amber velvety luster seen at Saratoga. The skirt is in one of the new frounce models, all of which are inconveniently long as the front and sides and the correct fitting of which necessitates

something like a feat in gymnastics. To the dull-pated bystander the feat is just a grab with both hands. But there's a trick in it, all the same, and by these signs you may know the true woman of fashion. The properly belted skirt falls with most of the folds bunched by the right hand; the left holds just a pinch of jute, so to speak, but it is enough to make locomotion possible and create a "swimming" and piquant effect. The drop-skirt is cut to escape the ground all round, which, with the thinnest materials, makes a silk dust frounce necessary for the outside one. This is commonly pinked at the bottom edge and put on with a cord where the skirt trimming begins—where the graduated frounce starts or is suggested.

Delightful hats for these thin wool gowns are flat shapes made of ribbon straw, the most fragile ever seen, and about the width of No. 7 ribbon.

Plain parasols of black or white silk are carried with tan dresses, yokes, vests and undersleeves of white invariably relieving

or colored fleur de lis, diamonds or small dots, while the embroideries of the colored stockings are usually black.

Sensible country headgear for wee girls are the shirred lawn hats and lawn and gingham sunbonnets now to be found everywhere. They are cheap and cool, stylish and practical, the white ones laundering like handkerchiefs. MARY DEAN.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.

Pointing Out the Better Path for the Jealous Married One.

Now and then one turns from the wilderness of new books—recollection of which seems like passing through the dead forest of a bygone era—to a certain volume of the old books out of fashion for no reason. It is among these old books, one takes up that marvel of artistry, "Bleak House," one comes in certain chapters upon a presentation of one of the greatest of the married life depicted faithfully as the sun himself paints. It is where Mrs. Snagsby—her head in a perfect beehive of curl-papers and nightgown—makes nocturnal examination of Mr. Snagsby's pockets, secret purses of his letters, pines for a peep into his books and ledgers; and by day, swift and dark and silent and wretched, watches at window, listens behind doors, and gets her mind into a wide mist, where no one could see the way to anywhere in a "general putting of this and that together by the wrong end." And Mrs. Snagsby stands for every jealous wife the world over—though she be little and ignorant and ill-bred and obscure—coasting in a palace, who makes her husband miserable by her suspicions and contributes to the breaking of her own heart by searching for what she does not wish to find.

One let this evil-eyed power get possession of the mind, and every fact of life and of the universe twists itself round to its support, all the same as if one were possessed by a madness. For it is a madness before which one is helpless, and from which one longs to be delivered as one longs to wake from a half-conscious nightmare.

To doubt the man who swore faithfulness to you alone of all women, and whom you have honored as you have idolized, to doubt the woman who has sworn to you a white innocence—it puts the world out of joint and all the rest of creation in as false a light. The earth revolves on a new axis, the heavens have another pole, and the light has gone out of them; there is left only the lurid green light that transforms all things into unrecognizable and its evil glow.

How much better would it be at the first suggestion of doubt to face it and defy it, to declare to oneself, "The man I love is too noble for this," or "The woman I love is too spotless to be sullied with such thought," to trust, to refuse entrance to the base suspicion, and to go one's way contentedly. Even if there is doubt, one is not going to be any happier in a creature of white innocence—it puts the world out of joint and all the rest of creation in as false a light. The earth revolves on a new axis, the heavens have another pole, and the light has gone out of them; there is left only the lurid green light that transforms all things into unrecognizable and its evil glow.

Children's Wear. Coming to the fourth picture one feels that a little sermon on the subject of children's wear will not come amiss. To begin, modish togery for the small fry of both sexes is rather short these days, in France the French garments are detestably "finicky." For the properly rigged child (so considered) must now be dressed in French clothes and nothing else. Wherefore, little Miss's sunday-go-to-meetings give her something of the look of a wax doll from the Bon Marche. Her hats, made of net and point d'esprit—the puffed brims veiling wreaths of huge roses—are as big as a bushel basket. Strings are as big as saucers, and as long as her skirt, (which, to speak truly, is rather short these days), insure her poor, small ears a certainty of warmth and lest she should be too comfortable, she is provided with elaborate little coats of lace and silk, miniature likenesses of her mamma's loose, short summer jackets. Some of her hats may even be made of the fashionable crin (horse-hair braids) and these are burdened with ostrich feathers just like those of the grown-ups.

Altogether she is an infant terrible, the fashionable small girl, and her millinery bills are wonderful. Twenty-five dollars is no uncommon price for a headpiece for a 5-year-old and a pleated dress in pink French linen, with a medium of coarse lace on the cape collar will call for \$25. Oh, for the days of puddles and mud-pies, of course, all this splendor means sitting up straight and minding your p's and q's.

However, it's an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and the French models have their uses. Modified in style and made in simpler materials, the big shops show some of the same effects at fairly decent prices. Nobody can explain the reason, but children's clothes are always dearer in proportion than adult garments. The cut pictured illustrates a little of the most sensible and inexpensive styles for both boys and girls. The two little dresses at the right of the drawing are of mercerized linen with white Hamburg embroideries. They are made in the popular Russian model, which calls for a very long-waisted blouse bodice and a skirt so short that it is scarcely more than a frounce. Similar suits for boys in dresses are almost all body, masculinity calling for extra abbreviation of skirt.

White tulle, a delightful summer material, and lawn embroideries compose the frocks of the smaller maidens, and the bashful boy wears a Russian suit of brown and tan striped linen. Go to the department stores for all these.

With all dressy frocks girls up to 7 wear strap slippers of hid in the color of the gown, the socks or stockings matching. Or else the slippers are of black silk, but kid shoes in white or pale colors are cooler than these and more childish in effect. If solid color stockings are not liked there are some wonderful leg coverings with embroidered figures that are even more stylish. On a black ground these show white

conditions in the new subjects, dragging "at each remove a lengthening chain." A misconduted freshman year, too, may fix a reputation for flightiness, loud manners or the like upon one who, when the first intoxication of her liberty has passed, could have lived up to a good name, but is led by pride and pique as she sees the better elements in the student world withdrawing from her, to cast in her lot with the wildest and most featherbrained companionship of the place.

This is the dark side of the picture. Many freshmen have been prepared by judicious training at home or in school for undertaking the direction of their daily lives. Others are quick to profit by the hints of comrades or by their own observation. Required lectures on hygiene, frequent tests in classwork, fortunate friendships often counteract the perils of inexperience. And the student who comes successfully through her freshman year has all the chances in her favor for a glad and honorable college course. She has learned that freedom lies within the circle of law, not without it.

The typical college girl before her sophomore year is over has her own affairs in hand and brings a fund of superfluous energy to the business of the commonwealth. The executive ability developed in American college life is a continual surprise to the onlooker. To the timid entering student many things within the next four years



THE ALL-CONQUERING RUSSIAN BLOUSE.

become possible. She may be found running a magazine, dealing shrewdly with printer and advertiser, reading proof, writing letters, or she may practice a wide range of activities on class committees, from conducting a campaign in undergraduate politics to planning and carrying through the social functions of gala days, where guests are numbered by the hundreds. The athletic association may trust her with grave responsibilities in the selection and laying out of golf grounds or in arranging for an intercollegiate tournament. If her Greek letter society is building its chapter house it may fall to her lot to confer with architects and decorators, buy rugs, drapes and other furnishings or engineer the finance of the whole enterprise. The sense of distance between senior and freshman is not altogether fictitious. On the practical side of life alone the four years cannot count for more than arithmetic confessions.

Women's colleges have faculties disgraced in proportion as they find their occupation gone. They are no longer asked, in most instances, to make and to administer rules for student conduct. The students are self-organized into a self-directing and self-disciplining body. The faculties are obviously out of place in this projected dreamland of youth and mirth and beauty. Hence they are prone to complain that what with undergraduate business and what with undergraduate pastime there is no room left in college for the intellectual life. How do these hurried and preoccupied girls, with festal music tinkling in their heads, have opportunity to behold "the bright countenances of truth in the quiet and still air of delightful studies?"

MAKING STOCKINGS WEAR WELL. Take that Much Neglected Stitch in Time.

Children's stockings are an expensive item of dress, so that any plan which will make them last is welcomed by the economical mother. First of all, be willing to save money in the "long run" by spending it generously at the outset. Mark them well with the child's monogram. These little items can be had in any combination of two letters at the department stores. By offering her some slight incentive the dear little owner may generally be induced to sew them neatly upon her own stockings.

Before beginning your "stitch in time," which is the most worthy and usually neglected of all householdly arts, array yourself in your most attractive and restful house gown. Place your pretty work basket beside you. Be sure you have silver handled scissors and everything handy to tempt you often to sew. Put on your aristocratic gold thimble, for any woman can take finer, prettier stitches when wearing a pure gold thimble. Now take the blessed little stocking (and it is blessed, for it will not be long your privilege to darn little stockings, so fast do the baby feet stretch out), turn it wrong side out and place it upon the darning board. Run the heels and toes up and down with good ball darning cotton. Be sure to take a long stitch and then a tiny stitch, putting the stitches side by side. Reinforced in this way the heels will withstand many months of hard wearing and washing. And it might not be out of place, good mother, to remark that if you have many steps to take the same

device will serve your own stockings as well as those of the little ones.

For and About Women. Mrs. Phoebe Hearst has given a considerable sum to be used for improvements at Lick Observatory.

Mrs. Timothy B. Blackstone has given a city library in memory of her late husband. The cornerstone has just been laid and the building will be completed in a year.

The office of postmaster in Hohart, Ind., has been held for four years by Miss Jennie Spray. Recently when some politicians put up a male candidate to replace her the town rose in protest and a large delegation secured Miss Spray's reappointment.

Harriet Beecher Stowe's 80th birthday was celebrated by negro residents of San Francisco in the old church on Market street from the very pulpit where the patriot, Thomas Starr King, preached forty years ago in protest and a large delegation secured Miss Spray's reappointment.

Miss S. E. Kay has been in domestic service for some twenty years in a Michigan town, but her so-called "mental position" had not dwarfed her mind, and she wrote the prize essay on "The Problem of Domestic Help," read before the Twentieth Century club at Kalamazoo, made up of the most cultured women of the town.

There is only one woman chaplain in the United States and it is doubtful if there is a woman filling a similar position in any other part of the world. The pentecostal church at Kalamazoo, Mich., has distinguished its chaplain is Mrs. May Preston

Slosson, wife of the vice president of the faculty of the University of Wyoming, and for over two years she has presided over the spiritual welfare of the convicts.

Mrs. Nordlin, the opera singer, is mistress of the linguistic art of punning a bag. This is a daily exercise with her, as she considers that it gives opportunity to all necessary muscular training and subtraction of adipose tissue. The punning bag is a compromise. She puns on the boxing, but it was pointed out to her that an accident would knock her on the chest, even with soft gloves, might knock her vocal career.

Miss Henrietta Alken Kelly of Charleston has gone into agriculture. She has studied silkworms for years at various places in Europe, especially on the estate of the duke of Litta Visconti-Areca at Milan, Italy, where silk culture has been carried on for three years. Her project has attracted the attention of the national Department of Agriculture, for which Miss Kelly will prepare a manual for public distribution.

Miss Alice Robertson has passed successfully through the ordeal of her public examination for the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of California. Miss Robertson is a young woman to receive from the University of California its highest academic distinction. The first woman to make a doctor of philosophy at Berkeley was Miss Millicent Shinn, upon whom the degree was conferred in 1888. The second was Miss Jessica Peckotto, who was given the honor in 1900. Fifteen men have obtained the degree.

Fruits of Fashion. Linens of every description are in good taste. A handsome cardcase in dark green has a frame of gold. Painted cherries seem to be growing upon expensive dark green parasols. In simple summer hats one of a pale

PROMENADE COSTUME OF AMBER VEILING AND BLACK TAFFETA. Gray-green rough straw is trimmed with sweet peas. Many of the gowns prepared for afternoon wear are in black and white silk or French muslin. Gray and white striped parasols have a band of green around the lower edge and are mounted upon green sticks. Smart long chains in gun metal for women have three inches of chain and at intervals large round beads of the metal. White muslin bands for the neck and sleeves have each a row of black fagoting in the center. The bands are not much more than two wide, joined with the black stitches.

A second hat of white chiffon has the edge of the scoop outlined with forget-me-nots. The back of the hat is finished with cream lace. It is a special trip around to get a back view.

The width of many of the newest coaching and garden party hats is remarkable, and the fashion of putting a wreath of large full-blown roses and foliage, the extreme edge of the brim on the front of the hat is still greatly favored.

Holland dresses more or less tinted are much used for beach and mountain costumes. The skirts are strapped and the bodices finished with elaborate bands of white Indian silk, fagot-stitched in black, or dotted with black French knots.

One of the new summer skirt models designed for evening, made of tulle and other soft delicate goods is a flaring, buckered style with applied folds, in tuckered fashion, reaching almost the entire length of the skirt, although any desired number may be used. The folds are not perpendicular, but horizontal, and, if preferred, the back can be arranged in gathers or an inverted box-pleat. Sometimes the folds are like the skirt fabric.



The Smart Styles.

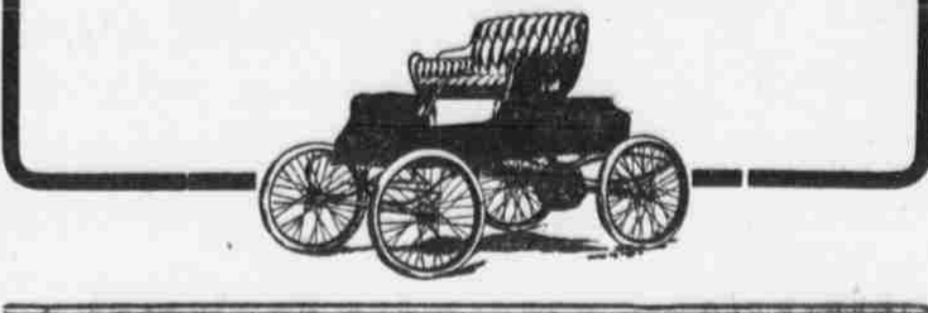
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ISSUED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE RAILROADS OF NEBRASKA.

Statement of Taxes Paid by the Union Pacific Railroad in 1901

Table with columns: County, Taxes Paid. Lists various counties in Nebraska and their corresponding tax amounts.

Total, 947.56 Miles ..... \$297,836.51—\$314.32 per mile. Taxes paid Main Line ..... \$221,173.89—467.38 miles—473.22 per mile. Taxes paid Branches ..... 75,662.62—480.18 miles—160.00 per mile.

The trunk line of the Union Pacific passes across the State of Nebraska, and it is a valuable property. The figures presented show that it pays taxes amounting to \$473.22 per mile in the State of Nebraska, and through the payment of this amount of tax in this state, it made the average tax per mile \$262.79 on the whole line of road in the year 1901. The Inter-State Commerce Commission reports show that the average tax paid by railroads in Nebraska was \$198.56 and the average west of the Mississippi was but \$171.45. These figures show that in Nebraska the Union Pacific Railroad pays much more tax than the average railroad pays, and it pays much more proportionate taxes than it should pay.

The tonnage given the Union Pacific in 1900 amounted to 548,206 tons of freight for each mile of railroad, and for purposes of comparison, we will compare with the Pennsylvania railroad system, the greatest freight carrying railroad system in the world—a system of roads that handled in 1900, 3,359,587 tons of freight for each mile of road (nearly six times the tonnage of the Union Pacific).

The widest western boomer would not compare the Union Pacific with the Pennsylvania system of railroads. The Pennsylvania railroad system reports net earnings of \$30,440,521.19 in 1900, while the Union Pacific earned but \$9,071,696.79, and still this great system of railroads running through the States of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, paid but \$307.49 tax per mile in 1900.

Tax per mile, Pennsylvania Railroad ..... \$307.49 Tax per mile, Union Pacific Main Line in Nebraska 473.22 Tax per mile, Northern Pacific Railroad in 1900..... 163.72 Average Tax per mile in Nebraska, 1900..... 198.86 [Inter-State Commerce Commission.]

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BECOMING A MOTHER

Is an ordeal which all women approach with indescribable fear, for nothing compares with the pain and horror of child-birth. The thought of the suffering and danger in store for her, robs the expectant mother of all pleasant anticipations of the coming event, and casts over her a shadow of gloom which cannot be shaken off. Thousands of women have found that the use of Mother's Friend during pregnancy robs confinement of all pain and danger, and insures safety to life of mother and child. This scientific liniment is a god-send to all women at the time of their most critical trial. Not only does Mother's Friend carry women safely through the perils of child-birth, but its use gently prepares the system for the coming event, prevents "morning sickness," and other discomforts of this period.

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DAINTY THINGS FOR BABIES.