

Colored Shoes the Rage

BLACK shoes are piebald. The humble black kid and its more presumptuous companion, patent leather, have bowed to the decree and taken to the back shelves of the shoe shops.

But it must not be imagined that colored footwear is entirely gaudy, for so cunningly have leather manufacturers wrought that all the fashionable street tints in cloth have been reproduced in leather, so that shoe and frock may harmonize.

Naturally, for summer the self-tone Oxford and stocking are the correct things for the woman of quiet taste, and for her gray or tan gown she can secure an exact match in both hose stocking and suede Oxfords.

The same may be said of the more delicate tints, such as champagne and cafe au lait. For these light street Oxfords a medium heel is used, the Du Barry of last season having disappeared. For the smartest of street shoes no ornamentation is permitted.

A street shoe, intended to go with a tailor-made gown, shows the lightest of tan leather, just as the gown is piped with a darker cording. The eyelets for the laces are embroidered or buttonhole stitched, and black laces are used. For wear with this shoe comes a tan stocking embroidered in tiny fleur de lis pattern.

For house wear there is absolutely no limit to the fantasy of colors and the riot of ornamentation. A popular design is an Oxford with a Louis heel in two colors. The foundation is the shade of the dress, and over this is laid and stitched a scroll design in patent leather. This combination is shown in all shades of tan, gray, blue, green and brown, and red is made to order. The suede Oxfords for house wear are all beaded—jet, steel, silver and milk-white beads being employed. A striking house shoe shows gray suede with a heavy rosette design done in cut steel beads.

A slipper which suggests Spanish taste has a front vamp of gold leather, stitched with an ornamentation of fine black silk tape. The back of the vamp, set on high heels, is of black patent leather.

A quaint gaiter effect is obtained in a satin slipper higher than the colonial Oxford, with a seam running straight up the front and cut low on either side to the ankle, the whole savoring of the old-fashioned gaiter, with elastic gussets set in the sides.

The foundation is black satin, and on either side of the center seam runs a vine effect in heavy raised embroidery in the exact tints shown in the gown. If the shoe is worn with a dancing frock the foundation is the color of the dress, with embroidery in contrasting tones, an example being a blue satin slipper with white roses and foliage outlining the center seam.

Another colonial effect is in heavy satin, and instead of the ordinary colonial tongue there is a perfect reproduction of a butterfly with outstretched wings, done in the satin, the body being represented by a rhinestone buckle. The complete butterfly stands erect on the instep, and the heels which accompany this extravagant bit of decoration are two inches high. The butterfly slipper is made in every possible tone to match prevailing colors in gowns.

Presidential Nomination

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by the republicans, the essential plan of the democratic national convention of 1832 worked so well that it has been followed

by all the national conventions held since then.

The first national convention of the republican party, as we know it today, was held in 1856, two years less than half a century ago. There was no great contest over the nominee, John C. Fremont being named on the first ballot and receiving 259 votes to 196 for his chief and now forgotten contestant, Justice McLean. It was in that convention that the name of Lincoln was first heard in the east; it was mentioned when nominations for the vice presidency were in order, and it elicited the famous inquiry, "Lincoln? Lincoln? Who is he?"

It is believed by many readers, no doubt, that the national republican convention this year will be unlike most of its predecessors, because its work may be predicted with something approaching certainty, but this is not the case. There was a spirited contest in 1859, though Lincoln won on the third ballot; but there was no real contest in 1866. In 1864 the name of Lincoln was the only one thought of seriously for a moment by the republicans, and in 1868 Grant's nomination was as much of a foregone conclusion as Roosevelt's can possibly be now. In 1872 the convention was merely a formality—a sort of ratification meeting, for Grant was again the unquestioned choice of his party, as he afterward proved to be of the people.

In 1876 and 1880, however, the republican national conventions were the scenes of real struggle. Blaine was the leading candidate in 1876, and Robert G. Ingersoll, till then unknown, named him in the "Plumed Knight" speech which made the orator famous in a day, but failed of making Blaine the nominee, because, it being late in the afternoon and the lighting apparatus of the hall out of order, the convention had to adjourn till the next day. Then, on the seventh ballot, Hayes was nominated and Blaine suffered his first great defeat.

The convention of 1880 was undoubtedly the most exciting and the most bitterly contested in the history of the republican party. It was in that convention that the famous "306" voted solidly and steadily for Grant through thirty-six ballots, Garfield winning on the thirty-seventh.

In 1884, when Blaine was finally nominated, and when Theodore Roosevelt made his first appearance at a national convention, the work of the convention was far from being cut and dried. Blaine, Arthur, Edmunds, Logan and Sherman all being candidates, but only four ballots were needed, and there was only one really exciting day. There were stiff contests, too, in the conventions of 1888 and 1892, both of which bodies named Benjamin Harrison, but no one doubted who would be the candidate either in 1896 or 1900.

The first long and bitter contest in a national convention came in the nominating gathering of the democrats in 1852, when it took forty-nine ballots to place Franklin Pierce in nomination. That same year the whigs had a dreadful time in their convention, fifty-three ballots and five days being consumed in putting General Winfield Scott's name on the presidential ticket. In 1856, when the newly born republican party held its first national convention most peaceably, the democrats had another red-hot gathering, requiring fifteen ballots for the nomination of Buchanan.

But the banner year for turbulent national nominating conventions was 1860. The republicans held their convention at Chicago and got along with only three bal-

lots. Lincoln's opponents, however, held five separate conventions, one in Charleston, one in Richmond and three in Baltimore.

Since 1869 the bitterest democratic convention was the one that nominated Bryan in 1896, but of that convention, like the one four years later, when Bryan was again the candidate, it is "too late to write news and too early to write history." OSBORN SPENCER.

World of Fashions

(Continued from Page Ten.)

scheme of color. Many shades of blue may be put together, but the tones must run in the same scale. If flowers are used, they should be corn flowers, pale cherries and forget-me-nots.

With such headgear dainty frocks in champagne or sweet gum veiling are seen, very simply trimmed; or the gown may be of mixed tweed in any shade, for these effective blue hats are worn with all colors.

Brown is also much seen in girlish millinery, with the under-brim of rough shape, lined often with white and a touch of the same showing in the outer decoration. Some ready-to-wear hats in juvenile departments are so desirable in their simplicity, and so adaptable in shape, that more than one young mamma turns to them as well. Excellent shirt-waist styles are of rough straw with straw trimmings in contrasting colors, forming rosettes, quills and what not.

In the matter of coats, the girl of 16 is not so easily suited as the older maid. The new coats, and especially those for dressy wear, take such quaint lines, with their flowing sleeves and general looseness, that the demoiselle in short frocks seems out of place in them. The summer coat preferred for her—which is, on occasions, to cover too airy costumes—is still the loose box affair of many seasons. The best models in these coats are con-

servative in the matter of arm coverings, a simple coat sleeve proclaiming the existence of the right thing. Many shades of covert are used for the coats, which in a majority of cases show not a thread of other trimming. If the plain collars shown are unbecoming, a touch of velvet is added. The shop which provides the coat makes this addition for \$1.50 extra, putting on the velvet quite half an inch from the edge of the collar. Only the back is velvet-trimmed of course—and when the coat comes home it costs only \$15 all told, if you have been wise in your campaign.

Another idea for securing becomingness is to add a stole drop of some sort at the fronts of the severe Eton coats which form part of so many of the season's suits. Few young girls are sufficiently developed to wear these hard styles, which are trying to the best of figures, and in the French costumes they are always modified in some way. For one thing, the bottom of the coat never falls below the top of the girdle. Sometimes part of the full under-blouse is even allowed to be seen, and not infrequently a stole drop is cut in the fitted coat itself at the front. Upon such trifles peace of mind depends, for she who feels herself well dressed rarely thinks of her clothes.

The shirt-waists for maiden wear are most carefully fashioned. Scrupulously tailored in effect, the neck in the most modish instances is finished with a high linen collar. A black bow tie completes this, and if the return to linen collars once more threatens the soft lines of throats, it cannot be devised that they are better suited to shirt-waists than more fancy garnishings.

Whatever color is shown by the shirt-waist is repeated in the kid belt worn, for wide kid or canvas belts are a necessary part of a shirt-waist getup. But the plain sailor which once composed a portion of this costume seems to be going out of fashion. At least, it has not yet put in more than a furtive appearance.

MARY DEAN.



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The incentive to beautify yards with growing plants was strong enough to need only the slightest spur in the case of Omaha householders. The moving of W. J. Hesser of Plattsmouth resulted in his entire greenhouse stock coming to Omaha to be sold. It took a trifle less than two days for the four carloads of palms and plants to go

from the corner at J. L. Brandeis & Sons, where they were on sale. The corner was thronged with amateur gardeners throughout the time they were displayed. The eagerness of householders to secure the plants for their homes would argue that the teachings of the Civic Improvement league have not been disregarded.



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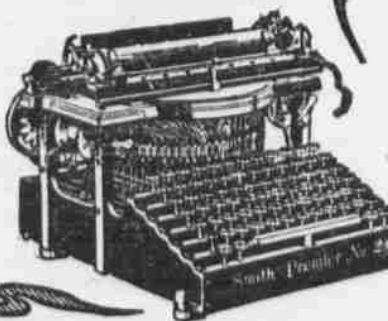
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