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Interesting Reading for and About Women Folks 1513 ard

BOARDING HOUSE for girls, started in New York City eleven years ago, recently observed its anniversary by publishing the details of the work accomplished. ine purpose of the founders was to provide respectable accommodations for working girls carning less than \$7 a week. The rate established and followed is # a week for board and lodging, so that girls earning ns low as \$4 a week could live in comparative luxury, with plain, wholesome food, a clean, cheerful room and bath and the use of the laundry.

There are few rules in the house, and they are only such as are necessary to keep order. The confidence of the girls is never forced.

They are asked no questions either about their personal affairs, or their work, unless their conduct makes it necessary for the proper protection of the other girls. And because of this absolute freedom, most of the girls take the matron into their confidence and tell her their secrets.

At half past 10 the doors are locked, and no girl may be out later than that hour without permission from the matron. Every night during the week they have

the freedom of the parlor, and can entertain their friends until the hour for locking the doors.

Without appearing to be interested, the matron is supposed to find out about the character of the men callers. And occasionally she has been forced to ask the girls to have men friends discontinue their visits, because of the objections made by

No household duties are required of the boarders, except the care of their own . rooms. As the girls are forced to live four in one room, because of the cramped quarters, the individual duties sometimes cause friction.

One girl was known carefully to sweep dust from around her own cot, and with the same care to deposit it beside an other girl's bed. Of course the matron discovered the dust, and as the rooms are supposed to be kept in order the four maids had a quiet talk with their superlor officer. which ended in tears from the repentant girl, and exoneration for the girl with the dirt beside her cot.

As to the house, it is big, roomy and full of sunshine. The halls are wide, and, to add to the brightness, the whole house is papered in light colors and is both attractive and cheerful looking, just a big, oldfashioned building, where everybody feels

Above the dining room, where the girls have wholesome meals three times a day seated at two long tables, is the parlor. Large, comfortable looking chairs, a small table with papers and books, a plane with stacks of popular as well as classical music and two well filled bookcases furnish the room where the girls receive their guests.

Back of the parlor the matron has a ntoely furnished room. After ascending a flight of old-fashioned stairs the bedrooms are reached. Four cots are placed in each of these rooms. Two dressing tables which the girls share between them, four chairs and some cushions are included in the furnishings of the rooms. Most of the girls have their rooms fixed up artistically with pictures and drawings.

Only one girl in the house has a single room, and she is the one who has stayed in the house for eleven years. The matron cided that her long residence entitled her to a separate room.

This home is only for girls who make very small salaries. As soon as a girl gets of a week she knows that she must leave the home, to give room for her less for- They took the Nonconformists by storm. tunate sisters who get only \$3.50 and \$4 a Never shall I forget hearing these two men week, as many of the shop girls and cash at Spurgeon's tabernacie, at Elephant-and-

A New Enterprise.

A clever young Chicago woman, Miss Cella C. Linton, has organized a "nurses" outfitting company," which has already proved itself a success. There are said to be over 1.600 professional nurses in the city. Now, as every one is aware, the professional nurse may not buy a readymade suit, because she wears a uniform. Her cap and apron are of the regulation nurses' pattern and she pays an extra price for them, because she is a nurse. She has no time to make her own clothes, and the ter and the confidence with which he said dressmakers do not make nurses' outfits. Miss Linton, first a business woman and later a hospital graduate, conceived the idea of helping out her sisterhood by having a shop where their needs might be met at reasonable rates. She, being a nurse, understands that the cap, gown, bib, apron, extra shoes and all the rest of it, must exactly meet the hard and fast requirements of the order. Nurses coming from one part of the country have pecultarities which render their clothing quite different from that of another; different religious orders wear garbs quite unlike others, everything must be in accordance with the accustomed order, and above all fit perfectly. Miss Lipton's shop is warmly indersed by doctors, nurses and hospital sup-

Protests of Suffragists.

The leading organizations of women throughout the country are sending protests to their congressmen and the territorial committee of the senate against the bill proposing to unite Okiahoma and Indian territories into one state under the name of Oklahoma, and to combine New Mexico and Arizona territories into a state under the name of Arizona. The part of the bill to which the women take exception is found in paragraphs 5 of sections 3 and 21, which would allow these states, when organized, to distranchise minors, criminals, lunaties, non-residents, ignoramuses and women. It reads as follows:

"That said state shall never enact any law restricting or abridging the right of suffrage on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, or on account of any other conditions or qualifications, save and except on account of illiteracy, minority, sex, conviction of felony, mental condition or residence."

A Woman Engineer.

The town of Scituate, Mass., has a full fledged woman engineer. She is Mrs. J. W. Truworthy, daughter of John Smith, a retired sea captain of Scituate. Her husband is a marine engineer employed by the Long Island Railroad company. "I never had a bit of trouble and they

NEW WRINKLE CURE



Point buy until you try it.

A free enumple, sufficient to show what the emety will do, will be cont, plain scaled, to my man or woman for it postage. Address WORTHINGTON FORDYCE, M.D. LOS ANGELES, CAL

invasion of that field of labor.

Mrs. Truworthy has an engineer's liher husband. At times her knowledge of his work has made her very useful. She has had many adventures which would not have been relished by other women. "I was always interested in machin said 'Mrs. Truworthy, "but should not have learned so much about it had it not been for my husband. We were living in Island Falls, Me., and my husband was working on a little craft on Silver lake. Only one other man was belving him and they found that I could be of assist-

about the machinery very readily and soon could run the steamer. "Eight years ago I applied for and received an engineer's license to run boat on the fresh waters in the state of Maine. A short time afterward my husband secured a place as engineer of the steamer Francis J. Murphy and I was

aboard that craft for nine months. The men treated me fairly They did not swear very much and the captain said that was a good thing for them. I used to do mending for the men and they appreclated that. If any treat was ever brought aboard the crew were sure to see to it that I had my share."

Mexican Women Poorly Paid.

The woman who makes drawn work on a Mexican estate is not an independent worker to whom comes the money for all the work her delt hands accomplish. She is a woman whose father or brother or uncle or mother is in debt to the "great Don." She can do the drawn work, so the don's agent supplies her with linen or lawn, a frame and the requisite implements and indicates the design that she to follow, for though you may not know it, there are fashlons in drawn work quite as exquisite and quite as popular as there are in women's hats, for

When her work is done that poor woman can not fare forth to market and offer it for sale. It is, by the term of her peon contract, perhaps, already sold to the 'great don," whose tenant she is, Miguel his agent, takes the work, by now as grimy as the overalls of an engineer; he has kept account of the time the woman has been engaged upon it, and for each of the many days she may have worked he gives her 7, 8, 9, at most 12 cents, but never the last amount unless she be a thorough

mistress of her craft. Once a year the Mexicans for whom the women do this work, somewhat as the sweatshop toller of Chicago and New York drive their needles for a master, meet in solemn conference and determine what the prices shall be. So great is the popularity of drawn work generally that the supply never equals the demand and the profits made by the Mexican masters of the drawn work "trust," for it is really that, are enormous. The dealer pays these "operawhat they demand-and they demand Therefore the buyer pays \$40 for a "cloth" that cost the "manufacturer" 12 cents a day, labor hire, for, say, ninety days, to produce.

Passing of Ira D. Sankey.

The blindness of Ira D. Sankey will cause to thousands of people in this country real sorrow. Like many other Americans, Sankey made his fame abroad. He was born in Pennsylvania, and was a choir singer at Indianapolis when he met Dwight Moody, about 1870. They began to hold revivals, but attracted little attention until they went to England, four years later.

Castle, London. Moody was the really great factor in the combination, but there was a sympathetic quality in Sankey's voice that made his simple melodies the songs of a seraph. Across the chasm of many years I recall the picture:

Five thousand people crowded the vast auditorium. The stillness could be felt. The evangelist lifted up his voice and prayed; every ear was keen and every face was gladdened by the hope Moody's words inspired. He assured each hearer that his methods were those of the Masso stood guarantee for the fact. There were no scoffers: Moody was the whole meeting while he talked. He dominated everything and everybody; he was the law and the gospel. Under his vitalizing touch the services never lagged. The entertainmen had progression and always dramatic climax. Repose and confidence never before given to mortal man on the rostrum were his. He had none of the tricks and mannerisms of Spurgeon. In looks he was a duplicate of the marquis of Salisbury, although a trifle shorter. He would take a living human text from among the mass of people before him. To him or her he would address himself. For half an hour his congregation would

hover between tears and smiles of joy. Not a word was lost, because not a dull sentence was allowed to escape the speaker's lips.

A stenographic report of the discourse would prove the utter absence of preparation. It was the man behind the words that possessed the power. What a wonderful wealth of language

he had! Never can I forget the story of the "widow's mite," as he told it-embellished with all the color that Paul Veronese could have given to the scene. The scribes, Pharizees, money-changers, idlers, venders and sight-seers were in the word picture. Moody told that incident so well that he ennobled and glorified the episode into one of the most splendid mories in the sacred book.

At the climax of a scene like that Moody would suddenly sit down, and as if by magic the clear voice of Sankey would take up the motif at the point where Moody let go. An interval of more than five seconds never occurred.

Sankey's singing was always an anthem of joy. However homely the words and some of his songs were very poor stuffhis voice sanctified them. "Hold the Fort!" became a divine command under the inspiration of his melody. Five thousand people sang, in and out of tune, but above all the discord rose, clear and distinct, the voice of Ira Sankey, rounding off the hershness and crudities of the multitude. He alone converted the wild tumult of sound into harmony-into a semblance of real melody. The effect was marvelous. Moody had an idea he could sing; but he couldn't. He had a voice like a calliope, but whenever he aproached Sankey, roaring like a bull of Bashan, the singer would pitch his fine baritone a full octave higher, and Moody's basso profunde would no

longer be heard. The moment Sankey ceased singing Moody would take possession of the pulpit again. Sometimes he'd preach two or three hort sermons, one right after the other. He never had any plans. His eyes were fixed on every face before him, and he sometimes addressed a whole paragraph to one individual-making that person feel and know he or she was being personally "labored with." When Moody meant to pray he merely held up his hand, and a hush as of the tomb fell upon the throng. How impassioned were the prayers he spoke. He invoked the Deity with reverence and sublime humility in splendid contrast to the familiarity with which many persons ad-

from the style women have been wearing hour. Again were the tables replaced and dress the Almighty. Moody never told Him and for this reason, if no other, women the large company served. Dancing was rewho He was or what He could do. will adopt it with considerable pride, for sumed after the supper hour and continued Sankey sometimes prayed; but his words it bears the hall mark and smartness and until morning.

came the singing, and in that branch of the religious entertainment Sankey never cense and has traveled considerably with had and never will have an equal I remember to have spoken of Philip Philips in this column a few days ago. Phillips had a voice for a parlor or lecture room; he had the gentle, sublimely sweet mental characteristics of Sankey; but he couldn't have led a wild and almost hysterical congregation of several thousand men and

women. Sankey could do this. And the passing of Ira Sankey is ap proaching. In blindness he is awaiting the end. He is only 64 years of age-a comparatively young man to have accomance to them occasionally. I learned all plished so much good for his fellow man. Never before in any land did such a combination as Moody and Sankey exist. Its potentialities were tremendous. The Brooklyn singer wasn't the leading man, but he was essential to the triumph that the men attained together.

Parewell, Ira Sankey: may you lead the choir above!-Brooklyn Eagle.

How Umbrellas Are Made.

Some one has estimated the American production of umbrellas for 1904 at 15,000,000. If he has erred in his prediction the number is too small. Few purchasers of this universal necessity appreciate the size of the umbrella industry. The public can never be said to be adequately supplied with umbrellas. No article of either American or foreign manufacture is so apt to be lost, strayed or stolen at just the time one wants it most.

The season of stormy days is here, when it is the custom of individuals throughout the civilized world to take an inventory of their respective stocks of umbrellas. With each succeeding rain thousands of umbrellas leave the city salesrooms and the rural business centers allke. With an eye ever upon this demand, the manufacturer and many months. Men have been cutting the raw material and assembling the frames. Women have been hemming the covers, uniting the covers and frames and putting is done with great rapidity.

"Umbra" is the Latin word for "shade." It was for shade that the earliest umbrellas were used. According to our encyclopedias umbrellas figured in the sculpture work of Egypt, Ninevah and Persepolis. In Greece and Rome the umbrella came into use quite extensively, but not until about 300 or 400 years ago was it introduced into England and then only as a shade from the sun or as a mark of royalty. And even when umbrellas became quite common among women men did not carry them. Today in England, like in the United States, the making of umbrellas is an enormous industry and England is also an exporter of its wares in this line, while in earlier times its own supply was made by hand in India or Spain. The factory-made umbrella is said to date back a little more than 200 years, so it can readily be appreciated that this article, with which we are now so familiar and which can be bought for such a small sum, is really a modern invention as far as its practical and extensive use is concerned.

A hat factory does not manufacture either the felt or the straw from which hats are made. This is true of many lines of industry with reference to the raw materials, not least of which is the making of umbrellas. The cloth from which umbrellas are made comes to the umbrella factory proper in huge rolls. The steel ribs tinual round of romance and adventure. are usually made in factories which do

BOY'S COAT.

No. 4623-A round of the shops with the

unhappy little victims dragged along to

be fitted, is the usual recreation for moth-

ers these days. Cold weather is upon us,

and the necessity of warm clothing for the

youngsters is something that cannot be

overlooked. Verily, coat hunting is worse

than house hunting, and tired mothers usu-

ally arirve home after one of these tours,

armed with a lot of good resolutions.

some excellent pointers gained in their

search and a well planned pattern tucked

Ready made children's clothing invaria-

bly requires alteration and every mother

knows that it is easier to make a garment

than to alter it. Coats found in the shops

pocketbook, are so often duplicated in all

Little boys and little girls, too, for that

matter, are wearing coats made in Rus-

sian style. It is a fashion that is strictly

"juvenile," and there is scarcely a mother

who would not dress the younger mem-

bers of the family in Russian models until

they were grown up if she had her way

coat may be worn with or without a belt.

Made of cheviot, melton, serge or covert,

it requires no trimming except the ma-

Nos. 6208-6209-Possibly the revival of the

quaint and old-fashioned is responsible, in

the surplice or crossed-over effects this

measure, for the unprecedented vogue of

Sizes, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 6 and 9 years.

In this partincular model the

mder their arms.

ohine stitching.

lar.

ill use me first rate," said Mrs. Truwer- lacked the sparkling, glowing vitality of nothing else. At the umbrella factory the thy when asked how men regarded her the exhorter. After the prayers always cloth is arranged in the desired lengths and of United States troops were engaged, widths upon a splitting table preparatory Captain Mix was ambushed and killed with weights. A thickness of seventy-five or workman places a long-bladed knife, guided partly by the skillful hand of the workman,

rapidly accomplishes the desired result. The goods next go to a number of girls who are engaged in operating bemining machines, which often attain a speed of more than 3,000 revolutions a minute. It is not unusual for an experienced operator at one of these machines to turn out 1,200 yards a day of hemmed goods. When the hemming work has been accomplished the goods must again be cut, this time into triangular pieces, the number of separate pleces depending upon the number of ribs in the umbrella. In cutting these pieces a knife is used as before, together with

a pattern of the desired size. As before stated, the ribs come to the factory already made. This is also true of the rods which lead to the handles. Nowadays wood is seldom used for the main rod of the umbrells, but instead the slender metal stem. The operator in the assembling department takes in one hand the requisite number of ribe. A tiny wire is inserted in the little holes in one end of the ribs and they are drawn together closely about the rod and fastened, after which the usual umbrella ferrule is put in place.

Before the covers and the frames are united the triangular pieces of cloth, heretofore described, are sewed together, and this work is also done by the powerful sewing machines. The covers are then brought to the tables, where girls work at sewing them on, one set of operators being employed to sew the cover about the rod of the umbrella and another to attach the cover to the ribs, there often being twentyfive or thirty places where the cover must be thus stached. The number depends, of course, chiefly upon the number of ribs his employes have been at work lo! these in the umbrella. The handle is next put in place and nicely glued. Women continue the work upon the modern umbrella by pressing it with a heavy iron, after which it goes to the inspector and then to on the finishing touches. The entire work the girls who roll it tightly and who place a cover thereon.-Chicago Chronicle.

> Hunted Her Husband's Slayers. In the officers' circle around the flagstaff' in the United States National cemetery at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, is a plain

> > Bacred to the Memory of MARY ELIZABETH MIX, Wife of Capt. Charles Mix. Died May 2f, 1844. Aged 51 Years.

white marble slab, with this inscription:

Captain Mix was one of the earliest commanders at the old frontier military post of Fort Gibson, I. T., when this whole vast region, now under the influence of civilization, was a wilderness, occupied only by wild beasts and roving bands of wild In-

Captain Mix had plenty of work to do in affording protection to the scattered whites and in resisting the wild tribes of the plains, with whom he was in almost constant turmoil. The captain had come from the east, and was accompanied by his wife. She was a fine horseback rider and enjoyed outdoor life, often riding out with her husband on the prairies around Fort Gibson, engaging in the hunt and sometimes on expeditions against the Indians, thus making life to her an almost con-In one of the military expeditions against

is made on a fitted lining. The full out-

LADIES COSTUME.

lower edge, the upper part has very little

fullness to dispose of. The skirt may be

trimmed with ruffles, puffings or quillings.

cream lace collar and cuffs. The surplice

front is edged with velvet, over which

Sizes for 6206-32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches,

Bog to se patterns, which usually retail at

from & to 50 cen's such, will be furnished

is now kept at our office, so those who

Great Wedding Festival.

daughter, Kate, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Los-

selyoung of Center, Wis., invited every

family living in the village and in the

township of Grand Chute to the wedding,

which took place October 26. Between 800

and 900 men and women accepted, and long

before the hour when the girl was to be-

come Mrs. Peter Schetter the village streets

The ceremony was performed on a stand

erected in the front yard. Immediately

afterward the guests were scated at impro-

vised tables in the house, barn and rough

dancing pavillon, which had been con-

structed for the occasion. It required over

soon as the tables could be removed danc-

were lined with rigs from the country.

In henor of the marriage of their only

bust measure.

anywhere within reach of the average at the nominal price of 10 cents. A supply

sizes and colors, that one tires of them wish any pattern may get it either by call-

season. Whatever the cause, there has three hours to serve the whole party. As

never been a mode that has been so popu-lar. The surplice design varies somewhat ing began and continued up to the supper

out that is new is a joy as long as it tern Department, Bee, Omaha."

before the end of the season. A ing or enclosing 10 cents addressed "Pat-

to being cut and is held down tightly by a number of his command. The sad news seemed to have changed the whole tenor more piles is not unusual. Into this the of the life of Mrs. Mix, who was inconsolate for the loss of her husband and companion. She brooded over the matter, and came to the conclusion to revenge the tragic death of her husband. She assumed male garb and never missed an opportunity to join an expedition against the Sloux to fight them, being daring, and reckless almost to madness, distinguishing herself in many a hard and bloody fight :.

Mrs. Mix in her male disguise as scou continued her warfare of revenge for about eight years, undergoing many hardships and dangers and becoming noted for reckless bravery and good fortune, so that she attracted attention of head officers of the army and others.

In one of the expeditions against the enemy the whites were ambushed, some killed and others captured, among the latter being Mrs. Mix. She managed to escapfrom her captors, and after a long journe through the wilderness in winter weather reached the fort in a famished and almosdying condition, when her sex became known. Although possessing a strong con stitution she never recovered from her journey through the wilderness, becoming a physical wreck, and died at the fort about a year later.

Women as Jewelry Designers.

Women have turned of late to the agree able and lucrative art of jewelry-design ing. In this art they are succeeding well. Several of the most popular jewelry designers of Paris and London are young women.

In a necklace, a bracelet or a ring costthe mere hugeness and brilliancy of the gems, the mere heaviness and purity of the the gold-doesn't count as it used to do for everything. What counts now in a piece of lewelry is the design. There must be form and color-exquisite form and exguisite color.

The public asks today for good carving, good enameling and good designing in its jewelry, and at the head of the artists who supply the public's wants Lalique stands Lalique's fewelry is so beautiful that it is exhibited in the salon at Paris along with the paintings of the year.

Several women earn \$50 and \$75 a week designing jewelry. This art offers a fine new opportunity to women and many are beginning to take it up.

Leaves from Fashion's Notebook Some exquisite girdles are mostly of Japanese workmanship, and are called by a Japanese name—Tatsu-fushi. These are in all widths, some fully nine inches, others not over two. The wide ones are meant to crush into small space.

Even more becoming than fur are the big, fluffy collars of marabout, which trim many evening coats. The collar is really a stole long or short, but it takes the place of a fur collar on the coat. All shades and tones of color are to be had in marabout.

tones of color are to be had in marabout. Ribbons are being used for hat decorations more than has been the case for a number of years. What the trade calls broad silk, that is, piece silk, is often substituted for ribbon, he shirrings and folds called for making the wide silk rather more convenient at times than ribbon.

Every one must have noticed the prevalence of the so-called Marie Antoinette bodice, the exaggeratedly high, shirred girdle, with the long-pointed front. A boned and fitted lining is required for these bodices, which might almost be said to be waists in themselves, since they need only sleeves and a yoke to become so in fact.

Coats are much more elaborate, with

Coats are much more elaborate, with shirrings, gaugings and much decoration. Irish lace and guipure coats, to be made with satin and fur linings, are beautiful. Some kind of a long evening coat is really a necessity in almost every woman's wardrobe. Claret red. olive green, navy blue, gun metal and all the tan shades are good. robe. Claret red. olive green, navy blue, gun metal and all the tan shades are good.

A flat, round hat, a sort of a mushroom shape, set on a high bandeau, is composed of white tulle quillings. There was a border two and a half inches deep of lavender tulle quilled like the white. In front the hat was bent in a slight curve, and in the curve was set a small cluster of gold and sliver flowers, with a little foliage. The bandeau was higher in the back than in the front, tipping the hat over the face, and the back was trimmed with a handsome white ostrich plume, sewed flat to the bandeau and twisted across, the end of the plume failing low on the hair.

The building of a modern evening gown is often a most intricate and involved affair. Tulle or thin spangled nets must have first a taffeta foundation and not one, but two, three or more shroudings of chiffon, to give a satisfactory lining. The taffeta lining is usually stiffened in the hem with a light substitute for whalebone to give the proper flare. This comes near to the old crinoline idea. The crinoline, by this way, might be called the bogic man of fashion. Every once in a while a whisper that it is to be revived causes an interested shudder through the ranks of fashion seekers. Newest Things in Fashions side portions may be stitched to the fanciful shaped yoke or collar, or it may be worn unattached. The sleeve is a pretty model with blg circular puffs above the elbow. The lower part of the sleeve is tight fitting and may be of lace or ma-

terial. The skirt is one of the newest shaping, circular, in fact, on sides and back, and with fulness gathered back of the narrow front gore. It is by far the best "full skirt" model to be had, for while it is full, and the required width, at the

Chat About Women.

Chat About Women.

This twentieth contury will have the largest possible number of leap years. Thus do woman's otnortunities broaden as the world grows older.

Influenced by the example set by Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel during her recent visit at Philadelphia, the society women of that place have developed a fad for rifle shooting. Mrs. Drexel imported the idea from England, where it bears the stamp of royal approval. Lord Tempest, a crack shot, coached Mrs. Drexel until she has become quite expert at almost any range from 100 to 1,000 yards. to 1,000 yards.

Miss Ruby Cooke, daughter of Lady Cooke of Easthorpe, England, is believed to own one of the finest collection of dogs in the world, including Mighty Atom, which weighs just two and a half pounds. Another of her fads is photographing, at which she and her brothers are experts. Also she goes in for fine embroidery, plays the guitar mandolin and banjo (in addition to the plano, of course), and is a famous candy maker.

The expension of Mrs. Hobart-Chatfield-

The example of Mrs. Hobart-Chatfield-Ditton-Taylor in going into the bookbinding business cannot be too highly commended. There is too much of a disposition on the

business cannot be too highly commended. There is too much of a disposition on the part of our men and women of wealth and position, when time hangs too havely on their hands, to write books. Anything that will prevent them from doing this should receive encouragement. Mrs. H.-C.-D.-T. already has enough orders to keep her busy all winter.

It is declared that at the recent peace congress in Boston the most thoughtful and impressive addresses were those delivered by women delegates, foreign and American. Among the former was Baroness Von Suttner, leader of the peace movement in Austria. Who, although she speaks with a strong foreign accent, captivated her hearers by her earnestness and originality. Most remarkable of all was the little Chinese woman, Di Yamei Kin, who appeared before the congress in her national costume and pleaded for the cause of peace in a sweet, clear voles, and with her thought clothed in most exquisite English. Another truly cloquent and personal espeaker was Mrs. W. P. Heles, wife of a member of the British parliament. The illustration shows a brown voile, with is the lace applique. A brown velvet or leather colored cloth belt finishes the cos-Sizes for 6206-20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches, For "e accommodation of readers of The



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AUSTRIAN CHINA LARCE SUGAR AND CREAM SET decorated with flowers and got \$1.00 elecwhere. 49c TABLE TUMBLERS, thin 4c POOTED WINE GLASSES. glass......



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