Transparent pokes and V-shaped "tests of good quality "all-over" lace or embreidery, or silk embroidered net are more popular than ever, and in many weists and gowns for midsummer wear coller bands will be entirely dispensed with, and a cool rippling lace falling away from the neck, below & chain or light weight necklass will take the place of the high, warm stock and tie, says the New York Tribune.

Bichop shape sleeves, semi-tight-fitting at the elbow and posched at the letist, are still in high favor for blouses that are made of Wylella figure) or light weight woolen material; but for fashionable promesade and evening wear the sieeves are open and wide (if not elbow sieeven), with oufflettes of moussellne de soie, point d'esprit net or talle.

The amartest dressmakers are using weelen laces in profusion for all kinds of lightweight cloth gowns. They are sometimes white, sometimes gream or sometimes match the gown In saler, and are found in the form of inista, yokes, trimmings, and even as thele coats mounted on satis or taffote. It is much like the old-fashioned Yak lace, which might be used instead If one chanced to have any laid away.

Braid less are liked for tussors and linen toilets, and in general the heavy Parieties, such as Irish crocket, are prefaired to the delicate kinds. These are much more chie than the embreideries that still are used freely, although shelr vogue is a year old.

Daring in design and distinctly chie Daring in design ann unparter, piped is a dust cost of brown tussore, piped with with searlet taffets and lined with tallets the color of the tussore, spotded with immense red disks. Straight down the back a plain panel of piped thesore runs; wing capes flutter at the shoulders, and there is a short draped Joke above of woolen lace to give the last convincing proof of smartness.

There is a novel way of mounting the lace flounce in millinery of which one is justifiably becoming a trifle-tired. A black and white turban has the white brim velled with black loce, a desarture from the trite cream substitute. In front the veil falls only two inches in depth, but at the sides increases in width to as much as air mor eight inches, so that the hair is gracefuly draped with lace both there

# LEARS TO DARK WELL.

willy to Boing You May Become as Imperiont Parter in the Economy of the Bounehold.

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, advises the Weshington Star. Mark them well with the child's monogram. These initials can be had, in any combination of two letters, at the department stores. By offering her some might incentive, the dear little ownthem neatly upon her own stock-

Before beginning your "stitch in time," which is the most worthy and musely neglected of all housewifely arts, array yourself in your most attractive and restful house gown. Place your pretty work banket beside you. Be sure you have silver bandled scissors, and everything dainty 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 litthe 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 gourd. Run the heels and toss up and down with good balldarning cotton. Be sure to take a long stitch and then a tiny stitch. putting the stitches side by side. Reenforced in this way the heels will withstand many months of hard wearing and washing. And it might mot be out of place, good mother, to themark that if you have many steps to take the same device will serve your own stockings as well as those wall of the little ones.

Could your great-grandmother look a standown upon you she would give you elempher smiling approval at this revival of one of the old-time lost arts.

Knitting as a Medicine,

Enitting is declared by specialists in the treatment of rheumatism to be a most helpful exercise for hands liable to become stiff from the complaint, and it is being prescribed by physicians because of its efficacy in limbering up the hands of such sufferers. For persons liable to cramp, paralysis or any other affection of the fingers of that character, knitting is regarded as a most beneficial exercise. Besides the simple work is said to be an excellent diversion for the nerves, and is recommended to women suffering from insomnia and depression. In certain sanitariums patients are encouraged to make use of the bright steels, and the work 'se so pleasant that it is much ensage joyed by them.-Family Doctor.

"Cherry Padding.

ESP L Bift one pint of flour, a dash of sale and two teaspoons of baking powder. Styllab in two tablespoons of butter and make it into a dough with one cup of milk. Stir is one cup of unstoned we smy cherries with a quarter of a cup of. sugar. Steam for an hour and a half. Merve with hard sauce.—Good House beeping.

## UNEXPECTED PUNISHMENT.

An Inchace Which Fittingly Illustrates the Value of a Depurture from the Canal.

"Young ladies," said the absentminded teacher of Latin to his class in Virgil, according to Youth's Companion, "I suderstand that you count upon my calling you in alphabetical order, and prepare your lessons accordingly. I am surprised and disappointed at such conduct. Hereafter I warm you I shall begin at the other end of the alphabet!"

He is not the only teacher who is blind to the value of the unexpected. To the naughty child surprise is often a wholesome alternative. To change the conditions-enddenly, completely. effectively-may win the battle egainst obstinacy or bad temper or lawless-

Miss Carman had occasion to 10prove Nelly Ford for some trifling disobedience. Nelly never bore rebuke well, and on this occasion her wrathtook the form of rushing off, without permission, into a furious storm of rain, sleet and wind. Hours went by, and the darkness fell without her return. Miss Carman was racked with anglety, and dered not picture what the girl might do in her fit of ungov-

ernable anger. At last the naughty Nelly came, dragging her wet feet heavily up the stairs, the water streaming from clothes, hair and face. Passing Miss Carman's open door, she was greeted gravely but pleasantly with the formal

question: "Wet, isn't it, Nelly?" No other word was spoken, and no other punishment was inflicted for a flagrant violation of the law of the school. From that day Nellie turned over a new leaf. There were no more pecasions for rebuke. She was punctillous in her obedience.

Years afterward she asked the teacher, who had long been her friend: "Miss Carman, do you remember the day I walked miles in the rain?"

"Oh, yes, Nelly; I'm not likely to forget that day." Why did you never scold me for it.

Mich Carman?" Because that was what you wanted me to do. To be ignored was your punishment. Didn't it fit the sin?"

A BURGLAR'S CHANCES.

He Is Not the One Canally Who is in Danger When Engaged in . Robbing a House.

A man who was arrested by local detectives a few weeks ago and afterward sentenced to the penitentiary on a charge of burglary talked freely to the officer concerning his manner of living, says the Washington

"Will you tell me why you prefer a life of crime to that of an honest, upright man?" the detective asked him. "I have often wondered," added the officer, "why burglars will take such desperate chances, when so frequently there is but little to be

"But we don't take the chances," said the burgiar. The man who comes after us takes the chances. He takes his life in his own hands when he leaves his bedchamber and goes in pursuit of an unwelcome caller. The odds are all against him and in favor of us. We know where we are and have an idea from where the occupant of the house will come. Of course, we only go to rob, and, when necessary, to fight. No burgiar is going to get caught if he can help it, even if he has to resort to murder."

"Still," the detective reasoned, "you are bound to be in danger some time, and that some time, I should think, would deter you from taking the

"There are remote chances," the burgiar said, "but they are so remote that they are never considered. If you will consult the records you will use that not one burglar in a hundred cases ever gets hurt. Until there is a great change in the results you may depend upon it that burglaries will not cease."

Civilised Birth Hate. Turning to the births, which numbered 987,062 in 1900, the most prominent fact that meets us is the continued decline in the rate. This is the more significant when taken in connection with the increase in the marriage rate. The fact "gives furiously to think." We are in the habit of speaking of the French as a decadent people, who have ceased to increase and multiply. But the truth is that a declining kirth rate is not peculiar to France. It is with us also, and with the Germans in a less degree. In some parts of England the birth rate now perilously approximates to the death rate. Taking the country as a whole, we have still a substantial difference, but if the present tendencies continue to operate that difference will not be obvious long. It would seem that the more advanced the civilization the greater the disposition to sterility, and one of the most potent factors in the South African problem is the remarkable fecundity of the Boers as compared with our own race.-London

The Mystery of Walamo. Some interesting additions to our knowledge, not only of geography but of anthropology, may be expected from the expedition of Mr. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, an American, and Lord Hindlip, an Englishman, into Abyssina and the regions of the Upper Nile. Among the curious places to be explored is the district of Walamo, reputed to be infested with devits. Mr. Whitehouse intedfa to spend a month in Walamo with the intention of discovering the reason why the natives of the country believe that it is possessed by demons.-Youth's Companion.

#### HRIRS TO A FORTUNE.

Brother and Slater in New York Oity Receive News of Wealth Left Thom by Uncle in Buda-Pooth

Staphen Uthely and his sister, Marie Ujhely Beer, are the happiest persons in Brooklyn. Their joy is due to the information that they have become heirs to the fortune of Joseph Ujhely, their usels, who is said to have died four years ago in Buda-Posth, leaving an estate of \$3,000,000, accumulated in the oil region of western Pennsylvania. Ujhely is a shoemaker, and Mrs. Beer's husband is employed in a piano factory. Brother and sister have been in this country 12 years.

Joseph Ujhely, the rich uncle, came to America during the gold fever in '49. He went to California and made money. Laterhewent to Pennsylvania, bought land and began sinking oil wells. He finally struck a "gusher." After many years he sold all his interests and went back to Buda-Pesth. where he engaged in the manufacture of soap, owning the largest factory, in Hungary.

The nephew and niece did not know what had become of their relative until about five weeks ago, when Stephen Ujhely read a legal notice in a foreign newspaper calling for claiments to the estate.

Ufhely and his sister engaged a lawyer and have received assurances that they are the heirs.

TO TRACE BASKET WEAVING. New Industry Will Be Included in Work of Mission School at

Sitke, Alegka.

Backet weaving is to be introduced into the curriculum of the School for Industrial Training supported by the Presbyterian board, in Sitka, Alaska. Sewing, dressmaking, cooking and domestic science already are well established branches of the school. Boys learn the trades of boatbuilding, shoemaking, carpentry, etc. In addressing the Women's Board of Presbyterian Home Missions, at New York city, Dr. B. K. Wilbur, of Sitka, Alaska, contrasted the condition of the native Alaskans of Sitka when the United States government bought the territory ten years before misslonary work began there and the present advancement of the people. He described the New Covenant legion, a society of Alaskans, who are pledged to marry according to Christian principles; to give up all feasts for the dead, and to forsake Spamanim. The organization has 80 members, many of whom were graduated from the Sitka school. Eighteen model colleges in Sitks were built by the graduates, and are occupied by them and their families.

#### SWEAR IT IS AN AIRSHIP.

Two Citizens of Little Chute, Wis. Graphically Describe the Aerial Wonder.

Up in Outagamie county, in Wisconsin, there are reputable citizens who will awaar that they have seen an airship. At three o'clock in the morning a large part of the population of Little Chute, a village four miles east of Appleton, are out of their beds looking for the wonder in the air which two inhabitants of the village say they have seen.

Peter Plugers, village marshal, while going home the other morning at three o'clock, saw the airship. John Lucassen saw it the next morning at about the same time. They described it as about 40 feet long and carrying four lights. The body of the machine was boat shaped.

It seemed to each of the observers to be several miles away. It would descend almost to the horizon and then dart up again until it was near the zenith. It disappeared both simes in the south.

## MAMMOTH SUBSTATION.

Plane of Railroad Tunnels for New York City Include Immense Depot Under 38d Street,

\$Plans of the tunnels to be built by the Pennsylvania road in New York city, filed with the rapid transit commission, show that a mammoth subordinate station will be constructed under Thirty-third street, and extending from Fifth avenue nearly to Lexington avenue.

The main entrance will be the Park Avenue hotel and another entrance at Fifth avenue, in the rear of the Waldorf-Astoria.

The concentration of the traffic at this point and the immense space the station will occupy will make it almost as important as the main station, which will occupy four blocks west of Seventh avenue.

WELSH COAL FOR NEW YORK. Cargo of Bituminous Fuel on Its Way to Help Relieve the Searcity

There.

A cargo of bituminous coal, it is learned, is on its way from Cardiff, Wales, to New York city, which is being brought as an experiment by a New York firm of coal dealers. In Cardiff there are large beds of bituminous coal as well as anthracite. The cargo of bituminous coal, which consists of 4,000 tons, will be put on the market, it was said, at \$5 or \$5.50 a ton: Dealers reported that the price of soft coal is keeping up on account of the demand for soft coal in other eastern cities besides New York, owing to the scarcity of anthracite.

Free Belivery Weather Warnings. The rural free delivery postal service now places frost and cold wave warnings in the hands of 42,000 country families.

## THE RAISER'S INFLUENCE.

It Is Due to Rie Policy of Becoming Personally Acquainted with Mia Officers.

"The Secret of the Personal Infuence of the Kaiser on German Public Life" is the theme of Wolf von Schierprand's contribution to the North American Review. The powers conferred upon the emperor by the constitution of the empire are really less than those invested in the president of the United States. The kaiser has no authority to veto unwise or unwelcome legislation, nor can he interfere in the internal affairs of any of the German states, except that of which he is king. Mr. Von Schierbrand shows how the kaiser has usually found ways and means of effecting his will through both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag, which are both theoretically independent of his control. William Il. has made it a point to keep in the closest possible touch with his army and navy. His military and naval cabinets daily furnish him personal details regarding both arms of the service, and it is said that he knows half of the 25,000 officers in the army and all of the 1,500 naval officers under his command. Through his "civil cabinet" he acquires similarly intimate knowledge of the citizen population, and particularly the government officials. Again, the kaiser has increased his influence by the lavishness with which he has indulged the popular passion for titles and decorations, and by vastly increasing the splendors of the court. By such means William II, has reenforced the influence of his strong personality, which of itself commands attention and, through his sayings and doings, has impressed itself upon his country. The effect of the kaiser's influence upon German affairs has not always been beneficial. Mr. Von Schierbrand says: "Perhaps the most portentous in-

jury, and certainly the most completely achieved, done to German public life by the kaiser's personal influence, is that inflicted upon the press and periodical literature. The freedom of the press, guaranteed not only by the imperial constitution, but by those of Prussia and the other German states, has been practically destroyed by him. The practice of the courts all over Germany, from the lowest to the highest, has been, since the accession of William II., growingly and steadily illiberal and systematically inimical to the press. Honest expressions of opinion, whenever it contravened the kaiser's ideas and convictions, has been so persistently and severely punished that it may be said to be effectually muzzled. There has never been any regime in Germany, so far as the records go, during which convictions for less majeste and "all sorts of press offenses have been even approximately as numerous. All this is not only in consonance with the kaiser's wishes, but it is in large measure directly due to him, the appointment of the judges forming the highest tribunal in the empire, and the positions leading up to this highest court, being under his control. The kaiser has never during the 14 years of his reign pardoned a single one of these offenders against his own dignity, nor even shortened, in any instance, their penalty. Besides, he has often expressed downright hostility to a free

## PA HAD HIS SAY.

And He Took Some of the Style Out of His High-Flying Seminary-Spoiled Daughter.

A young woman who prevailed on her parents to send her to one of the fashionable seminaries underwent a social evolution inside of a year that made the old folks wonder just where they were at, relates the Philadelphia Times. Her letters grew less affectionate and more affected with the passing of the months; she mapped out and carried into effect an itinerary for her vacation of last summer that gave her exactly seven nights at home in more than 13 weeks; her clothes for the "period cost her father nearly \$600; and her mother found herself principally engaged in keeping track of the blooming scholar's gowns. When she returned to the seminary in September there was no improvement from the parents' viewpoint. She graduated, however, with some honors, and bounced home a few weeks ago to inform her father that she now was ready to undertake a special course

in "psychology, sociology, bib--" The old man stopped her right there, and said:

"Now, see here, girl, we've put up with this sort of thing nigh onto two years, and we've had enough. I've no doubt you've done sourself proud after a fashion; but mother and me has concluded that you'll stop at home, let her have a bit of rest, and that you'll take up roastology, boilology, stitchology, darnology, washology, and general domesticology-and you'd best begin tomorrow, girl, by gettin' breakfast ready for dad."

Ugly Norweglans. There is no denying the fact that beauty among the male population of Christiania is a diminishing quantity, and this ugliness of Norwegian men is accentuated by idiosyncrasics both of dress and toilet. German shoddy material of the most incongruous shades is dumped in Christiania, where it finds a ready sale. Again, Norwegians, by abstaining from manly sports such as prevail in England, develop a rotundy of body which is positively unsightly.—Christiania Dag-

## POREIGN GOSSIP.

In 1880 one-tenth of the population of Bavaria lived in cities of over 20,000 inhabitants. In 1909 one-afth of the population lived in such cities.

'If you buy on Sunday you commit a crime against \$6,000 shop assistants. Bupport Sunday rest." This placard has been posted on all the blank walls in Visass.

Three-tenths of the earnings of a Belgian convict are given to him on the expiration of his term of imprisonment. Some of them then save more money in jail than they have ever saved before Mice cannot exist on Papa Little, an

Island in St. Magnus buy, on the west of Shetland. To test the truth of this atatement several mice at various times were taken there, but the soil proved so uncongenial that they soon The British comoul at Constanti-

nople reports that it is unwise to use newspapers as packing for parcels for export for Turkey, as such packing is examined at the custom house, and if it contains "seditious" matter is remured.

A Liverpool (England) firm employing over 500 clerks and managers, engages a fellow of the British Phrenological society in the Midlands to select suitable candidates for vacancies. Other firms in Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Birmingham and Brighton do the same.

The value of the royal china at Buckingham palace and Windsor is said to exceed \$2,000,000. The Sevres dessert service in the green drawing-room at Windsor is valued at \$500,000, and the Rose du Barri vases in the corridors at \$250,000. At Buckingham palace there are six Sevres vases which would fetch in an auction room \$25,000 ADICCE.

A necklace made of black ants is an article of adornment of New Guinea. The Anglican mission there gives particulars of one which measures over 11 feet long, and was composed of as many as 1.800 bodies of autr. Three little pieces of shell and a dozen Englishs beads were incorporated into it. and there was a native string holding it together, yet its weight only reached two drams, two scruples, thirteen grains. These large black ants make big nests in the native gardens, and native women and girls catch them, pull off their heads, bite off and awallow the other end and thread the "thorax."

#### CURES BY HYPNOTISM.

Interesting Account of Experiments in an English Incane Asylum Daring Ten Years.

In a lecture lately delivered before the King's College Medical society Dr. Milne Bramwell gave an interesting aketch of the subject of hypnotism, reports the London Hospital. Describing the experiments of Florel, who till recently was the medical director of the Burgholi asylum and one of the professors of the University of Zurich, he said that he had succeeded in hypnotizing nearly all his avylum attendants both male and female, a large proportion of them becoming profound somnambules. For ten years experiments were made in regard to the use of hypnotism in the night watching of dangerous lunatics. Warders were hypnotized and trained to sleep by the bedside of these patients and to awake the instant they heard them attempt to get out of bed, the hypnotic suggestion being made use of to inhibit all sounds, which made no reference to the duty laid upon them, and it was found that warders so hypnotized could perform night duty for six months and work hard all day without showing signs of fatigue. The result of these experiments were, it is said, uniformly successful, and no secident of any kind occurred.

In regard to this and other applications of hypnotism Dr. Bramwell refers to the method of Wetterstrand, who instead of restricting himself to suggestions made in the course of a short hypnotic trance, advocated the use of the curative effects of prolonged hypnotic sleep. Wetterstrand treated epilepsy and grave forms of nervous disorder by keeping the patients in the hypnotic trance for three or four weeks. Without rousing them, the patients were fed at stated intervals, and the actions of the bowel and bladder were regulated by suggestion and thus mental as well as physical rest was given, in addition to such therapeutic advantages as might be gained by aid of suggestion.

Dr. Milne Bramwell says that, although everyone cannot be deeply hypnotized, profound states are not necessary for the successful employment of suggestion, and the number of persons insusceptible to some degree of hypnotic influence is extremely small. Among other diseases he gives the following as those in which hypnotism has given good results: "Hysteria, neurasthenia, dipsomania, and other drug habits, obsessions, moral perversities and nervous tricks in children." We may add that, as far as the treatment of dipsomania is concerned it seems not entirly impossible that some of the startling results which are said to have been obtained at certain institutions for the treatment of this condition may have been the outcome of an unacknowledge but none the less effectual application of hypnotic sug-

A Theory. "I wonder why brain work is not better paid?" said the ambitions youth.

"That is easily explained," answered Miss Cayenne. "When a man undertakes to do brain work for a living there is no way of catching him if he idles his time away. Even the X rays won't show whether he is working his brain or not. As a result, employers grow suspicious."-Washington Ster.

PITE AND POINT.

You can-sometimes see pratty well-Into the future if you get the right

focus of the past.-Peck. It is essier to get a man to tell you how a thing should be done than it is to get a man to de it.-Chicago Daily

In every quarrel the person who has been the least to blame is generally the most ready to be reconciled. -Bowdler

If you are riding a free horse toohard, and it thrown you, take the blame. Don't whine and say you never did a thing .- Atchison Globe. Toprist-"I seem to meet million-

aires wherever I go. They're very common in this country, aren't they?" Merritt-"Yes; most of them."-Town Topics.

May Fly High, Anshow.-", larold has often told me that he would never marry a mere butterfly of fashion. and he will heep his promise." "What does be say of his intended?" "That she's a bird."-Indianapolis News,

La Mentt-"So Men. Pearlpen wrote poetry for two years without getting a line accepted? I should think she would be terribly discouraged." La Morne Wot a bit. She took all the rejection slips and papered a room. Now she is known as the most bizarre groman in town."-The Seroll.

"That is a very handsome medal your boy has, Blowerin. What is it for? Winning the prize in the ora-torical contest?" "No. he got an-other one for that. This one I gave him for not practicing on me before the contest came off."-Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Uncle George-"They tell of the glorious past; but, when you stop to think, you must be convinced that there really has been no time which enule compare with the present." Constance "Yery true, Unele George; ping-pong was wholly unknown to our ancestors, and we do not hear that the Pilgrims or Puritans ever had an acquaintance with golf."-Boston Tran-

#### GOLD IN THE YUKON.

New It to Tord in Dust Form so a Medium of Exchange in the Mining Country.

Consul H. D. Saylor reports from

Danson City that a recent order in council changes the rate of royalty on the gold output of the Yukon territory, says the Washington Star. The present rate is five per cent. on all the gold produced by any individual exceeding a gross output of \$5,000 per year. The consul explains that gold dust is generally used in that rection to liquidate debta, and merchantable gold dust, or dust thoroughly eleaned, is worth on an average \$16 per ounce. Commercial dust in understood to mean a mixed dust of different creeks, adulterated. with black sand or crushed white quartz, which is worth from \$14 to \$15 per ounce. Every practical miner will, if his

dust be above the average in value, sell it to the bank, buy commercial dust at an average of \$15 per ounce, and pay his creditors with it at the rate of \$16 per ounce. The merchant, on the other hand, receives for the dust, on exchanging it for eurrency, only about \$14.75 per ounce. As the large commercial houses are mainly American and buy their goods in the United States, they will be obliged, under the new order, to lose not only the discount of \$1.25 on the dust, but pay the export tax as well; hence they are endeavoring to force the dust out of circulation.

Already mechanics in many trades have refused to accept gold dust for wages, and are now paid in currency. In order to put the territory on & currency basis, if possible, the merchants have decided to accept merchantable dust at \$15 per ounce, the merchant to pay the 21/2 per cent. export tax.

Our Ignorance of Earth. It is beginning to strike the thoughtful that we know very little of the appearance of the earth. A mine that descends a quarter of a mile underground is, relatively speaking, scarcely more than the impression made by a ferrule of a walking stick on a wet road. The great heart of the globe itself remains untouched and unknown. Is it solid or is it liquid? But more humbling is the reflection that until we learn to fly we shall have no true conception of the picture of the earth. Our vision is lateral. We are looking at the earth as though, to see ourselves, we held a mirror with its end against our nose, and looked along it. We think we know how a tree looks, how a mountain looks, even how a man looks; but we do not. We only know as much of their appearance as a fly knows of the picture it crawls upon. To see a picture properly one must stand away from it, and until we get off the earth, either by flying machines or ballons, we shall have no faithful idea of how our planet really looks. Universal flying would surely breed an entirely new school of art.-London Graphic.

Gave Her a Chance, "No, sir," she replied, haughtily, "I would not marry the best man on

"I know you wouldn't," retorted the rejected one; "but if you live to be an old maid it will be gratifying to think that you once had the opportunity."-Stray Stories:

Pineapple Marmalade.

Pare and grate large, ripe pineapples and weigh the pulp; place the pineapple in a preserving kettle over the fire; boil 20 minutes; then add for each pound of pineapple three-Fourths poundsugar; boil five minutes Fill in small jars.—Ledger Monthly.

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