



Frock for School Girl

EXTREME SIMPLICITY IN SMALL MAIDS' ATTIRE.

Finery in Dress Now Frowned On by the Best People—Some Combinations That Produce the Best Effects.

It is no longer the thing to make of children idols for the display of their mother's taste in dress. No child should ever be made uncomfortable or conspicuous by her clothes. The one is detrimental to the bodily development, as well as that tranquility which comes from forgetfulness of self, which is so necessary for the child's happy growth of mind. To make a child conspicuous panders to her vanity and spoils her manners, and manners are so important a part of a girl's equipment in future years. Simple, practical materials are procurable at so little cost, and well fashioned, ready-to-wear things now



Costumes for School Girls.

solve the problem of attire for every buyer whose expenditures are limited; and other mothers who have the joy of decking their offspring cannot go wrong, for there is now so little unsuitable finery offered for

sale. Fortunately well to do people of intelligence go in for simple things. Plaids in endless variety are among the better materials, and have great advantage for the home dressmaker since they almost "trim themselves." A touch of velvet ribbon or braid in the most decided of the dark colors emphasize the design of the frock, and it has exactly the air most desirable.

The simpler combinations are most practical. The green and blue, with blue of white, yellow or red that is an old and tried favorite. Gay Stuart tartans that seem just right for bright, dark-eyed little maids, and are almost as pretty on flaxen-haired Gretchen, are used by the best houses. Then there are newer and rather more somber combinations of blues and browns and white grounds barred with other colors. Judiciously selected to brighten and subdue the effect as the materials demand.

Blue serge is the material chosen for some of the nicest gowns and suits, both for the school girl and the mother. This never goes out of style, but is this season reckoned particularly smart.

It demands the nicest cut and finish, and needs to be given an air by the use of a color contrast of some sort. Almost any tint may be selected that is liked and becoming to the wearer. A soft bright green all the fashionable reds, as well as scarlet, light gray-blue, dranges shades. Tawny browns and yellows are all excellent for this purpose.

Nearly all the schoolgirl frocks have washable cuffs. Many of them also have lingerie cuffs that are pretty, but soil very quickly. In most cases it will be most practical and altogether satisfactory to use regular gumples that can be changed as frequently as necessary and that stay in place and look trim, however much the active little wearers may romp about.

HOW TO LIGHTEN A ROOM.

Little Touches That Will Do Much in Relieving Gloom.

No one wants a gloomy room, but what to do with such a room is a problem that has bothered more than one.

Many a woman has foregone inside curtains and even sash curtains to allow all the light possible to come into the room, but still it looks dreary. It is not as much the light that one needs as the sunshine, and when this cannot be had one must make it, or rather get the effect of it.

A room with a northern aspect should not, of course, be papered in blue, or some such cold color, but rather in rich, warm tones of olive green, brown, red or yellow. If the room gets but little light and sunshine, yellow should be the choice.

Not only should there be yellow on the walls, but also on the ceiling, for the sake of the reflection. A pretty treatment is to have a light pumpkin yellow on the walls as far as the picture molding and a lighter shade above this and on the ceiling. Then yellow silk sash curtains, pulled back, tend to make room sunny.

Brass can make a wonderful difference to a dreary room. A large jardiniere, with a plant in it placed in a dark corner will lighten up most effectively. The curtains, too, will give a cheery reflection, even candlesticks with, and little trays and bowls, be they ever so small. The importance of brass in a sunless room cannot be too strongly emphasized. Mirrors brighten up and so do some pictures, with well-polished glasses and gilded frames, but these little points are too seldom taken into consideration.

WAYS OF DRESSING THE HAIR.

Plumes, Jewels and Wreaths All Have Their Admirers.

The paradise plume is as popular in costume decoration as in millinery and this soft, sweeping feather is more easily adjusted in the hair than are the little ostrich tips which rival the paradise feathers in general popularity.

The full straight aigret is much worn in Paris—not the fine small aigret for many seasons past used in association with knots of alternate curls or with jeweled ornaments, but such a big aggressive aigret as has appeared upon many a modish hat this winter.

Next to the jewel and feather ornaments the Parisian made up of the pale rose or a cluster of sunflower flowers.

A wreath of simple green leaves pointed in shape and arranged in Napoleon fashion with the points meeting at the center front is an unobjectionable affair, but has charming possibilities in association with the right coiffure.

Wreaths of small flowers are always charming and some exceedingly attractive things are shown in these floral wreaths in coronets.

A cluster of roses posed at the left side of the coiffure and holding a coronet wreath of maidenhair is a good design. Maidenhair, with gold and silver, is much in evidence.

A wreath of exquisitely natural violets sprinkled with dewdrops is most attractive and wreaths made up of dainty morning glories colorings about with silver are among the loveliest of the novelties.

In a very loose coiffure piled rather high a plain velvet ribbon run in and

out through the soft strands and curls is considered particularly chic, especially for the debutante.

Wear Dainty Aprons at Tea. Certain fashionable hostesses in Manhattan wear dainty little lace aprons over their afternoon gowns when they preside at the tea table. The bibs are mere cowbells, with graceful bows pinned on the left side. They give the homelike touch not always seen at fashionable tea gatherings. The custom has come from Paris. Some aprons are made of alternate strips of Valenciennes lace and Swiss embroidery.

PLAIN SKIRT IS SMART.

Material required: 4 1/2 yards 36 inches wide. A plain skirt is smart in one of the soft, dark plaids now so much worn. Fabrics are joined on to the front breadth which shows the flat plaids at the sides. A velvet-colored button is sewn in each pocket. The center back is made with double inverted plaids.

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THE LATEST IN TOWELS.

Recently There Has Been Distinct Change in Styles.

While a few old-fashioned folk cling to the damask towel, the great majority demand the huck, bleached by natural processes out of doors. Many of these come in damask figures and fancy weaves, such as the fleur-de-lis or chromatic damask. Fringed towels are a thing of the past. The hemstitched borders are attractive, but not durable for everyday usage, hem and body being too apt to part company in the wash. There is a new towel in use that is a single letter in use. It should be about two inches in size. While family pieces are better embroidered in white, individual towels for different members of the family are more quickly sorted after the wash if each individual has his own color. The mother of two boys who are often off on camping and yachting trips, where they carry their own towels, has one set of towels marked in blue and the other in red, so that it takes but a moment to separate them.

For those who do not like huck-towels for use in small hotels or in the automobile on the ends makes a good face cloth.

TRIO OF POTATO DISHES.

Directions for Preparing Rissoles, Cones and Canapes.

Potato Rissoles—Mash and season the potatoes, then when cold enough to handle, shape them into small balls; dip in beaten egg, dredge with bread or cracker crumbs and fry them in deep hot fat. Drain in a colander and serve with a garnish of parsley.

Potato Cones—Prepare and season mashed potatoes that have been beaten very light. When cold enough, shape into small cones, brush over with beaten egg yolk, arrange on a flat pan and brown in a quick oven.

Potato Canapes—Shape cold, mashed potatoes into round cakes about one-fourth of an inch thick. Brush each with beaten yolk of egg and spread the top with minced chicken or veal; sprinkle lightly with salt and pepper, cut with butter and brown in a rather quick oven. Arrange on small, hot plates for individual serving, and garnish with parsley. This makes a particularly acceptable luncheon dish.

German Apple Shortcake.

This is another form of shortcake we give for variety sake. Take a pound of fresh unsalted or well-washed butter and work it very soft with the hands into a pound of sifted flour. Add half a cup of sugar, a little ground cinnamon and nutmeg and the beaten yolks of two eggs. Knead well, then cut the paste in one-half inch squares, and roll each into a round cake tin with one half. Stew some apples, sweetened to taste, and when the apples are cold put them over the cake. Roll out the other half of dough and place on top of the apples. Bake for 30 minutes, then let stand until cold; then turn out of the pan and cover with a soft icing, or meringue, or whipped cream. It may also be served hot with plain sweet cream.

Scott's Haggis.

In a quart of water boil one pound of calf's liver until thoroughly done; chop it up finely with one pound of beef suet, four of skin and fibers, one pound of lean beef from the rump, one pound of onions; add an ounce of salt, an ounce of pepper, half dozen potatoes, thyme, bay-leaf and parsley. Salt; pepper and cayenne to taste. With this preparation fill a well-cleaned sheep's paunch, sew it up with strong thread, and wrap it in a buttered cloth, plunge it into boiling water and cook gently for four hours; prick it several times while cooking, with a trussing needle, drain, unwrap a few moments later, and turn on to a hot dish.

Beefsteak Pie.

One quart of cold cooked meat, two spoons of breakfast bacon, one tablespoon of butter, half dozen potatoes, thyme, bay-leaf and parsley, Salt; pepper and cayenne to taste.

Make a nice pie crust. Line a baking pan with this and bake in the oven. Cut the meat very fine and dice it, mix with the water, rubbin' with the minced thyme, parsley, bay-leaf and salt and pepper. Let the meat steam in a saucepan for a few minutes, then place the pie pan with the potatoes, whole in the meantime, and the meat peeled and boiled. Place over all the slices of bacon and lay the pie-crust on top. Bake to a nice brown.

How to Clean Cloth Coat.

A lawn cloth coat or waistcoat can be cleaned satisfactorily at home by rubbing the garment over with pulverized fine earth, using a small, dry sponge or rubber skin brush for the purpose. When every inch has been gone over carefully the garment should be put away in a box, taking care to leave the powder in it, and should be left untouched for three or four days. At the end of that time it should be taken out and well brushed and beaten.

To Renew Mirrors.

When old looking glasses need renewing paint them on the back with the following mixture: Half an ounce of white lead and three ounces of blamuth mixed together. When slightly cold, add three ounces of mercury and apply with a hare's foot.

LABOR'S BIG REWARD

GREATEST ADVANCE IN WAGES KNOWN IN HISTORY.

As a Result of Unparalleled Prosperity the Increase of Pay to Workers in Mills, Factories and on Railroads Will Amount to \$1,000,000,000 for 1907.

January first just passed and the months preceding saw the greatest advance in wages ever known in this country. The advance is the more remarkable because it was based on no increase in the price of any other kind of goods. A ten per cent. increase in the wages of the laborer under the free trade tariff of 1846 would have meant a daily gain of from five to ten cents. It is the greatest advance in wages in the history of the world. The increase under the Dingley tariff in 1906-7 means a gain of 50 to 60 cents a day, or from \$60 to \$150 a year; the gain itself being more than the entire wage of some foreign competitors.

The Dingley tariff has brought most wondrous changes to our industrial life. Under it our foreign trade has doubled, and the volume of employment has changed from the idleness of millions to a veritable labor famine in all parts of the country. Our manufacturing are unable to supply the demands of our prosperous people, and we are buying over \$1,200,000,000 worth of foreign products.

Remarkable as are all these results, they do not equal in importance the increased rewards to labor. The secretary of the Railroad General Managers' association says the railroad employes will this year receive an increase in wages of 10 per cent. more than double what the railroad employes of 1896 received. Here is a gain of over 100 per cent. in the past ten years. These are so-called "protected" workers, and yet they are among the greatest recipients of the reward of a protective tariff.

The condition of street and elevated railroad employes is similar. The next highest increase has been given to the metal workers. Bradstreet's estimates that the annual pay roll in the Pittsburgh district alone exceeds \$350,000,000, an increase over two years ago of \$100,000,000.

The textile workers of New England and elsewhere have had their share too in the increase of wages, the gain amounting to many millions of dollars. The "great commonwealth" employes of coal and iron and copper miners, boot and shoe operators, and the laborers in thousands of mills and factories have had an increase during the past year of \$1,000,000,000 in wages. The laborers of the United States have been trebly benefited, first by continuous employment; second, by higher wages; third, by shorter hours; and we might add, fourth, by an increase of interest in savings banks where they have over \$3,000,000,000 on deposit at four per cent. now, in most cases, instead of three and three and one-half per cent. formerly. And still the labor demand is not equal to the supply, and we are easily absorbing half a million new wage earners annually from Germany and other foreign families, add over a million new consumers each year to increase the demand for American agricultural and manufactured products.

In the light of the above facts it would seem that, by a protective tariff, to change a tariff policy which has given such unprecedented rewards to the workers of the country.

What will the advocates of tariff reduction as a promoter of foreign trade have to say about the November trade statistics in the first 11 months of 1906 our imports have been \$1,188,139,822, an increase of \$110,138,061 over the corresponding period in 1905, while our exports have amounted to \$977,712,844, an increase of \$18,660,587 more than for the first 11 months of 1905. The grand total for 11 months is \$2,785,852,664. At this rate our foreign trade for 1906 will reach the \$3,200,000,000 mark, and our foreign trade doing fairly well under the Dingley tariff? It is double what it was ten years ago under a tariff revised downward with particular liberality in 1904.

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Weuld Wreck the Prosperity Train.



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TARIFF REVISION PROGRAM.

Postponement Until 1908 Should Meet Views of All Sensible Republicans.

It comes more or less authoritatively from Washington that there will be no further talk of tariff revision at this time. That decision is in accordance with sound common sense. The country is at the present time at the height of prosperity and it would be folly to undertake to revise the tariff at such a time. That there are some schedules which might be changed and which ought to be changed may be admitted, and admitted by all. No one can be such a fool as to contend that any taxation scheme is perfect. The tariff is in its very nature one of the most complicated compromises in our national constitution. And it is because of these complications and compromises that many people have honestly opposed any tariff changes or tinkering at this time, fearing that more harm than good would come from such a procedure.

Gov. Cummins, of Iowa, began this agitation even before President Roosevelt was inaugurated. He tried to force it into the platform of Chicago and he went to Detroit and made an audience about that time that he was for revision now, immediately, by the congress (meaning the congress then in session) and he kept up until he died finally, and we believe then and still believe, unwisely, that all the insurance graft of all the national banks at all time did not equal one-fifth of the tariff graft in one year. That was the other extreme. We do not now believe that the governor meant what he said. He meant to make it a point, but he was carried away with the facility of utterance that has been given him, and he was annoyed at the delays in a matter for which he had been a special advocate. It was in utterance like these that many Republicans found the animus of their opposition to the present governor.

The postponement of tariff revision until 1908, that is until after the presidential election of 1908, will meet, we believe, with the approbation of nearly all Republicans. Even the governor of Iowa, who has been so insistent on this question, has acquiesced in the decision of the wisest leadership in congress, with the advice and consent of the president.

To undertake tariff revision now would be a most disastrous proceeding, not merely from a party standpoint, although that is not unimportant, but from a financial and industrial standpoint. It will be easier and wiser to attend to it at once immediately after the next presidential election. When it is done at that time the new tariff cannot be made an immediate and bitter political issue, but the new schedules can be put into effect with the least disturbance. The conditions of the country in the meantime may undergo serious changes and this program on the tariff will have to be varied accordingly, but the fact that there is to be no revision until then will itself be an important factor in the continuance of our present high prosperity. The agreement reached in Washington in one of the best assets in our continuance in prosperity.

It is to be hoped that there will be no Republican dissent to this program, and we are certain that it will not come from the governor of Iowa, who has been learning some wisdom and moderation on such issues. The agreement is satisfactory to the business interests, and the politicians ought to see it in that way.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

To Secure Fair Treatment.

"We have reached the day when we must reach where we will be generous concessions if we are to receive fair treatment in Europe."—Buffalo Express.

This is the conclusion reached in view of the tariff on German and France to mark up their tariffs on American exports. We are to make "generous concessions" from our tariff on German and French exports in order to secure fair treatment. We are to take the bread out of the mouths of American wage earners and their families merely because some European nation threatens to treat us unfairly if we don't!

Is that the Express' idea of the proper course for a nation of 55,000,000 people to pursue? Are we to lie down and surrender our rights whenever some foreign country flourishes a big stick?

Our tariff is our own. It suits us. It was made for Americans, not for Germans or Frenchmen. Under it we are buying \$200,000,000 a year of commodities from foreign producers. Shall we be scared into buying more? If so, how much more?

If we show the white feather now when we will be the big bluff game? Are we always to be at the mercy of foreign bull-dozers?

For shame! The Express needs to take a few stitches in its patriotism and common sense. Both are getting the worse for wear when it talks about making generous concessions in order to secure fair treatment. There is a better way to secure fair treatment, and the weapons are in our own hands.

The Rise in Price of Labor.

"Some idea of the amount of this tariff trust graft may be obtained by considering the difference between the rise of prices in this country and in England."—Byron Holt. The rise in price of labor, for instance. Prices of commodities have risen the world over during the past few years, but nowhere has the price of labor risen as it has in the United States.

WINTER TIME IN KABUL.

More Pleasant Places Than the Capital of Afghanistan.

The cold is intense, the snow lies deep in the streets and the winds are freezing. Winter, beginning early in October and continuing until March, renders life in Kabul difficult and uncomfortable. Charcoal is the chief fuel, and as the houses, owing to numerous doors and windows, are very draughty, the supply of wood very limited, and the fuel unobtainable. It is necessary to wear, even in the house, treble thicknesses of clothing, and the longest, warmest and thickest of fur coats outside the doors.

Meal times under such rigorous conditions are a distinct misfortune, writes Angus Hamilton in the Lady's Realm. All foodstuffs freeze solid, bread has to be chopped with an ax, the drinking water broken with a hammer. Pickles, sauces, jams and ink are better put away until the spring.

Joints must be served piping hot from the fire and lipped over a pan of glowing charcoal—even then the center will probably be unthawed, while the maternal cup of tea and the nocturnal cup of cocoa must be gulped readily if it is not to freeze before it is swallowed. There are but few compensations, even in Kabul, for the severity of the climate. If one ventures out it is most necessary to keep out of the cold wind.

Invigorate the Digestion.

To invigorate the digestion, and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels there is nothing so good as that old family remedy, Brandreth's Pills, which has been in use ever a century. They cleanse the blood and impart new vigor to the body. One or two every night for a week will usually be all that is required. For Constipation or Dyspepsia, one or two taken every night will afford great relief.

Brandreth's Pills are the same laxative tonic pill your grandparents used and being purely vegetable are adapted to every system.

Sold in every drug and medicine store, either plain or sugar-coated.

In the Matter of Tips.

The man who tips the highest gets the best service and the most ostentatious deference. "Give this to the cook," said a St. Louis parvenue, handing one dollar to the waiter with his order, "and tell him to cook it my way." "Give this to the cook," said a scribe at the next table, handing a two dollar bill to the waiter with his order, "and tell him to cook it his way, for he is a better cook than I am." We will not be outdone. We will not shrink in any man's shadow. At the same time the pace is too hot and fast for most of us.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Health of New York City.

Statistics of the board of health show that the general death rate in New York city is decreasing in all diseases excepting the four groups of acute respiratory troubles, cancer, diseases of the heart and diseases of the kidneys.

Record of Forty Years.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale has been attending White House receptions since 1852. On the latest occasion he presented one of his grandchildren.

MAYOR OF SUNBURY Says Peruna Is a Good Medicine.

Hon. C. C. Brooks, Mayor of Sunbury, Ohio, also Attorney for Farmers' Bank and Sunbury Building and Loan Co., writes:

"I have the utmost confidence in the virtue of Peruna. It is a great medicine. I have used it and I have known many of my friends who have obtained beneficial results from its use. I cannot praise Peruna too highly."

Hon. C. C. Brooks.

There are a host of petty ailments which are the direct result of the weather.

It is the true of the excessive heat of summer and the intense cold of winter, but is partly true of all seasons of the year.

Whether it be a cold or a cough, catarrh of the head or bowel complaint, whether the liver be affected or the kidneys, the cause is very liable to be the same.

The weather slightly deranges the mucous membrane of the organs and the result is some functional disease. Peruna has become a standby in thousands of homes for minor ailments of this sort.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1907.