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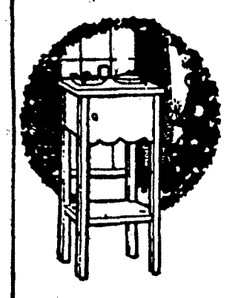

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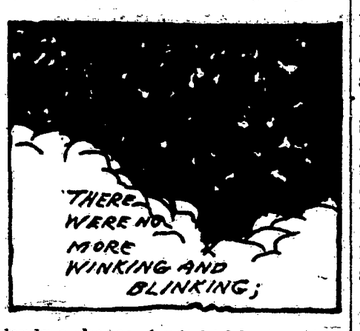
THE WIDEAWAKE STAR

ONE night when all the little stars had been tucked in bed with their soft, fleecy cloud blankets over them, gentle South Wind, who had come along that night to help them to sleep, floated down to the earth below.

Old Father Moon Man cannot take care of all the stars alone—you know there are so many of them—and he often gets some one to help; anyone that happens to come along, for every one is anxious to help old Father Moon Man.

It was, of course, one of the nights that Father Moon Man did not work—or, rather, shine. He was giving the



clouds a chance, for it had been a long time since they had an evening all to themselves.

Now whether it was gentle South Wind or old Father Moon Man himself who was to blame, I do not know, but one little star over in one corner of the sky did not have a cloud blanket put over it.

It listened to the lullaby gentle South Wind sang, and though it winked and it blinked, it twinkled; and the twinkle got the best of the others, but Little Star did not go to sleep.

Old Father Moon Man, being a father, did not go around and peek under the blankets as a mother would have done. Instead, he sailed off to find a nice, fleecy cloud for himself where he could go to sleep.

Just as soon as gentle South Wind was gone the little, wide-awake star began to peek about to see where the other stars were, but not one did it see, for, of course, they were all asleep like good little stars.

But Wide Awake Star did not like being alone, so it began to look under the fleecy cloud blankets, and as it lifted a corner of one out popped the little star, for, of course, it, too, awoke as soon as the blanket was lifted.

Then off ran Wide Awake Star and the other litle star, and pretty soon they had all the stars awake, too, and off went the cloud blanket sailing away.

There was no more winking and blinking; it was all twinkle now, for each little star was so full of brightness it could not keep still and the clouds, who thought they were being treated very badly, came scudding about trying to find old Mr. Moon Man to complain of the twinkling stars.

At last they found him and woke him up. "It isn't fair," they said. "You told us your children were fast asleep and that we should have the sky to ourselves."

"Well, goodness me," exclaimed old Father Moon Man, jumping up and looking over the sky. "Who woke those children up, I wonder.

"It is no use trying to get them to sleep again tonight; you will have to run along and come some other time," he said.

But he never knew that it was one little wide awake star that was left uncovered that did all the mischief.

(Copyright.)

COLORED FUR FAD

Dyed Peltry Prominent in Some of the Paris Studios.

Only Suitable for Evening Wear, to Trim Wraps, Scarves or Dresses, Correspondent Says.

The new furs are very lovely, and when I say "new" I mean just that, asserts a fashion correspondent. It has become the fashion to invent new furs, so much so that the really rare and valuable skins do not find such eager purchasers as do the made-up, dyed and cleverly prepared pelts. Such is the power of fashion.

In Paris colored furs, like colored laces, are very prominent in certain exclusive studios. And it must be admitted that some of these curious furs are exceedingly attractive. My personal opinion is that they are only suitable for evening wear; to trim elaborate wraps, scarves or dresses.

There is a beautiful shade of raspberry pink, which is produced in a fur which looks exactly like ermine, but which is in reality specially prepared rabbit. I saw an evening dress made of dark-blue lace and aluminum embroidery, which was trimmed with bands of this curious fur, and another in gray chiffon and long silver fringes. And then there is a lovely mauve fur—also of ermine genre—which looks delicious when mingled with creamy lace, mauve panne and glittering embroideries. Very often the colored fur

Robe de Diner of Raspberry Pink Crepe de Chine With Fur Dyed to Match, Over Underdress of Silver Lace.

is cut so close that it looks exactly like plush, but when one comes to touch it one recognizes the difference.

This is probably a passing fancy, but it cannot be denied that it is a great favorite, in certain circles. I have seen cape-collars made of colored fur, for evening wraps, and long, very wide, scarves which are destined to partly cover bare shoulders at opera or restaurant.

FASHION FRILLS.

Black satin gowns are girdled with rich gold-brocaded ribbons.

Deep bands of heavy crepe silk give the effect of Persian lamb.

Arrows made of quill feathers find smart hats welcome targets.

Frosted grapes with tinted leaves are charming on a purple hat.

Many rows of tassels form the unusual trimming of a duvetyn wrap.

Loops of ribbon are smart trimming for one of the new high-crown hats.

Gowns have their cape backs either floating free or confined by a girdle.

A novel beaded bag has a wrist ring attached to a long beaded handle.

The fashionable Spanish heel is a cross between the Louis and Cuban heel.

Lines and dots of braid form a check design on the skirt of a crepe gown.

A smart dress and coat combination is made of Hudson seal on canton crepe.

DAHLIA SHADES NOW WORN

Popular Fall Colors Find Way Into Skirt Materials That Meet With Favor.

The dahlia shades, long hailed as the popular fall color, have found their way into the skirt materials, one of the latest prunella weaves having this color stripe in combination with green and a narrow pin stripe of the dahlia forming the box plait with the green stripe inverted. The garment has the dark hipline. Convertible pockets and side trims to simulate pockets are to be seen on some of the newer models, the advantage being that the ultimate consumer, by removing either the pockets or the trimmings, has a different style garment, with no earmarks of "last season."

WOOLEN BRAID USED AS TRIM

Black and white braid is effectively used to trim this otherwise severely simple frock.

PROPER CARE FOR YOUR HATS

Velvet Headgear Needs Especial Attention—Each Hat Should Have Box of Its Own.

It is not only the wear that a hat receives that makes it lose its freshness and shape. It is the way the hat is treated when it is not in use that has a good deal to do with this.

Velvet hats are so much in evidence this season that the chances are you have one or will have before many weeks. These need particular care, and will repay you the care you give them. The old-fashioned way was to have a piece of heavy black mourning crepe with which to rub off the dust from velvet, but a velvet brush is easier to handle. A heavy, coarse brush should never be used on velvet. The best time to brush dust from velvet is after you have worn the hat, unless it is damp or spotted with rain. Then you should not use a brush until it has been thoroughly dried.

It is hard in limited quarters to give your hats the right place to repose when not in use, unless you are content to get along with but one or two hats a season. Ideally, each hat should have a box of its own, and even your ordinary hats should be boxed when not in use. Hats that have trimming of the down-drooping variety should not be laid flat in a box but should rest on a little hat block—anything, in fact, that will raise the brim somewhat from the bottom of the box.

A piece of china silk—an old silk handkerchief is good—is useful in caring for your hats. Quills should be carefully wiped off with it and ostrich feathers may be dusted gently. Any trimming with cire finish or jet ornaments may be carefully dusted with this silk.

MANY SLEEVES TO ONE FROCK

Generous Supply of Armcoverings Will Permit of Change to Suit Almost Any Occasion.

Imagine traveling about with six pairs of sleeves to one frock. Imagine wearing your sleeve as a shoulder piece for warmth and protection and dropping it in the restaurant or at the card table, leaving the arms exposed as they have been for a year. Imagine appearing in an evening gown of capucine brocade one night with a Greek bodice clasped on the shoulders with ivy leaves done in brilliants, and appearing the next night in the same frock with Doge's sleeves built of metal net and embroidery, banded with fur and touching the floor.

One need not tax the imagination too much. These things are done. One has a box of sleeves or a tiny trunk of them as one has a hat or a shoe trunk. You may travel with two frocks and a full equipment of sleeves, borrowed from the ages and reeking with history.

It may come about, if the fashion lasts long enough, that women will boast of finding a pair of Fourteenth century sleeves in Florence that once belonged to a personage, and another priceless pair which were worn by Catherine of Russia. These will be added to the collection as one now adds pictures and shoe buckles and snuff boxes.

THE NEWEST NOTES IN HATS

Lace Still Much Used and Sometimes Seen in Streamers That Hang to the Waistline.

Lace is a becoming and decorative note which is still much used. It is sometimes seen in long streamers that fall from the brim across the back and hang to the waistline, or, again, it is draped at one side. There are some shadow designs, but the Spanish laces are particularly interesting and quite different from anything used during the summer, because of their definitely heavy pattern and silky weave. Metallic laces in gold and silver are decorative for evening hats.

Soft willow ostrich with long flues, natural or glycerinized ostrich feathers, lacquered quills, and narrow ribbons are used for trimming. Very often, black feathers are tipped with silver.—Vogue.

Clean Velours Hat

If the velours hat is shabby, put some finely powdered salt in the oven. When it is quite hot, rub it into the hat with soft paper. Discard the soiled paper for new occasionally. Brush with a stiff brush.

HOW

EXPERT HUNTERS WAGE WAR ON RAVAGE BEASTS—Compared with some individual members of the mountain lion, wolf, and coyote families, Gulliver's hungry giants and giantesses were light and dainty eaters. All these animals are classed as predatory, but a few specimens develop exceptional skill and cunning in killing cattle, sheep, and colts. They usually acquire equal skill in avoiding traps, poison baits, and rifle fire, and often do thousands of dollars' worth of damage before they are killed.

The bureau of geological survey, United States Department of Agriculture, keeps a staff of expert hunters in the field for the express purpose of ridding government range lands of these four-footed outlaws, and thus assist in relieving the rancher. A government hunter killed a mountain lion near Roosevelt, Ariz., that had destroyed 50 calves and three colts on a single ranch. One wolf slain by another hunter in New Mexico had killed 23 calves. Another, in Wyoming, slaughtered 30 head of cattle before one of Uncle Sam's hunters shot the criminal. A pair of Wyoming wolves that had learned exceptional cunning and cruelty ran a yearly board bill amounting to about $3,500. Their meal tickets were canceled by a couple of well-aimed rifle shots by a government hunter. Two other wolves, which showed gustatory preference for mutton and young horse flesh, in a single month killed 150 sheep and seven colts, but at the end of the month a hunter collected their pelts.

MUCH REVEALED IN THE FACE

How One's Occupation Can Be Told by Those Who Have Made Study of the Subject.

It seems to be pretty well agreed among those in a position to speak authoritatively that associated with the various occupations in life there is undoubtedly a type of face which more or less betrays the calling of its owner. Medical men, especially in hospital practice, find acquaintance with these types valuable. They may not be able, with the shrewdness of Sherlock Holmes or of other acute persons, to read a man's past, present and future by a glance at him in the street, but they are able to gauge with considerable accuracy how far the history of the case, as given by the patient, is a truthful one, and how far it fits with his probable occupation in life. Calling must certainly have some influence over the physiognomy of the cabman, the butler, or the groom; each frequently possesses a type of face which wears so characteristic an expression as to make it not difficult to identify the vocation accompanying it. We speak also of the legal face, the musical face, the dramatic face, and the military face. This is merely a broad classification, and the best authorities disbelieve in the claims of the keen observer that he can differentiate to a finer degree.

How Secrets May Be Preserved.

Synthetic inks, by means of which writings remain invisible until the paper on which they are used is subjected to certain external influences, have long been known, but a disappearing paper, the decay of which at the end of a fixed time destroys writing and all, is somewhat of a novelty.

Such a paper, it appears from a French report, was invented some time ago. It is prepared by steeping in acid, the strength of which is varied according to the lease of life intended to be bestowed upon the paper. After a longer or shorter time the paper disintegrates and falls to pieces. It is suggested that this kind of paper would be a boon to those who do not wish to have their letters indefinitely preserved.

How Carbon Black Is Made.

How is carbon black made? By burning oil or natural gas. But the carbon obtained from gas is much blacker and better than the carbon from oil.

Gas burners are erected underneath steel channels that move back and forth. The carbon is deposited on these channels, but it is constantly scraped off by their movement against each other. Only 1.5 per cent of the total carbon in the gas is recovered in the form of black; thus the waste of gas is enormous. Scientists are now trying to produce carbon from gas by mixing it with other gases without necessitating combustion.—Popular Science Monthly.

How Searchlight Is Tested.

The searchlights made use of in warfare and for a few other purposes are put to a severe test before they are regarded as completed. Elaborate instruments are used to measure the intensity of the beam, but its diameter is measured by an immense "yard stick," located 2,300 yards away from the light. A long narrow stretch of lumber supported on trestles has divisions at regular intervals just like those of the measuring stick, and when the beam is directed at this structure, it is easy to measure the diameter. In a small house at one end is a photometer, by which the intensity of the light may be measured at any point.

WH[illegible]

[illegible]

We [illegible] from a [illegible] body [illegible] by a [illegible]

But the [illegible] do not [illegible] are art that [illegible] specialize in the [illegible] of "carpentry."

Electricity [illegible] the hands of a [illegible] now be used to [illegible] a fractured part [illegible] Sometimes a [illegible] is neatly shaped [illegible] a slot cut into a part of [illegible] member. Screws of steel [illegible] or screws made out of [illegible] own skeleton, are used to [illegible] jointed pieces firmly [illegible]

One curious result of [illegible] ous attempts is that of [illegible] injured jaw. A piece [illegible] moved from the edge of a [illegible] bone was found to serve [illegible] when properly fitted into [illegible] broken jaw. This man too[illegible] chews his food with his [illegible] anomalous situation indeed.

Never before in the world [illegible] was there such an opportunity [illegible] bone carpentry as that of the war. The knowledge thus [illegible] not lost with the coming of [illegible] Popular Science Monthly.

CALLED CURSE OF SC[illegible]

Why the Nine of Diamonds [illegible] Reputation in That [illegible] Is Uncertain.

It appears to have been [illegible] family of the earl of Stair [illegible] nine of diamonds got the [illegible] "The Curse of Scotland" [illegible] armorial coat can be [illegible] lozenges.

It was also said that the [illegible] Scotland referred to the [illegible] every ninth king of Scotland [illegible] curse to his country. But [illegible] up the history of the earl of [illegible] found that he is the [illegible] James Dalrymple, Viscount [illegible] president of the court of [illegible] Scotland and the greatest [illegible] country has produced.

This first earl, sir [illegible] rymple, was one of the [illegible] portance chosen to offer [illegible] Scotland to William and [illegible] revolution. As secretary [illegible] was the prime instrument [illegible] the massacre of Glencoe [illegible] ered his name with infamy [illegible] not leave that of his royal [illegible] tarnished.

He was largely [illegible] belonging about the union [illegible] with England, though [illegible] to see this effected, [illegible] 6, 1707.

How New Cotton [illegible]

A great many [illegible] been invented for the purpose [illegible] stating the cotton picker [illegible] ing of the bell from the [illegible] what is probably the [illegible] has been recently invented [illegible] of a piece of flexible metal [illegible] justable to fit the finger [illegible] curely over the first joint [illegible] one to each finger. On the [illegible] has five small claws to [illegible] Experienced pickers [illegible] a set of these pickers [illegible] their capacity from [illegible] The inventor is A. L. [illegible] Home City, a practical [illegible] himself. In addition to [illegible] capacity of the workman [illegible] vents pricking of fingers [illegible] burs, a frequent and [illegible] panement of cotton picking [illegible] trial procedure.

Why Chinese Cut [illegible]

With the fall of the [illegible] came the whimsical [illegible] queues. The barbers [illegible] very busy people, and their [illegible] developing to that of the [illegible] torial stage.

In the early part of the [illegible] century, when the Manchus [illegible] vaded the country, they [illegible] wearing long hair [illegible] their heads. But as the [illegible] the country the inhabitants [illegible] pelled to adopt the queue [illegible] tail, often greatly [illegible] ficially by employing [illegible] black silk thread.

To celebrate the fall of [illegible] rule the Chinese [illegible] their queues [illegible] of three centuries.—[illegible] Monthly.

Holy Ages [illegible]

Study of the relative [illegible] tal length of life [illegible] quired to reach [illegible] out an interesting [illegible] man and horse. [illegible] years old it said to be [illegible] as old as a man [illegible] less may be expected [illegible] cording to equine [illegible] manner of the [illegible] following [illegible] year-old horse [illegible] age and experience [illegible] while a horse [illegible] ripe age of thirty [illegible] with a mark of [illegible] Evening Post.

Why [illegible]

[illegible]