

HOW

ALASKAN NATIVES MAKE USE OF REINDEER HIDE.—A new article of commerce is the reindeer carpet, made by Port Clarence (Alaska) natives. The material used in this unique rug comes from the Alaskan reindeer and each carpet, 12 by 14 feet, is composed of 900 pieces of the fur, alternately light and dark, cut diamond shape and sewed with sinews. The border, 10 inches wide, is also of the tiny squares, but nearly black. The lighter fur pieces are cut from the hide of the under part of the reindeer, darker gray being that over the back and flanks. Fur cut out of the hide from the head and neck furnishes the black squares of the border. Many reindeer have stone-colored coats, with beads and a mane like buffalo growing down their breasts. Others are spotted, Quaker gray and white, and the hair is short, soft and very thick. If the animal is killed in early fall, the fur is prime, and will not come out in tufts. The reindeer rugs sell readily at \$100 each. Four native women of the Seward Peninsula district can finish a rug in a week. The fur carpets when once laid, especially on waxed floors, will last indefinitely and may easily be swept and cleaned.

WONDERFUL PIECE OF WORK

Why the Watch Has Been Called the Most Delicate Machine That Can Be Constructed. It is said that the watch is the smallest, most delicate machine that was ever constructed of the same number of parts. About 175 different pieces of material enter into its construction, and upward of twenty-four hundred separate operations are comprised in its manufacture. Certain of the facts connected with its performance are simply incredible, when considered in total. A blacksmith strikes several thousand blows on his anvil in a day, and is glad when Sunday comes around; but the roller level of a watch makes every day, and day after day, 482,000 impacts against the fork; or 157,000,000 blows in a year without stop or rest, or 3,158,000,000 in the short space of 20 years. These figures are beyond the grasp of our intellect, but the inventor does not stop here. It has been estimated that the power that moves the watch is equivalent to only four times the force used in a flea's jump; consequently it might be called a flea power. One horse power would be sufficient to run 270 million watches. Now, the balance wheel is moved by only a few power one and 48 one-hundredths inches with each vibration, 3,558 1/2 miles continuously in one year. It doesn't take a large can of oil to lubricate the machine on its 3,500-mile run. It requires one-tenth of a drop of oil to the entire watch for a year's service. But it has great need of that one-tenth of a drop.

How Mushroom Exerts Force. How is a mushroom, so fragile and feeble, able to force its way through concrete and asphalt? How is it able to carry up with it huge stones which have been cemented down? How is it that a mushroom can split a stout brick wall? The mushrooms in a garden at Beckenham did this some little time ago, pushing out a block of brick work and mortar weighing 170 pounds, though the mushrooms themselves weighed less than three and one-half pounds. It is the result of one of the wonderful forces of nature which men can examine and explain and yet cannot cease to marvel at. By its gentle and continuous pressure, the growing and expanding mushroom can lift weights big enough to crush things a thousand times as strong as itself. —New York Herald.

How South America Divides Day. The official day in many Latin-American countries is divided into 24 hours, numbered consecutively from 1 a. m. and ending at midnight. The midnight hour is sometimes designated as zero instead of 24. Thus, 4 o'clock in the afternoon is 16 o'clock, according to this scheme, and 9 o'clock is 21 o'clock. In Argentina, for instance, it is compulsory to use this 24-hour system in connection with any public document, such as a theater program, contract, mortgage or judgment of a court, and the old system is prohibited, excepting that in the theater programs it may be used concurrently with the 24-hour system.

Why They No Longer Speak. While at boarding school I corresponded with an old schoolmate who at one time had gone with my chum. They had quarreled and Bill began to write me. I answered, but was to conceal the whole proceeding from Catherine. One day she asked if she shouldn't get my mail when she went to New York. As I was not expecting a letter from Bill I gave her my key and thanked her for thinking of it. A few minutes she returned with a letter from Bill bearing Bill's return address in big letters. —Exchange.

Why Hats Are Public Enemies. Hats were formerly considered that they would lead rats. The latter probably were nearly correct. It is not a rat's head. Even this is not to take into consideration the fact that a rat's head is a little hard to dance on the stage.

WHY

Quail Refrain From Mating at Certain Seasons. Have you ever noticed, writes a contributor from Arizona, that in very dry years the quail do not mate? We live in a cattle country where quail are abundant. Last year there was an unusually dry spring and early summer; all the vegetation was parched, and there was no undergrowth. Usually several coveys of quail nest in a wild oak grove, but last year there was only a single brood there. And the cowboys say that where they usually would see thousands of young quail during the early summer round-ups they saw only five or six broods. Usually the quail are all in pairs by the 1st of April and do not travel again in coveys until the young birds are almost full-grown. They make rough nests in the underbrush or in the cactus or the bear grass, where they are better protected against the snakes and the stunks, which make away with a great many eggs and baby quail. By the first of June or earlier you can see the little families of from twelve to fifteen, searching everywhere for food. The proud father marches ahead and calls lusty advice or warning to his brood, and when they find a good feeding place he chooses a high rock or a branch and acts as lookout while the mother shows the babies the best places to scratch for worms or seeds. Last summer, however, they traveled only in coveys. The cattlemen say it happens at rare intervals when the wild feed is scarce.—Youth's Companion.

WAS NOT THEIR LUCKY DAY

Why Two New York State Boys Suddenly Saw There Was No Reason for Rejoicing. New York money makers have many schemes, but here is one which has probably not been heard of before? Two country boys from up state visiting an uncle in Brooklyn crossed the river to Manhattan to "see New York proper." At Union square they espied a "peep show" where one can see all sorts of things by dropping a penny in a slot. While one brother was gazing in one of the slot machines the other glanced down and observed a \$20 bill lying near his feet. As he stooped hastily to pick it up another man also grabbed at the greenback, but the country boy was first and got hold of the piece of paper. The stranger immediately claimed that he should receive half of the \$20. A compromise was reached whereby the boy who held the twenty was to give the stranger all the money he had in his pocket and keep the bill. The amount of cash given to the stranger was \$2, all that the uncle of the boys would permit them to carry on their person from Brooklyn. Returning home the nephews gleefully told of their great good fortune. "Let me see the bill," said the uncle, and the boys handed out their treasure for his inspection. It was a counterfeit.—New York Sun.

How Tipping is Arranged. One of the hotels on the Riviera is trying to solve the tipping problem by a profit-sharing system. By this system a guest of the hotel is supplied with vouchers by the hotel management for part of the 17 per cent of his bill when he is invited to payment of the hotel's employees. These vouchers are to be distributed by the guest among the hotel's workers, a list of whom is supplied to the guest with his bill. The system, as one readily sees, is not only to get away from it, but by some method which will reward service. Some hotels have tried the plan of adding 10 per cent to the guest's bill, and from that amount distributing tips. But that resulted in the careless waiter getting as much as the attentive waiter. The new plan overcomes that difficulty.—Buffalo Courier.

Why Hope is of Value. A man without hope is the poorest man alive because the lack of hope dulls vision. It is hope alone that makes us willing to live. Man sees nothing to urge him on to aspire to higher levels without hope as the foundation. And where there is no hope there is no endeavor. Great hopes make great men and the man who does not try is pronounced a failure. Hope makes a man see the brighter side of life and makes him believe that there is a pathway that leads to greater things. When this belief is assured man will strive to reach the desires of his expectations. And the man who honestly strives for that which he desires—there is hope for him.—Cecelia Anthony in the Thrift Magazine.

How to Get Rid of Pests. A bottle of poisoned molasses hung upside down on a fence post so as to trickle out in the hot afternoon sun is an effective trap for the moths that produce the pale western cutworm, the most destructive grain crop pest of the western prairies. E. H. Strickland of the department of agriculture, Ottawa, told the Entomological society at a recent meeting in Toronto.

How Russians Reward Artists. In Russia nowadays an artist is not particularly pleased when flowers are cast on the stage for her. It is not the fashion now to give bouquets to favored actresses. Russian audiences do better than that. Nowadays they give apples and rolls. Sometimes the packages are so thick it is a little hard to dance on the stage.

PARIS APPROVES TAILORED SUITS

Outfit Retains Its Simplicity, but Has Lost Severity, Authority Asserts.

COLOR IS BECOMING FACTOR

Various Clever Dressmakers Use Shades as Means of Setting Their Own Particular Seal on Their Models.

The smartly dressed Parisienne is faithful to her recent love—the tailored suit, declares a Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune. Last spring there was an amazing vogue for the mannish tailored suit. It was astonishing to see this type of dress become such a craze with French women, for they never have been advocates of the severe outdoor costume beloved by the women of England and America. So great was the craze for the gray tailored suit in Paris last spring that it became almost a uniform.

Now a new element has entered into the suit—a feminine element—and while the suit retains its simplicity it has lost its severity. Jackets have become vague in outline and with true coquetry the Parisienne often wears a picturesque well-trimmed hat with these tailored suits. Russian blouse styles are very successful. There is a youthfulness to suits having this outline that no woman can afford to overlook unless she be the very young indeed.

Basques With Russian Blouse Suits. Jenny, always noted for her youthful models, is having remarkable success with her Russian blouse suits trimmed with fur and worn with tunics blouses of matching color which are long enough to show below the bottom of the jackets. One of her best models, strangely enough, has an American name—Boston. This suit has been having an enormous success in Paris because of its becomingness or outline and its smart and interesting details.

What appears to be a band of embroidery around the skirt is really the edge of the tunic blouse. This blouse is such a suitable model not only when worn with this suit—which, minus the fur, will make one of the best designs for the spring season—but as a separate blouse. One of Jean Patou's best liked Russian blouse styles is in his new color, a soft sage green. This maker's preference for green is so marked that he is using lamb's wool dyed in this shade as a trimming for many of his smartest Russian blouse suits.

Velours Model of Indefinite Outline. Color is becoming a factor with various clever dressmakers as a means of setting their own particular seal on their models. The Madeleine blouse, affected by Madeleine at Madeleine in the autumn, has become widely known. These makers have announced their intention of bringing out a new shade each season and giving it prominence throughout their line. For the mid-season they are featuring a suit known as Certainment, developed in this shade of blue broadcloth. It is trimmed with gray Australian opossum fur, the fur forming not only the big collar and cuffs but wide, floating panels at the sides of the jacket. Cheruit makes a beautiful model in brown velours de laine with a Toque jacket having the indefinite outline so greatly desired in tailored suits showing the latest developments in fashion. The coat is cut several inches shorter in the front than at the back or the



Striped Beige and Brown Woolen.

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side. The skirt also shows the lift or front drapery so characteristic of Cheruit's new models.

With this suit is worn a Lanvin hat which is often seen at afternoon teas. It is of maroon colored crepe Marocain trimmed with rose-colored taffeta flowers and an embroidered tulle veil.

Striped woollens in beige and brown are used by Cheruit with great success for the development of tailored suits. One of her best numbers has a straight little coat with the shawl collar draped so as to form a hood. Another new feature is the large and unique head ornaments which trim



The Model Named Boston.

the front of the jacket. The skirt is straight and hips half way around the figure, closing at the left side.

With the suit is one of Madame Georgette's newest quill-trimmed toques. There is just now a big craze for toques fairly bristling with small wings and feathers. The well-dressed woman is giving more and more time to the selection of her hats. She spends as much time in choosing her hat or her handbag as she does in buying her costume.

Many of the new spring suits will have metal or composition girdles designed to match the cloth from which they are made. This will be especially true of the suits of the new Rodier fabrics, the girdles harmonizing with the patterns and the colorings in the cloth. This is a very new idea and one which will be extensively featured in spring models.

An amazing number of wide-skirted dresses have made their appearance in the last few weeks. Earlier in the season this type of dress was seen to a considerable extent, but it did not play a major role, as it does now. So rapid has been its growth that it seems as though a changed silhouette had sprung up overnight.

The theater always has a great bearing on dress. The clothes seen on the stage reflect the mode and have a greater influence on costume than the casual observer realizes. Both the Paris and American stages are now featuring the full-skirted dress, and it is to these sources that we may attribute its renaissance.

Designers permit great latitude in the outline of these bouffant skirts, and it is interesting to observe the different versions and interpretations of this mode. It makes little difference whether the hoop or extended portion of the skirt be at the hem line, at the half way mark or at the hips. Each dressmaker has a slightly different interpretation.

Deep Pointed Scallops. A typical version is a model with deep pointed scallops at the hem. The points sweep the ground, while the cut-away portion is so extreme that a short effect is ingeniously produced. This frock is seen on the American stage developed in rose-colored taffeta. The light-fitting bodice, which is sleeveless, is cut in scalloped form at the waist line and is topped by a bertha which serves in place of sleeves. Garlands in rose silk and gold cloth peep from beneath the bodice and trail down one side of the dress.

Many are the fabrics that lend themselves to hooped styles. Taffeta and faille are always in vogue when the full silhouette is exploited. Metal laces and nets are used singly or in combination over foundation skirts of silver cloth.

Ribbons add immeasurably to the attractiveness of the full-skirted model. A frock worn by a noted French actress in a recent continental production consists of a silver cloth foundation, the skirt of which is entirely covered with silver ribbon loops, while the bodice is resplendent with steel beads.

Bright Dots on Vels. Vels dotted with bright colored shellite are very popular. A taupe mesh, with jade, henna or sapphire dots being a prime favorite.

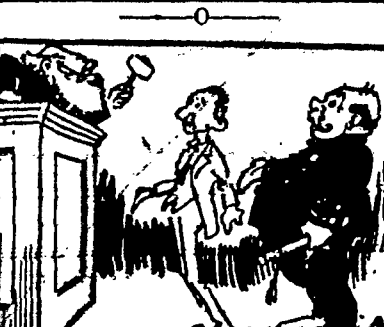
THE ROMANCE OF WORDS

"CANDIDATE"

OWING to the ramifications of modern politics and the alterations in style of apparel, one would about as soon expect a "candidate" for a position to be entirely "candid" as they would expect him to make his appearance always dressed in white. But, according to the original meaning of the word, he should be the one and wear the other!

The Roman usage demanded that all who were openly seeking public office should be dressed in white and this, by degrees, led to their designation as "candidates," or "wearers of white," derived from the verb "candido," to whiten. It is from the same stem that we obtain the word "candid," a word employed by some of the old English authors in its physical meaning of "white," but which has in ordinary everyday use been transferred to indicate a mental quality, a freedom from bias prejudice or deceit—all of which might be regarded as dark spots upon a character.

It is in its original sense of "white," however, rather than because of its connection with the modern meaning of the word candid, that we derive our word "candidate," and, to be strictly in accord with etymology and custom, no seeker after office should appear unless garbed in clothing of spotless, dazzling white. (Copyright.)



THE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

Judge:—Were you going to steal that automobile young man? Prisoner:—Why, yer honor I wasn't even thinking of such a thing. Officer:—No, he wasn't thinking about it yer honor, he had already decided on it.

About the most satisfactory lie is saying you had to serve on a jury when it was a baseball game.

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