

Ostrich Trimming



ABOUT as much ostrich trimming is sold these days, made up by manufacturers into fancy forms (that is, into decorations differing from the simple plume) as in the regular ostrich plumes which we have known so long. Nothing is or will be, more beautiful than the full, soft, slightly-curved ostrich plume, known as the French plume, and when one is buying good ostrich, with a view to using it for some time, the French plume is the best investment. But when one is looking more for novelty than for long service, unrequited decorations are to be found in the displays of fancy ostrich.

Besides the new forms, the wreaths and pompons, spirals, crowns and clusters, fancy ostrich gives the manufacturer wonderful opportunities in color combinations and in shadings. We shall continue to have novelities made of ostrich stock, because of these advantages and because so much stock not otherwise available will work up into effective fancy pieces.

Three examples are shown here of hats trimmed with fancy ostrich pieces. As a rule each piece is a complete trimming for a shape and simplifies things for the trimmer.

The big black velvet hat, with

slightly drooping brim, shows what may be called a tall shaft of white ostrich which reminds one of the work of the frost more than anything else. If a small fountain were suddenly clutched by the cold and made solid in the fraction of a second we might expect some such white and fragile mass of feathery ends. Against the rich black of velvet in the hat, it makes a superb show, startling and new, but also elegant.

A bell-shaped hat of sealskin shows a bouquet of short full ostrich tips in white. There are just a dozen of these beauties in the cluster. Nothing could be made more simple, but even so the hat is unsurpassed as a work of milliner's art. The shape is perfect and the decoration exactly in harmony.

A less pretentious hat of gray felt shows a plain flat collar of velvet and a swirl of shaded ostrich, in which there are glimpses of cerise. The ostrich fibers are long and curled at the ends. Different tones of gray are beautifully combined with cerise, which appears to be veiled by them. Less gray and more cerise appear as the eye climbs the spiral and there is a point of the vivid color at the end. This is a fine model for a suit hat.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

REVIVE THE OLD FASHIONS

Designers Go Back to Medieval Times for Ideas that Give an Individual Note.

Long clinging robes of velvet, cut on straight lines, which were fashionable in earlier centuries, are to be seen again in dresses for the daytime as well as evening. Dresses of this type, with entire absence of waistline, appeal strongly to women who like the individual note in dress.

Some of the straight dresses recall modes which were fashionable in France in the fourteenth century. The yokes, cut out in something like a V in front and on the shoulders, are made of bands covered with embroidery, and the dresses moulded to the figure in severe style from neck to hem have sleeves to the elbows, repeating the embroidered bands at the neck.

Such a gown was seen in a fashionable New York show room last week. Made of clear yellow velvet, the dress was hemmed with skunk and embroidered in deep tones of gold with a dash of turquoise blue introduced in the worsted girdle of deep gold, which gave a distinctive note to the dress. In the same show room there was a similar gown in Jacobean tapestry which had a tablier veiling of clear terra-cotta ninon down the front and back.

One of the latest gowns from Paris was suggestive of an old fashion revived, and was carried out in a lovely shade of hyacinth blue satin completely veiled with ninon of the same color. This overdress was tucked and puffed in the quaintest way, and each ruching was edged with brilliants. Above the knees from a puffing of ninon there fell an edging of pearl.

Fancy Towels.

Buy linen bird's-eye toweling by the piece and make from this either eight towels with hemstitched ends or nine with scalloped ends. Of course the handwork on the towels adds to their beauty and value and these could not be bought for less than \$1 each. Those with scalloped ends could have single eyelets or groups of them in each scallop. The initial can be surrounded with the eyelets. Those with hemstitched hems should have the simple initial.

TWEED COSTUME.



A very useful country costume this in dark green tweed.

The well-gored skirt is cut a comfortable length for walking, and is just over two yards round; the seams are all wrapped and stitched on the right side.

The neat little Norfolk coat is lined throughout with twilled coat lining, so is quite warm for winter wear; it is single-breasted and fastens with horn buttons.

Stitched tweed hat to match the dress, trimmed with a feather mount. Materials required: 5½ yards 48 inches wide, 4¾ yards 22 inches wide for lining coat.

WESTERN MINING NEWS IN BRIEF

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

The Trend of Metal Prices.

| | | |
|---------|-------|---------------|
| Silver | | 54% |
| Copper | | 14.00 @ 14.25 |
| Lead | | 4.40 @ 4.50 |
| Spelter | | 6.35 @ 6.40 |

Colorado.

Boulder county in 1911 produced 40,000 barrels of crude oil.

A five-car shipment of average grade ore is being made from the Dillon shaft on Battle mountain, Cripple Creek.

The first shipment in years has been made from the Progress shaft of the Gold King claim on Bull hill, Cripple Creek.

In December three cars were shipped from the Commonwealth mine, Cripple Creek, and the average price was \$35 per ton.

The Revenue mine at Ouray was shut down the last of the year in order to give the lessees an opportunity to inspect and repair where repairs are needed.

Thirty cars per month are being by the South Burns Leasing Company, by the South Burns Leasing Company, Cripple Creek, that returns from \$30 to \$100 per ton.

At the Corydon mine, Gilpin county, a new vein has been opened up on the 400-foot west level. Ore returning three to four ounce gold to the ton is being taken from this vein.

Shipments have been started from the Dead Pine claim on Battle mountain, Cripple Creek. It is expected this property will become one of the chief shippers of that section.

At a point 450 feet from the portal of the Hayseed mine in Gilpin county stoping is now being carried on and high grade ore is being extracted. The vein measures about four feet wide.

Samples which show \$4,000 per ton in gold have been received in Colorado Springs from the C. K. & N. property where work was recently resumed. The discovery was made on the sixth level.

The Blue Bird mine on Bull hill, Cripple Creek, has started with a force of fifty men and is producing about a car a day of ore that runs from \$20 to \$40 per ton. The shaft is 1,650 feet deep.

Levels are being driven east and west on the Castle Rock mine in Gilpin county and the property will soon be in shape for producing. A vein eight feet wide of milling grade ore is being worked.

Development work is being prosecuted in the Topeka mine, in Gilpin county, and larger and better ore bodies are being opened each day. Ore valued at \$25 per ton is being taken out.

Some of the richest ore seen in many days is being taken from the Kalazamoo shaft on Bull hill, Cripple Creek. The ore is rusty gold mixed with sylvanite and it is said there are two feet of it.

During December the Six Points and Los Angeles claims on Bull hill, Cripple Creek, shipped fourteen cars of ore that run from \$120 to \$200 per ton. The vein carries tale of high value, besides rusty gold.

The Von Tilborg-White lease in the Gem mine on the Newhouse tunnel, Idaho Springs, is a heavy producer at present and is increasing its output rapidly. The value of the ore in car lots has been a surprise to all.

A strike has been made in the Deadwood mine on Bull hill, Cripple Creek, from which grab samples assay from \$120 to \$132 per ton. The ore has been opened forty feet. A regular production will be made from this strike, which is considered one of the best in the district.

The main shaft on the Jerry Johnson mine, Cripple Creek, is being sunk to the thousand-foot level.

New Mexico.

The Gray Bird mine in the Pinos Altos district continues to produce high grade copper ore.

The new De la Verne oil burning engines, which were recently purchased by the Ernestine mines, in the Mogollon district, have been placed in operation.

The Wild Cat Leasing Company of Carrizozo, which has operated the White Oaks for the past two years, has purchased the entire milling plant of the Vera Cruz company which was installed at that company's property near Nogal several years ago at a cost of over \$100,000.

Shipments of ore to the El Paso smelter are being made regularly from Silver City. In addition to the Chloride Flats Mines Company, which have been shipping regularly, and the high grade concentrates coming from Mogollon, quite a number of other firms are sending out ore.

Excitement prevails over the finding of a large fissure or vein of silver-lead ore near the Twin Sister peaks in the Pinos Altos district by Chas. Bujant and his associates. Assays show values amounting to \$75 to the ton. A shaft is being sunk preparatory to development of the property.

The production for the New Mexico mines in 1912 promises to be greater than in any year in history.

Alex McDonald is taking out some very promising gold ore from the Alaskan Jack mine in the Pinos Altos district.

Swallowing Glory.

The little daughter of a well-known Baltimore clergyman recently started the family while at breakfast by suddenly exclaiming:

"I'm full of glory!"

"What on earth do you mean, child?" the father hastened to ask.

"Why," exclaimed the youngster, "a sunbeam just got on my spoon, and I've swallowed it."

A Good Turn.

George Ade, with the gentle cynicism of the confirmed bachelor, was talking in New York about New Year resolutions.

"Every wife," he said, "loves to see her husband turn over for her sake a new leaf—in his check-book."

Man and Meter Both Unique.

A Kansas City man notified the gas company that his meter was running slow. Greater honesty hath no man than this.

No Doubt About It.

And every good husband, no doubt, is sure that he is married to one of the world's twenty greatest women.

Looking Upward.

(In 1909)—"Marie, bring out the aerobambulator, and take baby up for an airing."—Judge.

BACK YARD COMMUNINGS.



The Dog—Is this a free concert?
The Cat (pausing in his contented monologue)—No, I get so much pur.

Too Much Reclining.

"How was it that Gamps failed in his bed-manufacturing business?" "He got too much in sympathy with the business." "How could he do that?" "He lay down on the job."

Saw No Difference.

"People who seek books from the fiction section make some funny breaks," says a librarian of the Library of Congress. "I have made note of a number of these, but none of them amused me more than the request of a sour-looking spinster.

"She sternly demanded of me a copy of 'The Recollections of a Liar.' I told her that I didn't know of it, but that I could give her 'The Recollections of a Married Man.'

"That will do," said she acidly. "It's practically the same thing."—Lippincott's.

Welcome.

It was 3 o'clock on a cold and frosty morning, and the weary cyclist had still many miles to go.

Passing through a lonely village he saw a lighted window. Perhaps, he thought, he might be able to get something to eat and drink. So he knocked.

"Who's there?" came a gruff voice from within.

"A traveler," the cyclist replied in clear tones.

Back like a shot came the answer: "Then travel!"

There are two kinds of suffragettes—the unhappily married and the unhappily unmarried.

A Hold-Up

An Oppressive Trust.

Before the Coffee Roasters' Association, in session at Chicago on Thursday, Thomas J. Webb, of Chicago, charged that there is in existence a coffee combine which is "the most monstrous imposition in the history of human commerce."

There is very slight exaggeration about this statement. It comes very close to being literally true. There is a coffee combine in Brazil, from which country comes the bulk of the coffee used in the United States, which is backed by the government of Brazil and financed by it, which compels American consumers, as Mr. Webb said, "to pay famine prices for coffee when no famine exists."

The worst thing about this is that the consumers of the United States have been compelled to put up the money through which this combine, to further cinch them, has been made effective. There were formerly revenue duties imposed upon all coffee entering the United States. Those taxes were denounced as an imposition upon the people; as taxing the poor man's breakfast table, and the like. The taxes were removed. Immediately thereafter Brazil imposed an export duty upon coffee up to the full amount of the former customs taxes in this country. The revenue which formerly went into the treasury of the United States was diverted to the treasury of Brazil. The poor man's breakfast coffee continued to cost him the same old price.

But this was only the commencement. The "valorization" plan was evolved in Brazil. Through this plan the government, using the revenues derived from the export duties for the purposes, takes all of the surplus crop in a season of large yields and holds it off the market, thus keeping the supply down to the demands of the market and permitting the planters to receive a much higher price than they would otherwise have done.

The United States consumes more Brazilian coffee than does the rest of the world. We are the best customers of Brazil, and Brazil buys little from us. Now Brazil is promoting, financing and maintaining a trust designed, and working effectively for the purpose, to compel American consumers to pay an exorbitant price for the coffee they use. What is the remedy?—Seattle Post-Intelligencer—Nov. 19, 1911.

He did

"Compels"

tax Americans

get this deal

Then this

Standard statistics of the coffee trade show a falling off in sales during the last two years of over two hundred million pounds. Authenticated reports from the Postum factories in this city show a tremendous increase in the sale of Postum in a like period of time.

While the sales of Postum invariably show marked increase year over year, the extraordinary demand for that well-known breakfast beverage during 1911 is very likely due to a public awakening to the oppression of the coffee trust.

Such an awakening naturally disposes the multitude who suffer from the ill effects of coffee drinking to be more receptive to knowledge of harm which so often comes as a result of the use of the drug-beverage, coffee.—Battle Creek Evening News—Dec. 19, 1911.

POSTUM

is a pure food-drink made of the field grains, with a pleasing flavour not unlike high grade Java.

**A Big Package
About 1½ lbs. Costs 25 cts.
At Grocers**

Economy to one's purse is not the main reason for using Postum.

It is absolutely free from any harmful substance, such as "caffeine" (the drug in coffee), to which so much of the nervousness, biliousness and indigestion of today are due. Thousands of former coffee drinkers now use Postum because they know from experience the harm that coffee drinking causes.

Boil it according to directions (that's easy) and it will become clear to you why—

"There's a Reason"

Postum Cereal Company, Limited, Battle Creek, Michigan.