

Printed Coats the Mode In Paris

Paris Office
Du Pont Style Service

PARIS—Printed coats, either long or short, are the dernier cri of the summer season for evening wear and are very flattering to the well dressed woman when worn over an evening gown. Lelong designed the two models shown above, one a short jacket and the other a long coat. The model at the left is a jacket of white rayon cloy printed with multi-colored designs and intended to be worn over an evening dress of black rayon crepe satin. The one at the right is an evening redingote of rayon organdy printed with bright colored flowers on a black background.

Macaroni, Spaghetti Shapes
Macaroni and spaghetti in Italy have almost as many shapes as there are cities in the country. At Bologna it is ribbon shaped; in Rome it comes in strips, but that of Sicily amazes travelers most of all. It is skillfully rolled around knitting needles to make it a tiny spiral.

Columbia River Cataract
There was once a mighty cataract, aeons ago, on the Columbia river in Washington, over which passed a flow of water forty times the volume of Niagara. This falls, now dry, was nearly three miles wide and 417 feet high.

Salt Wells Primatively Drilled
With equipment no more modern than bamboo pipes, the Chinese succeeded in drilling salt wells 2,000 feet deep.

Famous Belgian Cathedral
Malines has much to interest visitors but the Cathedral of St. Rombold is the outstanding attraction of the city. It was commenced in the early Twelfth century and took 200 years to complete, and is one of the finest Gothics in Belgium. It has a solitary western tower, 324 feet in height and out of proportion with the rest of the building. Its clock face is enormous—more than forty feet across and nearly twice as large as Big Ben on the houses of parliament in London.

First Admission to Baseball
The first admission fee to a baseball game was on July 20, 1859. The game was between the Brooklyn and New York teams on the Fashion Race Course on Long Island. Admission cost was 50 cents and 1,500 spectators paid.

Origin of Corn Unknown;
Indians First Growers

The origin of corn is unknown. No plant of it has ever been found in the wilds, declares a writer in the Los Angeles Times. When the first white men set foot in the New world corn was cultivated by the North American Indians on the Atlantic coast. It was their main reliance on hunting trips or in warfare against rival tribes. They carried it as parched corn in buckskin pouches. Often it was their only food for it was adequate. The squaws grew it in small fields, sufficient for each tribe. They were the first American farmers.

Corn's origin is no nearer solution today than it was then. Plant explorers have searched every bit of the available wilds of the western hemisphere without finding a trace or a clue. The average garden enthusiast's guess is as good as that of the most noted scientist. The first explorers found corn cultivated on down to Peru and Chile. It is not native to the United States, for it is easily harmed by frosts and cannot be planted early in the corn-growing states, for cold wet spring weather rots the seeds and fields must be replanted. It was, therefore, of more tropical origin.

Oyster Three Years Old
Before Yielding Pearl

An oyster cannot be expected to turn out a pearl until it is at least three years old, according to a writer in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. It will do it naturally only if some foreign matter accidentally gets under its skin. Then as a form of protection it begins to secrete nacre, which coats the irritant and makes a pearl out of it in time. First of all, the oysters are brought up from the sea bottom, by women divers, scantily clad in winter, and completely nude in the warm months. Then by a delicate surgical operation the shells are partially opened and the foreign nucleus, a piece of mother-of-pearl, is inserted between the valves of the mollusk.

The oyster is returned to the water and allowed to remain for about seven years. At least, it takes that long at the culture station at Toba, in Japan. The pearl-breeding oysters are carefully selected, protected in wire cages as they rest on the sea bottom, and brought up twice a year for a thorough rub-down.

In spite of such vigilance, only about 60 per cent of the oysters will form pearls, and of those not more than 4 or 5 per cent are marketable.

Types of Corn

The types of corn grown in garden culture are sweet corns and pop corns, all others being of agricultural value, known as field corn. The pistillate or female flowers are borne on cob, with long styles, known as "silk." The staminate or male flowers are borne at the top or terminus of the stalk, on the "tassels." The pollen falls from the tassel on the silk or blows on to the silk from other stalks and so effects fertilization, without which the cob would have no kernels. The color of the kernels ranges from white, through light and dark shades of yellow, red and purple to nearly black.

The Power of Persistence

There is genius and power in persistence. It conquers all opposers; it gives confidence; it annihilates obstacles. Everybody believes in the determined man. People know that when he undertakes a thing, the battle is half won, for his rule is to accomplish whatever he sets out to do. People know that it is useless to oppose a man who uses his stumbling blocks as stepping stones; who does not know when he is defeated; who never, because of criticism or opposition, shrinks from his task.

Imitation Pearl

Pearl essence or orient essence, is a substance made from the scales of certain fishes. It was formerly made from a fish found chiefly in Russian waters but is also made from the shad and herring of United States waters. In a very careful process which yields the fine grayish dust of the pearl essence. If the beads are hollow, the essence is mixed with gelatin and used to coat the inner surface, then the beads are weighted with wax. For solid head the essence is applied on the outside with airbrush or by dipping.

Chamois, Hoofed Mammal

The chamois is a hoofed mammal intermediate between the goats and the antelopes. Its home is in the high mountains of Southern Europe. The animal's horns are about six or seven inches long, round, almost smooth, perpendicular and straight until near the tip they suddenly terminate in a hook directed backward and downward. Its flesh equals venison in quality, the horns are valuable and the hide makes fine leather.

When Bear Grease Was Popular

Some decades ago when bear grease was a popular unguent for the hair, substitutes became so prevalent that London barbers adopted the custom of exhibiting a live bear in their shop windows for some weeks prior to its slaughter, to show they used the genuine article. One proprietor, however, made his bear last for a number of years. Periodically he hid the animal—for several days at a time—and dyed it another color.—Collier's Weekly.

New York Stock Exchange
Traced to Year of 1789

Up to March 4, 1789, trading, to Americans, meant hitching up the bays, driving three or four miles to town, and swapping seven dozen eggs and a clot of butter for a bolt of calico. What little cash circulated was kept in private banks, or under the mattress. There were no such things as stocks and bonds, says Literary Digest.

On that date the New world became, overnight, a nation of investors; for the first congress of the United States, meeting in the Sub-Treasury building in New York city, authorized the issuance of \$80,000,000, of government bonds, to consolidate and refund the cost of the Revolutionary war.

Thus, by the scratch of a pen, an entirely new form of property was created—a form of property for which there was no regular market nearer than London or Amsterdam. How could such a vast flotation be sold to thousands of small investors scattered throughout the 13 states?

Twenty-four alert auctioneers saw their chance; with a rude wooden table and a bench from a nearby tavern, they set up business under a button-wood tree on the site of what is now 68 Wall Street. When inclement weather drove them indoors, they sought shelter in one of the convenient taverns or coffee houses.

Within three years their business had grown to such proportions that these early traders found it necessary to organize. On May 17, 1792, the 24 signed an agreement fixing certain rules; that was the beginning of the New York Stock exchange.

Smallest Land Is Tuned

to Music and Festivals
Music plays an important role in Luxembourg. One-sixth of its small army, it used to be said, composed the band. Ancient tunes and saws are the order of the day for festivals.

One of the most interesting of these is the strange procession at Echternach every Whit Tuesday, when 20,000 dancing pilgrims, swaying three steps forward and two back, go through the town to the old tune, "Adam, He Had Seven Sons." Then at Luxembourg, the capital, the March of the Muttons is celebrated each year, snow-white lambs making their puzzled way through the streets, followed by musicians playing the old Mutton march.

Older than Luxembourg's castles are its Druid ruins and customs. On the summit of one of its hills, which is crowned by a mysterious stone, children build a fire one night each year, and then waving burning brands come rushing down through the torch-lit darkness into the village at the foot of the mountain. This custom began before history was written.

Less than half the size of the little American state of Delaware, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has a total population less than that of San Antonio, Texas.

Bird's Nest Soup

Bird's nest soup, traditionally famous for its nutritive value, both in the Orient and our own country, is not actually made of "bird's nests." The word "nest" is a misnomer, according to a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Bird's nest is a gelatinous substance found in and around the nests of swallows in the rocky regions of Indo-China and the South Sea Islands. The substance is derived from fish and certain sea foods which the birds carry to their nests as provision for future use. In the period of feather shedding, some chemical change evidently takes place while being carried by the birds and during storage in their environment. When prepared for soup it is used in small bits or in filaments and is transparent and colorless.

War Memorials

Every war leaves behind it memorials of generals, battles, and sieges in the names of new streets, and a curious instance of this is afforded by Stratton street, Bruton street, and Berkeley square, all lying together on the north side of Piccadilly. Sir John Berkeley of Bruton won a battle at Stratton in Cornwall in the Civil war, and, when his London estate was developed, these names all appeared.—London Tit-Bits Magazine.

Jefferson Davis in Politics

Jefferson Davis first became prominent in politics as a member of the house of representatives and later as a senator from Mississippi. He served in the Mexican war, having been educated at West Point. During President Pierce's administration Davis was secretary of war, and was said to rule both President and cabinet. In 1857 he was returned to the senate, where he remained until chosen president of the Confederacy in 1861.

Athlone and Literary Shrines

Athlone, gateway to that part of Ireland west of the River Shannon, is also the gateway to two of Ireland's literary shrines—Lissoy and Edgeworthstown. Lissoy was the boyhood home of Oliver Goldsmith and was made famous by him as "Sweet Auburn" in "The Deserted Village." Its commercial decline is illustrated by Goldsmith's former house, which is now used as a cattle shed.

Frigates Have Six Anchors

Frigates have six anchors. They are—the cockbill anchor, the kedger, the flood anchor, the ebb anchor, the bow-er-anchor, and the sheet anchor.

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