



SOME TAILORED WAISTS ARE TRIMMED.

Tailored waists of silk, cotton or linen show some new characteristics that, while they do not detract from the simplicity of the blouse, add a touch of dressiness which is very fetching. The illustrated blouse, of fine linen, employs a handsome insertion of Trench lace introduced upon both sides of the front band. The lace is effectively employed about the cuffs and collar, and is used to form a small, Frenchy, chic jabot.

doctor for little nursery ailments, and when such is the case I am sure they will not regret trying the methods advised above in place of relying upon their own limited experience, or dosing with remedies suggested by well-meaning but misguided friends.

There is a rumor afloat that the summer girl will revel in all kinds of separate shirt waist sets, such as are made of finest batiste, embroideries, laces, plaited mulls and elaborate handwork done on sheer white linen. Braided, belted, guimpes, collars and cuff sets and stripes for the front of the waist are all favored by the fashionable girl going south. With this knowledge coming from reliable sources, enough is said for the future of the lingerie shirtwaist.

There are some "classy" little linen frocks with plaited skirts and trim semi-fitted jackets that are attracting attention. A good deal of heavy embroidery is being used in panel effects running between the plaits. A smart suit of this type was in cream linen embroidered with white. The rather short coat

with straight front and half-fitted back had the fronts entirely embroidered with extensions of the work running over the shoulders and down the back to the waist line. The plaited and paneled skirt was of short walking length embroidered in the same fashion. Another smart little suit was a heavy white linen made severely plain and finished with tailored seams and rows of stitching. The skirt was formed of inverted box plaits stitched to a distance of several inches below the hips and finished with rows of stitching. The coat had its seams finished in the same way where the plaits spread at the bottom of the jacket.

Very sumptuous was the slender gray silk robe made over lavender and trimmed with lavender, pipings and cordings. There was a decided tunic effect to the long skirt and a picturesque bodice that was neither basque nor common everyday robe. The simulated vest fitted the form while the fronts extended well below it and were semi-fitted. The back was cut with a rather long coat-tail that assumed the shape of a peplum as it neared the lower edge. Lace dyed to match the voile and silk cordings of softest blue formed the conspicuous part of the skirt adornment where it was let in and surrounded with fine silk cordings wrought in wheel and scroll designs. The revers and cuffs were decorated in the same manner. Cut amethyst buttons com-

pleted one of the smartest spring costumes yet exhibited.

To be a leader of fashion one must be a follower. The man who pays the compliment is not always the man who pays for the gown.

"United we stand, but divided we get all sorts of mean things said about us," said The Skirt.

The most adorned woman is not always the most admired.

As a man's salary gets higher his wife's gowns get lower.

A widow and her weeds are soon parted.

An old fashion is old, but an ancient fashion is always modern.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses were issued by the county clerk during the past week to the following persons:

Clarence Hardman, Lehi; Ida Davis, Spanish Fork.

H. P. Evans, Salt Lake; Susie B. Schurtz, Salt Lake.

O. B. Sowder, Julesburg, Colo.; Alice Pearce, Denver, Colo.

Harry Meyers, Chicago; Vida Bird, Murray.

John T. Gabbott, Salt Lake; Lillian B. Hooper, Salt Lake.

J. A. Storey, Salt Lake; Christina Peterson, Salt Lake.

Peter Makis, Garfield; Marie Dittmer, Garfield.

Frederic J. McElroy, Kansas City; Maggie May Jones, Mordis.

Charles O. Ten, Riverton; Margaret Weenig, Riverton.

William L. Tucker, Margon; Naomi V. Vincent, Morgan.

A. Frank Rynders, Salt Lake; Clara L. Kervin, Salt Lake.

Edwin R. Fisher, Murray; E. Lillace Brown, Murray.

Samuel L. Beckstead, South Jordan; Myrtle Webb, Riverton.

Walter J. Lewis, Salt Lake; Lillian S. Rose, Salt Lake.

John H. Brown, Murray; Eva Peterson, Salt Lake.

H. L. Fox, Salt Lake; Cathie Irene Evans, Salt Lake.

Parley D. Powell; May J. Thomas, East Bountiful.

Henry D. Miller, Bingham Junction; Elizabeth Betts, Salt Lake.

Elmer Parkins, Woods Cross; Sarah Tolman, Bountiful.

Will Wharton, Salt Lake; Gertrude Butler.

John Henry Welch, Bingham; Marie C. Rice, Bingham.

He Married Five Sisters.

Arthur Herkimer, the Missouri historian, told at a dinner in St. Louis a story about the famous Gov. Claiborne J. Jackson.

"Jackson," he said, "married one after another, five sisters. The thing is incredible, but it is a fact. When, for the fifth time, Claiborne Jackson broached a marital proposition to his father-in-law the old man was so and quite deaf. This is the conversation that ensued:

"I want Lizzy."

"Hey?"

"I want you to give me—Elizabeth."

"Oh, you want me to give you Elizabeth, do you?"

"For your life?"

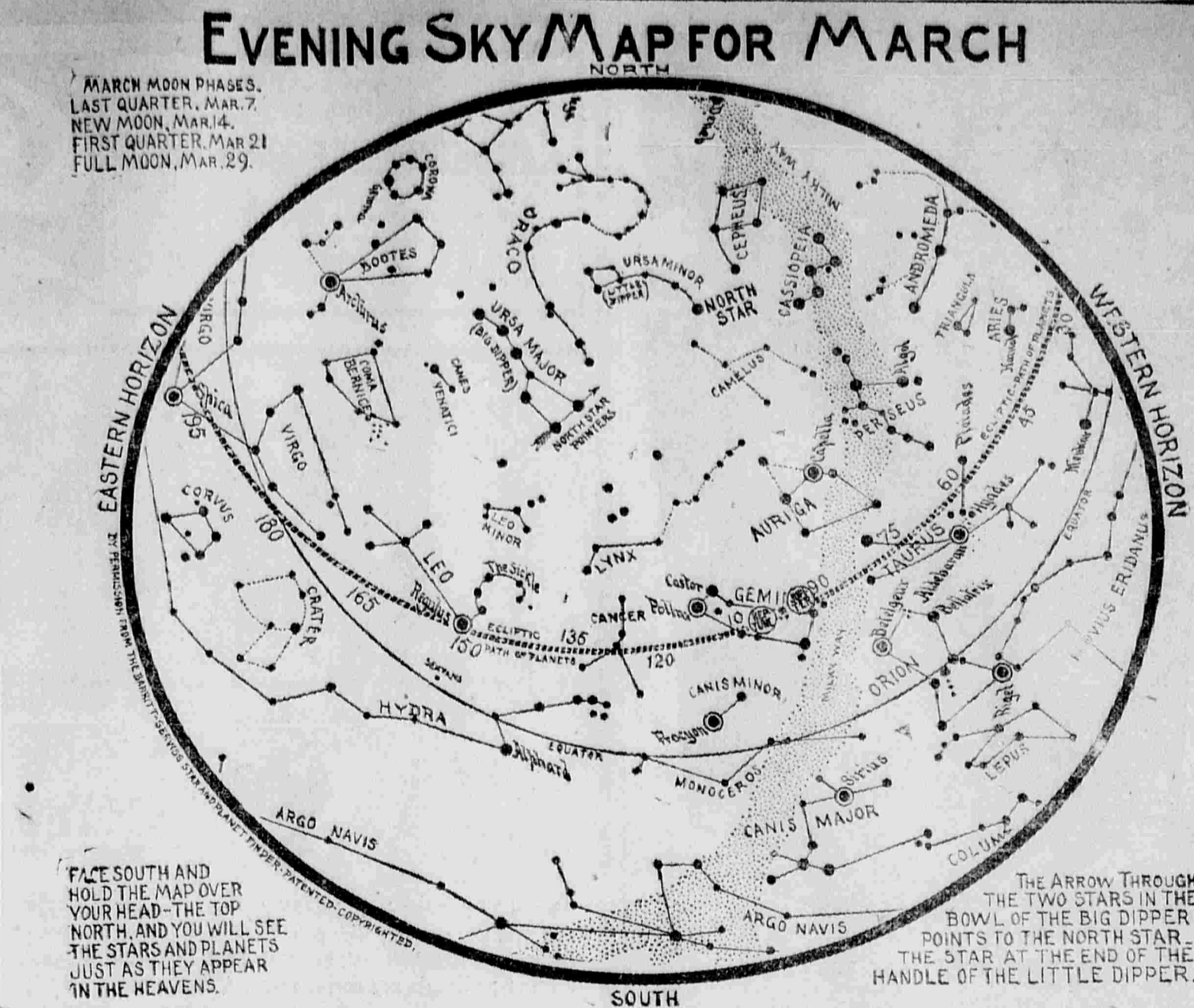
"I want to marry—Lizzy."

"Oh, yes, I hear you. You needn't trouble the neighborhood."

"Well, do you consent?"

"Yes, I consent," said the old man. He shook his head and added slowly:

"Yes, you can have her. You've got 'em all now, say hey, hey, hey, for goodness' sake. If anything happens to that poor misguided girl, don't come back here and ask me for her mother."



MARCH is the first month of spring in the ordinary calendar, but by astronomical computation only the last 10 days of March belong to spring, which commences when the sun, moving northward, crosses the equator at the first point of Aries, or the Vernal Equinox, on March 21. The place on the autumnal equinox is indicated on the chart by the figures 180, and the vernal equinox is diametrically opposite to it, and can be found, at any time, by those who consult a star and planet finder, but it will not be visible on the monthly charts until fall. The astronomical division of the seasons is in closer accord with the actual weather conditions than is that of the almanacs. The larger part of March is a period of atmospheric readjustments, and real spring-like weather does not begin until near the close of the month. Similarly in the fall, characteristic autumn weather delays its appearance until late in the month of September.

As in February, so now in March, as a glance at the chart will show, the evening heavens, this year, contain only one conspicuous planet, Jupiter, which is situated in the western part of the constellation Gemini, and considerably west of the meridian at the hours for which the chart is drawn. Those hours are 8 o'clock for the beginning of March, 8 o'clock for the middle, and 7 o'clock for the close. The apparent double revolution of the heavens, caused by the earth's simultaneous rotation on its axis and revolution around the sun, was explained in connection with the chart for February, and need not be repeated here. The fact may simply be recalled that two hours of the daily revolution, westward, of the heavens are equivalent to one month of the annual revolution. This, as a moment's thought will show, accounts for the fact that the same chart serves to picture the appearance of the heavens at 8 o'clock at the beginning of a month and 7 o'clock at the end.

To see the great equatorial belts of Jupiter, and the transits and eclipses of his satellites, a telescope is required, although it need not be very large. One of three or four inches aperture serves admirably. But the principal satellites themselves may be glimpsed with a powerful fieldglass or a good pocket telescope. For the benefit of those who possess such an instrument it may be remarked that on March 10, satellite No. 4, will be well out toward the west side from Jupiter, and satellite No. 3 about half as far away on the east side. Both of these can be seen with a strong fieldglass magnifying six times, or better with a spy-glass magnifying 15 times. On the same evening satellites Nos. 1 and 2 will be close together about half way between Jupiter and No. 3. A first rate glass should show them both. On the next evening, March 11, No. 4 will still be well out toward the west, with Nos. 1 and 2 between it and the planet. While No. 3 will again be seen off by itself on the east side. Inasmuch as the motions of the satellites are rapid, the proper hour for their observation should be noted; viz., about 10 p. m. central time, 3 p. m. mountain time, and 7 p. m. Pacific time. However, if the observations are made an hour earlier or an hour later the satellites will be seen not far from the points indicated.

Neptune, whose place is indicated on the chart is far beyond the reach of naked-eye observation, and is not an interesting object, in itself, when seen with a small telescope. Mercury is now an evening star, in the constellation Pisces, but it is too close to the sun to be well seen, except at the beginning of the month when it may be detected low in the west setting about an hour after the sun. Saturn, also an evening star, is still closer to the sun and consequently invisible. Saturn is in conjunction with the sun on the 9th, and Mercury is in conjunction with the sun on the 15th.

Venus, Mars and Uranus are all morning stars. The absence of the moon from the evening sky during the first half of the month, renders the observation of the stars, especially those below the second magnitude, much easier, and this is also a favorable circumstance for viewing the milky way, which is very bright, on a clear night. In Perseus and Cassiopeia. The full moon

near the end of the month will be situated in Virgo.

THE STARS AND CONSTELLATIONS.

Orion, with his great cortege of brilliant constellations, is now rapidly declining in the west. This is the last month in which the greatest of the constellations appears dominant in the sky. Sirius, too, is fast approaching the horizon in the southwest, where he sparkles like a magnificent diamond. Capella, high in the northwest, is very beautiful, lying at the edge of the milky way. Following the trend of the milky way toward the left from Capella the eye is led to Jupiter, while about as much farther on the other side of Jupiter, and almost due south, shines Procyon, the first magnitude star in Canis Minor. The Booby cluster in Cancer is now close to the meridian, and well worth looking at with an opera glass. Below Cancer is the diamond-shaped figure in the head of the long constellation Hydra, whose stream of small stars runs off to the eastern horizon, only the lone Alpheratz, attracting much attention. East of Cancer, and just on the ecliptic is Regulus, the chief star of Leo, with the figure of the "sickle" plainly marked by the five stars immediately above it. East of Leo appears Virgo, her principal star, the beautiful Spica, glittering with a pure white ray, a little above the eastern horizon. As the night advances all the stars move perceptibly westward, and Spica glows with increasing splendor as it rises higher out of the mist. South of a line drawn from Regulus to Spica will be seen the two small constellations of Crater and Corvus, the latter conspicuous on account of the striking quadrilateral figure formed by its four chief stars.

In the northeast, higher than Spica, gleams the great Arcturus, actually one of the largest of all stars and having a decided reddish tint when near the horizon, although its color fades as it approaches mid heaven. Above Arcturus, in the direction of Leo, glitters the remarkable little constellation of Coma Berenices, fabled to represent the shorn locks of the beautiful Queen Berenice. Just risen far in the northeast is the almost complete

circle of Corona, or the northern crown. The figure of the "big dipper" in Ursa Major will attract all eyes. The two outer stars in the "bowl" are known as "the pointers," because a line drawn through them and extended northward nearly hits the North Star. The distance between the two stars known as the "pointers" is roughly about five degrees, and may be taken as a kind of yardstick for eye measurements in the heavens. The distance from the nearest "pointer" to the pole is about 29 degrees. Over on the other side of the Pole Star, opposite to the great dipper, and in the northwest will be seen the beautiful constellation Cassiopeia, five of whose stars form an irregular figure like the letter "W," with its top toward the pole.

Possessors of small telescopes would do well to examine the pole star in the handle of the great dipper. This is Mizar, a celebrated double; the naked eye sees a small star very close to it, named Alcor. But the telescope will show that Mizar itself is double, representing a very beautiful and, to one who has never before seen a double star, a startling sight. The two stars composing the double are of uneven size and of brilliantly contrasting colors, the larger one being white and the smaller bright blue-green; the distance apart is about 14 seconds of arc. A three-inch telescope with a magnifying power of from 50 to 100 diameters will give an excellent view of Mizar and its companion.

Another celebrated double star of a very different class, which may also be viewed with a three-inch telescope, using its highest power, is the Pole Star itself. This star has a very small, dark blue companion, at a distance of about 14 seconds of arc. From time to time we shall describe other double stars that can be seen with small telescopes. It is interesting to remark that three great "nautical stars" are now visible, and may be seen on the chart—Aldabaran in Taurus, Regulus in Leo, and Spica in Virgo. All lie near the ecliptic, and they are very useful to mariners, who by the aid of the tables in the "Nautical Almanac," can deduce from the moon's measured distance from these stars the Greenwich mean time corresponding to the time of observation, and can thus determine their longitude at sea. Jupiter and other planets are also available for this purpose, but the great fixed stars near the ecliptic, being immovable, are the best for the purpose. The close observer will be interested in the contrast of colors presented by the three stars above named. Aldabaran is decidedly reddish, Regulus is pale yellow and Spica is snow white. These differences of color are believed to indicate corresponding differences of age in the stars, and red stars being the oldest and the white ones the youngest.

New Rugs for Spring 1907

WE GROW enthusiastic when we speak of our new line of Rugs. You will grow enthusiastic, too, when you see them. We are now showing a complete line of Carpet Size Rugs—the greatest assortment of floral and geometrical designs, in new and delightful color combinations, that have ever been displayed in the city. They consist of Hodges' Fiber Rugs, Smith's Regular Axminsters and Bigelow Axminsters, Regular Velvets, Wilton and French Wilton Velvets, 9 ft. x 12 ft.; also an exceedingly fine variety of Tapestry Brussels of two sizes, 9 ft. x 12 ft. and 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. Inspect them during the coming week—to make it worth your while we make

Attractive Price Reductions On 30 and 36 inch Smyrna Rugs—For One Week Only

THE IMPERIAL SMYRNA RUG—The finest rug obtainable in these sizes—made from carefully selected, prepared wool in a splendid variety of patterns.

30 inch size, regularly sold at \$4.50, for one week, commencing Monday, at **\$3.35**

36 inch size, regularly sold at \$6.50, for one week, commencing Monday, at **\$4.75**

ALL WOOL SMYRNA RUGS—That cannot be equalled at anything like the price we are offering them for. Effective patterns in harmonious and well-balanced colorings.

30 inch size, regularly sold at \$2.75, for one week, commencing Monday, at **\$2.00**

36 inch size, regularly sold at \$4.00, for one week, commencing Monday, at **\$2.98**

Z. C. M. I. WHERE YOU GET THE BEST **Z. C. M. I.**
OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 MAIN STREET.



STORM COAT OF WATERPROOF SATIN.

Waterproof satin is the material necessarily restricted to bad weather employed for this trig-looking stormcoat. Its practicality need not be useless, for it will be found an excellent coat for motor wear. The color is tan. The curved French pockets are a continuation of the French bust seam, either side of the double-breasted front fastening with straps and bone buttons. Collar and cuffs are of white leather inset with dark-brown velvet facings. The loose cut of this garment is typical of the season's best models.



HON. A. T. KLINE.

Who is a Candidate to Succeed Brown as Judge of the Juvenile Court.

The subject of the above cut is Hon. A. T. Kline, a candidate for judge of the Juvenile court for the city of Salt Lake. Mr. Kline was born in the old Kentucky state, and has been a resident of Salt Lake for over seven years. He formerly lived in Denver, where he associated himself with a firm of leading lawyers, and he became an active member in a thriving business. Later Mr. Kline removed to this city, where he has held a number of positions of trust and honor. In his candidacy Mr. Kline has the endorsement of business men as well as by a number of prominent women. The signers see in Mr. Kline "the ideal judge of a juvenile court."