

POWDER AND PATCHES

Eighteenth Century Artificialities Again the Thing.

Slowly but surely fashion is tending oward a revival of bewitching eigh-eenth century artificialities. Already ouge and powder are no disgrace—un-ess they are too patently rouge and owder; heels have grown high and foolish once more, and the scattered velvet dots of the new mask veils "as nearly imitate the beauty patch" of departed days as the imitations of

welvet dots of the new mask veils "as bearly initate the beauty patch" of departed days as the imitations of yeils will allow.

*The iliusion is dispelled, however, by the wicked fashion in which the modern patch disports itself. As in yeolden time, the beauty spot is called a mouche fly, literally—for mouche yeils is the title of the vollettes, and the really correct caper is to have only one on the veil, which according to all tradition must rest as near a dimpled chin as possible. The trouble with the mouche veils is that there are too many mouches to dispose harmoniously over a single countenance. So it comes about that one sees, strange sights sometimes—noses, ears and chins blotched in a way that suggests retirement from the public gaze. Among the season's frivolities some thny fans of the Watteau genre seem to emphasize the possibility of the historic revival the brocades, enameled buttons and other rich trifles are alrendy suggesting. Across the white or tinted satin of these fans gallant lords had fair ladies play at shepherd and shepherdess, holding very white sheep in ribboned leash, and dancing the minute between times. At the outer sticks is the most enchanting detail of all—a tiny oval mirror framed miniature 'fashion, with enameled wreaths or a gold rim to imitate a waved ribbon. This ties at the top in a true lover's knot, and the cost of the trifle, which comes under the Louis XVI. head, may be had anywhere from \$10 to \$40. They may be dangerous instruments of coquetry in the hands of the right woman. But as yet only expensive jewelers are showing them.

the discount of the manufacture of the monogram or crest are another garnering from the next sense of the imported from the past. Some of the imported, thin frocks show the most extrava-gant designs in these rich insects, one in white running to groups of black swallows. In great medallions, too, there will be stiff bouquets, vases with flowers and the prim boxed tree seen

in all the gardens of Paris.

But to return to rouge and powder, remember that to be found out is the real wickedness of cosmetics. The modern blush is a thing of art. It is whether the real wickedness of the modern blush is a thing of art. chiefly induced through the medium of grease paint, which is more satisfactory and less harmful than dry rouge and after it is applied—using the fingers always for this purpose—it is worked into the cuticle until all outline is lost. A suggestion of red over the eyelids on the bottom of the chir and ear lobes also adds to naturalness. For darkening the eyes, brown, blue or black cosmetic pencils are used, the shadow also being carefully modeled with the fingers into the pores. Last, but not least, avoid an adhesive powder, the sort that will stick whatever comes and never at any time makes the face look human. Besides the sloven look these give, the sticking quality is declared to be injurious, and if madam wants really to look dainty in her make-up a dust of some harmless baby powder is all that its necessary.—Washington Star. ear lobes also adds to natural

Two Autumn Favorites.

Boas, neck ruffles and corduroy seem to be having it all their own way in the shops these days. Every shop has special attractions in neck fixings and the variety is bewildering. There are enormous ruffles of white or colored mousseline, lace or chiffon, with long ends of plisse, diaphanous stuff, which in their turn are ruched and fuffled and fluffled with lace, chiffon or marrowest gauze ribbon. Then there are boas of lace with ends of gauze and ribbon or mousseline and chenille, and some of the tiny ruffles which brane being the usual order. Flehu boas are 4-aceful, and to tall women they should be most becoming. Some of these have a collar of plain or folded chiffon, edged with a narrow frill of plisse material. This is brought over the shoulders, and caught in at either side just below the shoulders in front. The ends broaden as they fall and at the knee are sometimes a couple of yards wide, although, of course, the plisse material takes up most of this material. These bons are worn instead of a wrap or for an extra bit.

the plisse material takes up most of this material. These boas are worn instead of a wrap or for an extra bit of finery over an evening cloak.

Another autumn craze is corduroy. It was worn last winter. It was even popular. But this season it bids fair to enjoy a furore of favor. For rainy-day suits and those trim, short-skirted morning costumes which are becoming for fashionable in this day of good health and good sense, cotton corduroy is an ideal material. It is light in weight, but warn enough for winter wear; pretty, youthful, stylish, and comes in the most becoming of colors. The browns and tans are probably the best for wear, and black is the least serviceable; but blue, green, purple

and red can be bought in soft, levely shades and look well for as long as the average wearer cares to have them do so. Silk cordury is a different story. It is much more expensive and more is to be expected of it, but while it wears longer with good treatment than the cotton variety would, it could not stand the wear and tear of cotton corduroy any better than silk velvet could.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

"No, I do not use the brash for my hair, save to assist in its final arrangement. I use a plece of pure silk cloth the size of a man's handkerchief, or larger. I begin at the roots of the hair, giving the scalp a thorough massage to remove the accumulated refuse that is dally deposited at each root in a tiny mound, at the same time stimulating the minute muscles, veins and nerves of the scalp. Thus I get a liberal supply of blood at that part of the body. Then I begin to go over the entire length of the hair, taking as much as will go comfortably and flatly between the palms of my hands, which are covered with the filk.

"The hair is rubbed vigorously from root to tip. Then the blood having been started circulating along each hair, I take a strand in one hand covered by the silk and stroke it the entire length, going over it as if with a brush. This stroking is accelerated until the hair takes on quite a sheen, which is the main attraction of this method.

"What made me take to the silk?

which is the main attraction of this method.

"What rade me take to the silk? Well, in New York City, at the horse show, I noticed the attendants carefully wrapped the horses' manes and talls in silk rags for the hours when they were not on exhibition. The attendants said this was to gloss up the hair. I reasoned, what is good for horses' manes and talls must be good for our hair, too.
"I tried to put in practice what I had learned; but the silk would slip off after being bound over my hair at night, so for a while I gave it up. Later, following up the silk idea, I remembered cleansing my hair once, while traveling, by rubbing around the roots with a silk handkerchief, which not only removed much of the car dirt, but left an exhibarating feeling over my scalp, hair and even my face. This stated me to measuring my hair rath. my scalp, hair and even my face. This started me to massaging my hair rath-er than brushing it. Soon I saw a sheen not there before. That's all."— New York Herald.

Carved Hatpins, As the craze for decoration increases hatpins are brought in to share it. The carved hatpin is not uncommon, but the pin of intricate silver, with jewels set in, is showier. The most unusual forms are seen, and in some of the new pins the heads are so elaborate that they form a part of the hat trim-ming. They protrude far out at the side of the hat, instead of lying in close, next to the crown, as the old-fashioned hatpin was wont to lie, and fashioned hatpin was wont to lle, and they are rich with the semi-precious stones and heavy with the gold and silver of which they are composed. More and more elegant do they be-come until the purchase of a hatpin forms a large part of the expense of a hat, for, of course, the hatpin must match the millinery of the hat.

DRETTY PINGS TO WEAR

Pearls in rings are in some cases as

set in neck ornaments. Pretty little stocks with soft tie ends are made of China silk crepe with a pattern in bright-colored flowers.

Large black pearls make beautiful earrings. One pretty pair has a tiny diamond at the top of each pearl.

Wide felt sailor hats for the children have the rims of the heavy fur felt, the crowns of the smooth felt, and a simple band of silk around the crown.

Large French roses are being ween.

ONE OF OUR ODD ISLANDS

A TALL ROCK IN THE PACIFIC, HABITED BY TAME BIRDS.

emarkable Sights on Nikos, One of the Hawaiian Group — Recently Visited For the First Time in Fifteen Years— Birds Not Afraid of Visitors.

Birds Not Afraid of Visitors.

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser says: H. A. Jaeger, of Wahiawa, Kauai, having chartered the steamer Mikahala to make a trip to Nihoa, or as it is more familiarly called Bird Island, one of the islands of the Hawiian group, lying some 265 miles to the westward of Honolulu, organical, a party to leave Kauai on the

waitan group, 17mg some 203 mates to the westward of Honolulu, organized a party to leave Kauai on the steamer on Saturday afternoon to make a trip to the island and return Monday.

The party consisted of the following: H. A. Jæger, Allan Jæger, John Nevin, Mr. McCloud, Mr. Wagner, Nick Loourss, George Klugel, W. H. Rice, Jr., W. Fisher, W. W. Chamberlain, L. Wrinzheimer, N. Creig, Thomas Kimble, R. B. Church, B. J. Rice, Hugh Phelps, William A. Ramsay, George Herrlot, P. K. Guild, A. Arswaldt, J. Jorgensen, M. L. May, Dr. Wilkinson, Dick Déas, Mr. Miller and two sons and the captain and purser of the Mikahala.

The party left Elecle, Kauai, about

of the Mikahala.

The party left Elecle, Kaual, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. As dawn broke the twin peaks of the island were seen just ahead on the horizon. Gradually as the steamer drew nearer the island rose plainly to view and appeared to be a rock rising abruptly from the ocean and about a mile in length by a quarter of a mile in width. length by a quarter of a mile in width

length by a quarter of a mile in width. On three sides the cliffs rise precipitously from the sea, while on the south side is a small bay, which appeared to be the only landing. The party made for this bay and reached the anchorage a little after 9 o'clock. The sea was somewhat rough and large swells came rolling in, dashing into spray against the rocks.

Just as anchor was dropped a swarm of sharks came around the boat. Captain Gregory, after taking a careful survey of the bay and noting the possible landing places, decided to make a landing at a bluff somewhat sheltered from the swells of the ocean on the mauka side of the bay.

The first boat put off from the steamer shortly before 10 and made for the landing place selected by the captain. As they approached the shore, huge waves rolled against the rocks, dashing into spray and rebounding with a strong undertow. The captain ordered the saliors to backwater, and as the waves carried the boat to the rock the boatswain, grasping a rope in his land, leaped ashore. Fastening this rope he made fast to the boat and thus with saliors backing water and the native on shore pulling the boat gradually in, as the waves rose against the rocks, each member of the party leaped ashore. After the third boat had landed its passengers the party all climbed from the landing place up the cliffs on the hilliside above. There they paused to make a survey of the island and decide where they should go.

Around on all sides, darkening the nit, were birds of all descriptions. From the post of observation on the windward side of the island the visitors could see every portion of Nihoa, and, dividing into parties, they decided to explore, each party in separate directions. The island is divided by several guilches or ravines. In the bottom of these ravines are lolu palms, a palm whose leaves the natives use in making hats very similar to the Panama hats. On all sides underfoot, on the rocks, in the caves and in the sky, were birds, large, small, black, white and spotted. The birds were n

the desurt come up at all."—Detroit feemale birds sitting on their nests amidst the brush of the island. As we passed along through the brush, scattered all over were nests of some of the larger birds. These nests are made of shrubbery interwoven and resting on the tops of the underbrush. Each female bird lays one egg, and hatches but on, bird. These birds are about the size of an ordinary full grown fowl and are covered with a fuzz of snowy white or of gray, according to the species of the bird, and as you pass by them they snap their bills feroclously at you and if you are unfortunate enough to be caught in their grip the mark would be a permanent reminder of the trip to the island. Among this underbrush live a large number of canaries very simi-

ler to the Laysan Island canary, only more gaudily feathered and a little smaller in size. We succeeded in capturing a few of these birds and brought them home with us.

"During the morning several sharks varying in length from four to six feet were caught. Their fins and tails were chopped off and they were then thrown overboard. In the afternoon a shark some fourteen feet in length was captured, and when his stomach was cut open it was found to contain two of the small sharks which had been captured in the morning and whose fins and tails had been cut off. The large shark had evidently swallowed them as they were lying nearly side by side in the stomach of the shark intact, and just in front of them was the body of a seabird shot by some member of our party.

"After hoisting up the boats we made a circuit of the island. Through one side of the island there extends a cave large enough to allow a boat to row through, provided the weather was calm and it is possible for one to look through, seeing water on the other side. The island appears to have been thrown up from the bottom of the sea by some volcanic force, and in that action to have been split into many sections, these sections being filled up with molten lava, which has cooled into solid rock and shows in vertical layers from base to summit, whereas the sections between are in the proposale layers."

vertical layers from base to summit, whereas the sections between are in corizontal layers."

This island was visited by a party some fifteen years ago, among them were Gov. Dole, Queen Lilluokalani, Mr. A. Jaeger and Mr. W. W. Hall. Since then no one has visited the place until this present trip.

A business man who had eaten a

A business man who had eaten a meal at a restaurant where he frequently took his midday luncheon waiked up to the cashier and said: "I find I haven't a cent of change about me to-day. If you will kindly let me owe for this until I come around again, which will certainly be in a day or two, I will square up then." The cashier was not a good judge of human nature, or was under the influence of a momentary irritation, for he replied:

"We don't run any accounts at this shop. If you haven't anything to pay with you can leave something with us

with you can leave something with us as security."

"I didn't say I hadn't any money," the customer rejoined. "I said I had no change. Please take the amount of my check out of this."

And he took a fifty-dollar bill out of his pocketbook and handed it to the astonished cashier.

"It will be better to pay it now, perhaps," he added, "than to leave something as security, for you will not be likely to see me here again."

Then picking up his change, which comprised about all the money the cashier could find in the establishment, he bowed and walked out.—Youth's Companion.

Honeymoons Awheel.

a marriage solemnized at Christ Church, Guildford, England, in which a motor car played a prominent part. The bride was a well-known Guildford lady, while the bridegroom carries on business in Worthing as a maker of cycles and motor apparatus. The gentleman, accompanied by his best man, drove up to the church in a superb motor car, and immediately after the ceremony the happy pair started straightway for their honeymoon on their first stopping place

being Worthing.
A similar honeymoon took place in A similar honeymoon took place in France not long ago, when a wealthy and eccentric baker espoused the daughter of a provincial farmer. The wedding was solemnized in Rouen, the girl's native town, and from that place a motor car conveyed the couple to Paris. The affair caused much excitement in the districts through which the honeymooning pair passed, and large crowds turned out to cheer them as their car dashed through the country fanes and roads.

One on the Macon.

country ianes and roads.

One on the Moon.

The vagaries of the moon have been so often described in verse and love story that it seems a shame to make that poor, overworked "bright regent of the heavens" stand for an ordinary prosale tale. But the Detroiter who went hunting in the north woods thought it a pretty fair joke, even though it was at the expense of the long-suffering moon.

The party was in the hands of one of those rare old guides who make a living finding and losing people, and steering hunters out of the way of game. They had got mixed up in the tall timber one night and were valuly trying to find their way out to the clearing. The guide was as much at sea as anybody.

"Where is the moon?" asked one of

clearing. The guide was as much at sea as anybody.

"Where is the moon?" asked one of the party. "Where does it rise in this

locality?"
"Well, ye can't tell anythin' 'bout it," drawled the guide, "half the time it doesn't come up at all."—Detroit

STEEL MAKING IN INDIA.

Industry Did Not Thrive Because terials Were Scarce.

Industry Did Not Thrive Because Materials Were Scarce.

A statement recently made by Lord George Hamilton, to the effect that he expected to soon see the manufacture of steel begun in India, has arrested attention in England. Great Britian has long supplied the people of her Indian empire with most of the steel consumed in the latter country. It is rather surprising that the industry of manufacturing steel should have been so long delayed in India. Of course, the East Indians have been familiar with its use for a long period and have produced it in limited quantities, but modern methods have not hitherto been introduced, although the iron ores of the empire are of rare purity and may be found in abundance wherever there are hills. Attempts have been made by foreigners to establish iron works on a large scale, but they have all failed, owing to the difficulty of finding the three elements of iron working—the ore, the flux and the fuel—sufficiently close together to permit profitable working, Presumably the extension of railroads has put a new phase on the problem.

Potatoes Scarce; Eat Rice and Corn.

Few people seem to be aware of the fact that the potato is merely a bunch of starch and water, contributing scarcely anything to the human body but fat. Bölled rice and corn meal not only have the fat making qualities of the potato, but they are excellent brain and muscle bulkers. Potatoes 12½ per cent. of water and rice 12½ per cent., potatoes have 2.22 per cent. of albuminous matter and rice 2.8 per cent.; potatoes have 2.0 per cent. of starch, while rice has 24.10 per cent. But corn and rice contain more phosphates and protein elements than are essential in a healthy body. With rice at 10 cents a pound and corn at 55 cents a bushel sack, a potato famine should have no terrors for the poor. Potatoes Scarce: Eat Rice and Corn

Women Come to the Front in Trade.

Women Come to the Front in Trade.

The prevalence of the woman buyer is, like many other innovations in the world of trade, chiefly attributable to the development and immensely wide distribution of department stores. These bechives of universal supply are to longer features of the great cities alone. Every town of any pretensions throughout the length and breadth of the country has one department store ducted like a separate business. One establishment of this character in the West had 37 buyers from its various branches registered in New York a week ago. Most of them were women, and all were conducting their business without the slightest indication of regard for what the rest were doing.

What Boer Wagons Are Like.

Skyscrapers Are Miniature Villages. The skyscraper, aside from its massiveness, many not be a dream of architectural beauty, but it is the best deitectural beauty, but it is the best development of successful utilitarianism that the world has ever recorded. The architectural beauty will come with time. Safety and convenience were the first things considered. They are comfortable, however, well lighted, well warmed, well aired, and are supplied with all modern conveniences—running water, electric lights, serviceable telephones, mall chutes and messenger service, while many of them are further equipped with barber shops, news stands and restaurants.

Signor Marconi's system of wire-less telegraphy has been tried on board the Cunard Company's Lucania with the most satisfactory results. The company have now decided to fit an installation on each of their Satur-day mail boats crossing between Liv-erpool and New York.

"Straws Show Which Way the Wind

and the constantly increasing demand for and steady growth in popularity of 8t. Jacobs Oli among all classes of people in every part of the civilized world show conclusively what remedy the people use for their I herunatism and bodily aches and pains. Facts speak people where the people were the people with the peopl

Where there's a will there's a way, but sometimes it takes a pretty slick lawyer to make away with a will.

The worst of borrowing trouble is that it entails such a high rate of interest

It requires no experience to due with Pursam Fadeless Dues. Simply boiling your goods in the due is all that is necessary. Sold

When a fellow can't raise a beard he feels that that is one of the ills that flesh is hair to.

It would naturally be supposed that a nose is broke when it hasn't got a scent

"New York City, June 12th, 1901.—I heart-ily recommend Garfield Tea for Liver trouble, Our family physician prescribed your Tea, and after taking four packages my system is in perfect condition and my complexion has become clear." It has been demonstrated by years of use throughout the world that noth-ing can equal this simple herb medicine that cures in Nature's way—by purifying the blood, thus removing the cause of disease.

Vast nickel deposits, the largest the world, have been located in Sou ern Oregon.

MISS LAURA HOWARD,

President South End Ladies' Golf Club, Chicago, Cured by Lydia E. Plukham's Vegetable Compound After the Best Doc-tors Had Failed To Help Her.

"DEAR Mrs. PINKHAN: —I can thank you for perfect health to-day. Life looked so dark to me a year or two ago. I had constant pains, my limbs swelled, I had dizzy spells, and never



MISS LAURA HOWARD, CHICAGO.

MISS LAURA HOWARD, CHICAGO.

knew one day how I would feel the
next. I was nervous and had no appetite, neither could I sleep soundly
nights. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, used in conjunction with your Sanative Wash, did
more for me than all the medicines
and the skill of the doctors. For eight
months I have enjoyed perfect health.
I verily believe that most of the doctors are guessing and experimenting
when they try to cure a woman with
an assortment of complications, such as
mine; but you do not guess. How I
wish all suffering women could only
know of your remedy; there would be
less suffering I know."—LAURA HowARD. 113 Newberry Ave., Chicago, Ill.
—35000 forfatt f above textment it not genuina.
Mrs. Pinkham invites all wo-

Mrs. Pinkham invites all wo-men who are ill to write her for advice. Address Lynn, Mass., giving full particulars.

The T rail was invented in 1830 by Robert L. Stevens, the President and engineer of the Camden & South Amhboy Railroad & Transportation Company, and T rails were made in Wales in 1830, on Mr. Stevens' order, and laid down on a part of hts road in 1831. The rails were rolled at the Dowlais Iron works, at Dowlais, Glamorganshire.

Highest Award on Cocoa and Chocolate.

The Judges of the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, have awarded three gold medals to Walter Baker & Co., Limited, Dorchester, Mass., for the superiority of their Breakfast Cocoa and all of their cocoa and chocolate preparations, and the excellence of their exhibit. This is the thirty-seventh highest award received by them from the great expositions in Europe and America.

A Lunatic as Juryman.

An extraordinary incident has occurred in Dublin.

curred in Dublin.

A patient escaped from the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, and while wandering about the city was summoned on a Coroner's jury by the police, and assisted in finding a verdict.

The lunatic has since been captured and taken back to the asylum.

Kaiser a Descendant of Arpad.

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A Budapest journalist named Stefan Michallovits has published an article in a Hungarian newspaper in which he professed to prove that Kaiser Wilhelm is descended from the Magyar chief Arpad, the founder of the Hungarian monarchy, says a correspondent. The information was new to His Majesty, who received the cutting of the paper describing the connection between the Hohenzollerns and the House of Arpad; so he handed it over to the chief official of the family archives and the matter will be investigated. It is affirmed by Herr Stefan Michallovits that Kaiser Wilhelm is a descendant of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, and that this lady is of the House of Arpad.

Baltimore canners say there never was such a boom in canned goods as now.

It's tunny that when people say a man was bested they mean that he was worsted.

FITS permanen'ly cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila, Pa. An Austrian thaler is only good for its silver value—namely, about fifty cents.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children eething, soften the gums, reduces inflamma-ion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle About 300,000 geese are annually brought from Russia to Saxony

Making headway-knitting the neck of sweater.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consump-on has an equal for coughs and colds.—John Boyen, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900. The man who's daft on fishing might be assed as an angler-maniac



SOZODONT for the TEETH 25c