



. sycne Contture

By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

small liberties with her classic model that purpose. in order to accommodate the colffure to the hat and brow of the wearer, and they have turned out to be an puffs, and even when one possesses improvement, since they enhance the the requisite quantity of naturally beauty of both the face and hat The curly hair it is much more difficult to head dress, shown in our photograph, manage than the false hair. Moreover, and leaves nothing to be desired.

head dress shown is made of gold rib-bon and rhinestone ornaments set in gold. The aigrette at the side is pure

[them, supporting the short locks at The beautiful hair dress shown here the nape of the neck, which usually books." has made a veritable sensation, and it prove so refractory. Finishing touches is a pleasure to reproduce it for our are given by pulling the side hair readers. Without the small pleasing against the puffs and pinning it to little skeleton cap shown in the pic- them with invisible pins and curling book." ture, it retains all the fascination of any short locks which may straggle the Psyche coiffure, and is thoroughly about the nape of the neck into little practical for present millinery modes. rings. These are held in place with The hairdresser has taken certain the fluid which hairdressers use for

The natural hair, unless very curly, will not make satisfactory curls and

was adapted specially to this coiffure it will not stay well dressed as long and consumes far more time in doing,

What can harm us if we are true It may be said in passing that the so that it is economy to buy puffs and to ourselves and to what we think is



LEFT THEIR SEATS HASTILY

Fair School Teachers Blissfully Unaware of Contents of Box on Which They Rested.

"While in Paris this summer another girl and I wen out to Versailles one afternoon," said a school teacher who had just returned from abroad. "It was dusk when we reached the railway station, and as there was no waiting room we sat down on two crates that were out on the platform among a lot of others. We noticed that the station employes kept staring at us with a persistence that was annoying. Presently a man in a shabby uniform with a bucket on his arm approached us. He touched his cap deferentially and said-in French, of course:

"'Mesdames, pray do not let me disturb you, but I am forced to open the boxes on which you are seated in order to feed the boa constrictor and other serpents that are within.'

"When we recovered from our fright we found we had been seated in the midst of a huge collection of snakes that had just arrived from their native jungles en route for the zoo near Versailles."

Laundry work at home would be much more satisfactory if the right Starch were used. In order to get the desired stiffness, it is usually necessary to use so much starch that the beauty and fineness of the fabric is hidden behind a paste of varying thickness, which not only destroys the appearance, but also affects the wearing quality of the goods. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using Defiance Starch, as it can be applied much more thinly because of its greater strength than other makes.

To Breaking One Neck, \$2.

The "line-up" man was a facetious soul. The woman for whom he was putting up a pulley clothes-line was exacting. She ordered it put in a certain place, which it was almost impossible for him to reach. He hesitated. "If I have to put it there, lady," he said, "I'll break my neck." Still she did not relent. "All right, lady," he consented, with a cheerful grin, "but it'll cost yer \$2 extry if 1 break my neck."

In the Beginning.

"Yours is certainly an unusual case," said the lawyer, "and it will be neccessary to consult a number of

"So?" queried the client.

"Yes," answered the legal light, "and we will begin with your pocket-

Didn't Stay There.

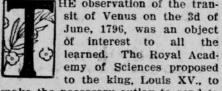
Father-Didn't I tell you I would whip you if I caught you in the water again?

Son-Yes, sir, and that's the reason I hurried out when I saw you coming.

It is not what he has, nor even what he does, that directly expresses the worth of a man, but what he is .-Henry F. Amiel.



IE observation of the tran-



learned. The Royal Academy of Sciences proposed to the king, Louis XV., to necessary outlay to send California for this purpose. The late M. L'Abbe Chappe undertook this voyage with a courage worthy of his zeal for the progress of science. I was selected to accompany him and we set sail for Mexico in the month of September, 1768. After a perilous voyage of about 3,000 leagues, we arrived in Mexico on Easter day, 1769. Time was passing; we stopped but eight days to refresh ourselves. The viceroy procured us mules and provisions, and we undertook to perform by land a part of the remainder of our travels, which was about 300 leagues. Amid lofty mountains, dreadful precipices and arid deserts, we encountered new dangers every day. We failed from fear a thousand times. We were also oppressed by the excessive heat, which left us hardly strength enough to drag ourselves. A thousand insects of every species gave us no rest by day or night, and we had constantly to be on our guard against the very ferocious beasts with which the country is covered. Moreover, we lacked the necessaries of life, for the provisions that we got in Mexico had been spoiled by the heat. We were obliged to live on wild cattle and whatever fruits we could find here and there. We made our halts near some river or spring, that we might slake the burning thirst with which we were constantly consumed: to find one it was often necessary to march a whole day's journey. Arrived in the evening in some valley, or on the side of some hill, we would endeavor to take upon the ground (et a la belle etoille), the repose which our cruel fatigue rendered so necessary. When scarcely asleep we were often aroused by a storm, and then by the impetuous torrents that came down upon us from the heights of the mountains. Many a dark night we had to save ourselves and our equipage, fearful at every step of tumbling down some of the precipices. After running a thousand risks we arrived at last at the port of San Blas, on the Pacific ocean; thence we embarked for California on a brigantine which the viceroy of Mexico had had prepared. The Pacific ocean, although very tranquil, is not the less dangerous on account of the (vigies) with which it is filled. The great calm which prevailed at that time caused us to despair of arriving in time to accomplish the object of our voyage. After six weeks' sailing, during which we made but 150 leagues, on the greatest breadth of the sea, the shortness of the time caused us to risk a hazardous exploit. The part of California near which we found ourselves was the port of San Jose-so dangerous that no one had ever landed there. The access to it is guarded by the incessant waves that break impetuously against the rocks. The Spanish astronomers who were of our company wished to wait for a favorable wind to land at Cape St. Lucas, which was distant but ten leagues. The landing there is indeed less dangerous, but we did not follow their advice because we were pressed to arrive at the place of our destination; we resolved to attempt to disembark at the first land we should discover.

While these gentlemen were yet deliberating, four Indian sailors and myself let down the long boat; we took with us half of the instruments. I

agreed with the Abbe Chappe that if we per-

ished he might find other means to land elsewhere with the rest, which would be sufficient for making his observations. I embarked then in the long boat with my four sailors, steering directly for the coast; the nearer we approached it the more we were sensible of the difficulty of landing.

We were constantly thrown back by the accumulated waves, and our boat threatened all the while to ship water. When on the point of losing courage, one of the sailors discovered, at a distance, the mouth of an unknown river. This discovery animated us; we reached the coast by this mouth but with great difficulty. I sent back the long boat for the Abbe Chappe and the Spanish astronomers, who arrived safely enough.

Arrived on the peninsula the twenty-first of May, 1769, 13 days before the epoch of the transit of Venus. We found no (azile a pouvoir nous mettre a labir), the inclemency of the weather.

The savages that repaired to us said that a contagion was prevailing in this country which ravaged it completely. The interpreter who translated this added that they said that in order to withdraw ourselves from the influence of this terrible malady, it was necessary to remove some hundred or more leagues farther to the north.

The means of undertaking this new journey, broken down with fatigue as we were; we had neither horses nor carriers to transport our baggage; it was impossible to march on foot, and we shrank from a journey through a desert. All these reasons decided us to occupy ourselves with no business but that which had brought us.

We labored to construct an observatory, which was ready the twenty-eighth day of May, six days before the epoch when we would have need of it. We made our observations on the third of June, with the greatest exactness.

The contagion made new progress every day; a general sorrow reigned in all this part of California; we were not long without participating in it in a distressing manner. This dreadful malady came upon us six or seven days after the observation. We were wholly without succor; we could not be useful to one another, because we were attacked almost all at once.

The little medicine that we had brought from France was useless, from want of knowing how to apply it.

Nevertheless, the abbe, all sick as he was, continued his observations all the time. After observing an eclipse of the moon, he at last yielded to his faintness, the delirium of his disease left him but little time to examine himself; he died the first of August, 1769. We were all dying (I and the companions of our voyage), when I had the sorrow to close his eyelids.

Our situation and our want of strength induced us in this case to bury him without much ceremony. I devoted some moments to regret for the loss I had suffered, and in the height of a disease from which I did not expect to recover, I took the precaution to collect all the papers relating to the

object of the voyage. I placed them in a casket with an address to the viceroy of Mexico. 1 earnestly begged some Indian chiefs who were about me to make this casket safe in case we should all die, and to transmit it to the vessel which ought to arrive in the month of September coiffure. The hair, however, must be to take us. My intention' in this was to secure to

my condition of sickness, pain and wretchedness until the twenty-ninth of September.

At last the captain of the vessel arrived, he had landed at the island of Ceralvo, which is situ- about the face and neck waved in ated some 30 leagues from San Jose. My joy was so much the greater in seeing him that he pressed me to guit the fearful place where M. L'Abbe tied at the back of the head and ar-Chappe and all the rest had died. We were carried to Ceralvo. I forgot to say that this cruel contagion had taken from us the chaplain and nearly all the persons that formed our little company.

Although sick and oppressed with grief, I was is simply "ratted," that is, combed compelled to undertake the perilous route which toward the scalp instead of from it, I had followed in coming, sometimes upon mules, and then lightly smoothed with the sometimes upon the backs of the Indians, when it was necessary to cross the streams. With all brought back to the coil, pinned to it, this trouble, I reached Mexico the twenty-third and the ends fastened under it. A day of November, 1769.

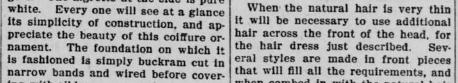
of Croix, the viceroy of that country, with a com- way and brought back lying loosely passion worthy of that good patriot. He had had over the top, with its end fastened unthe kindness to send to meet me a carriage and der the coil. The hair across the forehis physician. Arrived at the capital of Mexico, head is arranged in a loose pompaand having paid my respects to the viceroy I was lodged by his orders at the expense of the city. brought back to the coil if long enough

ommended me cordially to the commander of the Spanish fleet, in which I embarked. We land which has already been fastened into ed at Cadiz the twenty-first of July, 1770. The court was at the Escurial. I had myself taken pulled forward and down over the thither, and presented myself to the marquis d'Ossun, then French ambassador in Spain. He received me with marks of kindness and consideration, and gave orders to show me whatever they have to show strangers in this royal house.

He caused me to dispatch in advance of the party, the strictest orders through the minister of customs, that at no pass on my route must be searched either myself or the chests in which were the observations which I bore.

I did not arrive in Paris till the fifth of the following December. I sent to the Academy the observations that we made in California. This society expressed the greatest satisfaction with my zeal and my services. They presented me to the king, and to all his ministers. They solicited for me a recommendation of my labors. His majesty, Louis XV. granted me a small pension of 800f.

The government is too equitable to leave me in want in the flower of my age, afflicted with the evils which I have incurred for the service, and indispensably obliged to have a servant to lead me. I hope, then, from his justice and from his goodness, that he will grant me an increase of the pension sufficient to enable me to accomplish with decency the rest of my public career.



when combed in with the natural hair ing with ribbon. are not to be detected. In adjusting It does not require an abundance the hat to this coiffure a portion of of natural hair to build this style of the hair about the face should be

waved before it is dressed. The regthe hat. my country this valuable depot. I remained in ular ondulations of the Marcel wave may be used, but are not absolutely FIT INTO A DRESSING CASE essential. The hair is parted off in the usual manner, and that portion

Umbrellas Now Made So They Foldloose, irregular curves. All the re-Great Convenience for the mainder of the hair (much or little) is Traveler.

Umbrellas which can be folded to ranged in a coil. This forms the founfit into a 24-inch dressing case are the dation for the balance of the coiffure. only type which now appeal to the If the hair is thick and heavy it

will not be necessary to use a roll at all. The hair at each side in this case

comb on the outside. It is then small portion of the waved hair on There I was received by monsieur the marquis top of the head is treated in the same

dour, the ends lightly twisted, and When I left Mexico the marquis de Croix rec- to reach. If not, they are concealed under that portion on top of the head the coil. This pompadour is then brow and parted lightly with the fingers, a little to one side. Invisible pins, fasten it to place, and it is worn more or less over the brow to suit

the individual taste in this matter.

ing Bag.

Nursery in Theater. A very full cluster of false puffs is placed over and around the coil, A nursery for the children of pawhere they are firmly pinned to trons is connected with a Glasgow place. A barette is adjusted under (Scotland) theater.

BEST BAG FOR THE BROOM other wire to keep the opening in shape.

Countless household bags are not to Should Be Made to Fit, with an Openbe scorned, but these two are particing at the Side-Good Tickularly useful shapes.

Dinner Partners

wrist may be thrust.

A novel plan for pairing off girls The broom bag may be made a and men at dinner parties, one which more satisfactory thing than the cloth takes the responsibility of this feat that slips off in mid-air if it is made off the hostess and is aften productive to fit the broom, and, furthermore, if of interesting or amusing results, is in it be opened at the side. The thing the form of a game, which is con-I have in mind is an oblong square cerned with likenesses of taste. The bag of outing flannel from which the hostess makes out a list of modern ROME MILLER two lower corners have been cut, leav- novelists, for instance. Each name she ing it somewhat octagonal in shape. prints twice on separate slips of pa-The small remaining bottom of the per. Each set of slips is dropped into a faced opening, and a hat or on a tray and passed among DR. MCGREW CO bag is made into a faced opening, and a hat or on a tray and passed among when the broom handle is, slipped the girls and men respectively. The SPECIALISTS | Pay Fee When through the long, open side of the bag different members of the party pick

and dropped through the end opening out their favorite writer, and the man for MEN & WOMEN the broom straws will be held securely. and woman who agree in this selec-

A ticking bag for clothes-pins has tion are partners for dinner. Musifastened to its upper end two wire cians, artists, famous paintings, Investigate our success, reliability, honhooks to hang it to a clothes-line. The poems and various other persons or end is first stiffened with wire, and things may be utilized in this way. there is no opening for the clothes- This method often gives rise to conpins except a round hole cut in the siderable interesting conversation, par-





OMAHA Take Dodge Street Car at Union Depot. Cured

Established in Omaha 27 Years est and honorable dealing and office where the sick are treated and cured. All ailments, no matter how acquired. Write for FREE Symptom Blank, Examination and Consultation.

215 S. 14th St., Omaha, Neb. Dgpt.

""Our police are excellent, thanks selves punished for their rank inca-HELD TO STRICT ACCOUNTING "Our police are excellent, thanks selves pacity." crime is committed a sleuth is put

to Be Urgent in Preventing and Punishing Crime. sible for the money lender's death.

In lemon-colored silk a Chinese dipabout Chinese laws.

lender. Chi would not pay, and the who can't support his parents. ____ murder, then they should be them- the men in them.

Chinese Police Officials Are Expected money lender hanged himself on Chi's upon the case and given, say 30 days, doorpost. Chi was condemned to to land the criminal. If the sleuth

If our navy's gunners can shoot lit-

death. You see, he was really respon-sible for the money lender's death the crime less two degrees. Thus, if able to see the exact score they can the crime, less two degrees. Thus, if able to see the exact score they can "A son able to support his parents is the Sigel murder had occurred in shoot up an enemy's big battleships

lomat on an Atlantic City pier talked imprisoned for life if he won't do so. China, a police official would now be so thoroughly that nobody can tell or A son unable to support them is im- undergoing life imprisonment. That, many care to know which guns won "Some of our laws, you know, are prisoned for three years, as we hold- too, is a just and stimulating law. the victory. The target practice off very stimulating," he said. "For ex- and quite rightly-that there must be For if the police can neither prevent the Virginia capes should make every center of one side. A facing round the ticularly where there are one or more ample, Chi owed money to a money something wrong with a young man nor punish such a crime as the Sigel American proud of our ships and of circular hole forms a casing for an- strangers in the party.

Good Gunnery at Sea.