The correct putting on of powder and paint comes in for its share of the minute and devoted attention bestowed to-day on every portion of my lady's well-groomed anatomy. Facial blemishes are no longer accepted with patience. Women feel as amply able to overcome nature's blunders regarding their complexions as regarding the color of their hair or the size of their waist. The head of a fashionable school for artistic "make-ups" said, when asked to talk about her work and methods:

"Since women will paint, powder, and make themselves up, it is much better for them to learn how to do it artistically. By that I mean to do it in such a manner as to make them as attractive looking as possible, and not the unnatural-looking, highly colored creatures one meets so often.

"The great trouble with the majority of women is that they make up by gaslight or in a shaded room. Then when they go out on the streets or in the daylight they are more objects of ridicule than admiration. If you want to understand me follow a 'made-up' woman into a store and see the effect of the change of light. In the full light of the street she is ghastly, with her splotches of red and white and dark ringed eyes. In the half light of the store the change is a marked improvement, and the woman often appears very good looking, without a suggestion of paint or powder.

"'Make-up' for the daylight should always be done with a handglass before a window where the brightest possible light will strike the face. And for this 'make-up' one must never use dry or grease rouge. It invariably shows purple by daylight. Pink and white powder must also be avoided, and only the cream colored be used. Pink powder gives the skin a most unnatural lilac tint, which in the winter, when the face becomes cold, deepens almost to a purple. White has a greenish, ghastly effect. A clever woman puts on powder to smooth and refine her complexion, not to whiten it, and for that reason she selects a shade of cream powder as near as possible the natural color of the skin.

"Other points that a clever woman is careful about is not coloring just in front of the ears. In nature that spot is always white. Neither does she color that uneven white spot in the middle of the cheek; but she is always very careful to let the color extend under the jaw and chin. If you wild notice a child you will see that its color seems to spread from the jaw up and under. So the color should be put on a shade deeper there than on any other part of the face.

"To begin at the beginning, the first thing to do in making up is to vash the face with soap and water, cold water and some good soap that suits the skin. After the face has been gently dried apply the rouge with a sponge on the jaw. Then with the fingers rub it up and out, spreading it as evenly as possible. Then touch the under part of the chim with the sponge and rub it up with the fingers. The next step is to put on the powder. This must be done with a bit of rag, lamb's wool is best, and rubbed in with the fingers as was the rouge. I don't know why, but the fingers seem to be the only thing that will properly blend the colors on the face. Powder should be carefully applied and only to those parts which are naturally white. Never put it over the rouge except around the edges where blending is necessary, and above all things never have rouge so distinct that one may tell where it begins and ends. There are no decided lines, excepting the brows and lashes, in a face artistically made

"Now, having the powder and paint on, we will go to the eyes and brows. That is very delicate work, which requires patience and skill. Rub the fingers over the brows, smoothing down the hairs. Then, with the tiny brush which comes with every box of eyebrow coloring, color the brows, being careful to touch only the hairs, never the skin. Then open the eyes wide, and with the same little brush color both the upper and lower lashes. As that is the end of that little box's jusefulness we will put it aside and take up a blue pencil. This is only an ordinary blue carpenter's or editor's pencil, and quite soft. With this make the slightest mark at the outer corner on the eyes and around the lids, just at the root of the lashes. Then with the tip of a finger very genthy rub that line up until only the very slightest suspicion of blue remains. The greatest care should be taken never to let the use of this pencil be detected. There is nothing which looks worse in a 'make-up' than clearly defined blue or black lines around a woman's eyes. Before leaving the eyes let me say that if the brow has not by nature the delicate sweep of a swallow's wing, a tiny comb should be used, after the coloring has been applied, to comb them in as narrow and graceful a line as possible. These directions carefully followed, the eyes will be very much more brilliant, and the make-up cannot be detected under the most glaring light.

"To color the lips a different rouge both cheeks and lips. The best coloring for the lips is a good grease rouge which will not easily rub off. This should be applied on the inner edge of the lips and rubbed out. There should be just the slightest suspicion and no more. I consider a good lip rouge beneficial, as it prevents chapping, and in that way preserves the

ine texture of the lips. "Of course the make-up which I have rants grows on ours.

described is for daylight and should be applied before an open window under the strongest light. The rouge for the face is a liquid. That of a strawberry red, is the most natural except for deep brumettes or pink and white blondes. This make-up, which cannot be detected by daylight, needs only to be intensified for gaslight, but not for electric light. That is the hardest, most unbecoming light that could possibly fall on a painted woman's face. Unless she can make up to perfection she will use nothing after. the application of soap and water when going under the glare of the electric They are clever women who at the horse show and other similar functions wear broad-brimmed hats to shield their faces from the glare of

"For gas light 'make-ups' the slightest suspicion of color may be added on was invented by Prof. Ewing, of Tokio. the upper eyelid, and on some faces a touch in the middle of the forehead just above the brow. This last touch is unbecoming to blondes as a rule, giving from start to finish, a photograph takthem what the French term a bour- en of its convulsions and a map of its geoise appearance; while for a daylight 'make-up' the addition of color over

make themselves up for all occasions, as suddenly as they rise, but in a short and a thinking woman will not. my opinion, a woman should never and property. In the instance referred make up in the morning, that is, before to the ground was fissured in many noon. Those are the hours when the places and large quantities of mud and complexion is always at its best and the skin should be allowerd to rest. to the forward movement of the earth up while travelling. There are also some occasions on which a woman may intensify her 'make-up' without arousing suspicion; for instance, when she has been on some exciting expedition. most women pale, but there are some increase inc few who gain color and brilliancy by ing it. The pale woman may paint to imitate her more fortunate sister on such The instrument gave a trace of the horoccasions. Still, this should be done izontal movement of a point on the with the utmost care, for it is a thous- surface of the earth on a piece of glass. and times better to put on too little If one cares to follow this idea out it than not enough. The great crime of is not a difficult task to see how readiwomen who make up is using inferior ly the course of the earthquake itself materials and putting them on care- was indicated upon it, the subsequent lessly. The first hurts their own shocks being marked by little lines like skins, the second hurts other people's the hairs on a caterpillar. eyes. So I say if women will make up, The way to show exactly how this and many of them will do it, they curious quake curved and twisted is to should be taught to use the proper ma- take prints on a piece of sensitized papterials and how to put them on.'

### CANADA'S DEFENCES.

Sir Charles Dilke Thinks Canada Should Re Better Prepared to Protect Herself.

Charles Dilke in a letter from England touches upon the subject of the defence of Canada in the event of a ery house and structure that was built war with the United States. He says: of stone was simply shaken to pieces, "The statement of our military needs made by the average man, er constructed for the purpose of withneglects the defence of Canada. We yielded to pressure from the United States in the Venezuelan question. We are yielding to similar pressure again, and pressure somewhat ungraciously applied in the sealing question. There is a war party, or a jingo party, in the United States which oploving citizens who shrink with as east to and beyond the Bramahputra. much horror as we do from the prosof these facts is that circumstances might occur under which we should, by no fault of our own, find ourselves at war with the United States, with Canada calling upon us to defend her.

"In 'Problems of Greater Britain," stralasian colonies, who have no neigh- resulting from the discharge of heavy bor except New Caledonia, and would artillery. France than New Caledonia would be to conquer them. The active militia crease in number.

"Canada has not sufficeint arms for her active militia and improve their et," and at once begins to rebuild. training, and to supply them with proper transport and fitting reseve of arms. Canada is given to suggesting the use of the Canadian Pacific Railthe Pacific; but Canada, as a military power, is altogether behind not only Roumania or Switzerland, but even Bulgaria, and is not in a position to defend her territory west of the great lakes. If she is to be defended under present circumstances she will call on us to play a leading part in her defence."

## REFORM IN BADEN-BADEN.

Baden-Baden, having given up its gambling tables, is offering stringent Sunday laws as an attraction to visitors. The police stopped two old gentlemen who were buying flowers on Sunday recently. One was the Oberburgermeister, of Frankfort, the other Prince Hohenlohe, the Chancellor of the Empire.

# YARDS OF LANGUAGE.

pages in the cheap German edition in which they are printed.

## NOT TO BE OUTDONE.

First Boy-We've got a dandy lot o' blackberry bushes.

THE CLEVER LITTLE SEISMOGRAPH AND AN ENGLISHMAN.

Remarkable Achievements That May Re Duplicated By Science Whenever Earthquakes Are About.

An Englishman, Assam, India, has succeeded in the wonderful feat of capturing an earthquake. Of course he did | petition of the same process. The fardid not make the terrible foe of the Ori- | mer takes advantage of her methods ent a prisoner, nor put it in a cage for exhibition. The achievement was made | possible by that remarkable little instrument called the seismograph, which | products from the instruments she By this instrument a record can be had of all the movements of an earthquake primitive sprout, the blade, the stalk, course made out. The earthquake is acthe eyes gives a dissipated appearance, companied by superficial disturbances. "I do not believe that women should Rivers rise suddenly and fall almost In space of time work sad havoes to life sand thrown up. These fissures are due ner as a wave of water. The English savant, concerning whose experiments this article is written, knowing that seismic disturbances occur in India fre-

ONE OF THE SHOCKS.

er from the glass and then trace them. In the print which appears the course of the quake is magnified many times, which render it possible to observe how exceedingly minute the actual movement of the surface is. Yet the queer rested to procure what the plant itself lines on the seismograph glass were actual delineations of a severe earthquake shock. By this very shock which you can observe a small portion of the crops were destroyed by mud and sand. Evbut this was not so strange when it is considered that the buildings were nevstanding earthquakes. Great shapeless lumps of stone were laid in every inferior mortar, and therefore one is they are came down. In fact, it is doubtful if the best masonry would

have stood the shock. In the cemetery huge slabs of granite or marble were je ked several inches out of place. The opinion is entertained that the shocks were due to a enly avows the intention to humili- movement along the line of what the ate and weaken us, and ultimately scientists call "fault," which means a to drive us into war. There are, it is peculiar condition of the earth running to be hoped, and perhaps, believed, in along the southern side of the Khasia the United States a majority of peace- and Gare hills, from near Cachar on the

AN ODD FACT. pect of a conflict between such pow- which comes to mind is the peculiar ers; but, however anxious we may be sound which one often hears in this for peace, and however much we may region which is known as the "Barisal work to keep it, yet we cannot close Guns." No one has ever been able to our eyes to the obvious facts, and one fathom the cause of these remarkable noises which have been a puzzle for many years. It is now suggested by those who have studied the matter in connected with the same subterranean a little experimenting will prove to earthquakes, and that they are caused preserved ensilage from any grass, published by me in 1890, I ventured by slight slips, as it were, on the earth grain or growing herb which, when take sufficient steps for her own pro- shocks of earthquake. The sounds one more value for feed, than any hay, fodtection, and she takes even shorter hears are sometimes accompanied or folsteps in that direction than she took lowed by a very slight shock, but more in 1880. Her permanent corps are often without any shock. At all times small in proportion to those of the Au- | the sounds are almost exactly like those

be far more likely to conquer New Few persons outside of India suppose Caledonia in the event of war with that it is a country greatly troubled by earthquakes. As a matter of fact they are not often experienced in those done; we may, however, feel assured sections of India where Europeans reforce in Canada has a tendency to de- side. The natives, however, where they do happen have really become harden- stover on large farms. ed to them, and an earthquake shock is war, and if she wishes under all cir- not thought of very much moment uncumstances, as her recent trade ac- less so severe that the town or village in the most economical and successful tion seem to show, to stand apart collapses. Even then the native, with from the United States and to remain | the philosophy which is characteristic a portion, and an increasingly impor- of your true East, Indian, simply says tant portion of the British Empire, his equivalent of the Moslem: "Allah she is bound to raise the numbers of is Allah, and Mohammed is his proph-

## BUTTONS AND STRINGS.

Buttons and strings are the potent road, as our great all-British road to occasions of much unhappiness in our daily experiences. One of course takes it for granted that the one who is reponsible for sewing on these useful, and indeed indispensable, requisites to the completeness and elegance of the toilet has attended in good season to her duty, so the garment is tied or is buttoned, and the wearer goes forth to the daily toil as of old the warrior put himself in order for the battle. Alas! too often the event proves either lack of vigilance on the side of the home custodian or lack of conscience on that of the merchant from whose

shop the raiment was bought. Shoes, for example, are in evidence as witnesses to the tidiness or the neglect of those whose feet they clothe. Yet it is often in vain that the purchaser pays an extra price to have the buttons securely fastened-so securely tear. They fly off at the most unexpected moments, and are the cause of vexation and mortification to the original deficiency is repaired.

THE USE OF THE SILO.

The seed is the only finished vegetable product produced on the farm. It is nature's workmanship from beginning to end, and when it is completed she has finished her task, and she begins at once to prepare for a reand either interrupts her in her work or turns her aside from her set purpose and often derives more useful uses, than from the perfected seed toward which she is always moving. The are all put forth in their order that the "full corn" may appear at last.

The materials used in constructing this most wonderful repository for vegetable life are procured from the soil, the moisture and the surrounding atmosphere. The motive power from the light and heat of the sun. The laboratory in which she does her work is of her own construction, and is a Then she should on no account make wave which travels in the same man- work preliminary and suited to the completion of her main and chief purpose. She always works after a pattern and this always determines the quently, put up a roughly constructed plan of her work and the machinery which she must use. Her processes seems scarcely more than absorption and division; but in most vegetables raised on the farm the process is very

> for evaporation and chemical transformation and terminal buds for concentration and further elaboration until the flower and seed are produce 1.

In all this intricate work there is constantly present much unfinished and rejected material; this becomes to the farmer sometimes the most desirable combination of elements used in the plant life, and its life is often arwould have used if allowed to continue its work. In almost all garden vegecourse to produce abnormal growths for the food of animals and man.

state, need some artificial means to protect them in the condition in which they are desired for use. Hence the tection until time for release.

For the preservation of the grasses and fodders for cattle, hay making and corn cutting have been the general years of careful experiments, it was was in this way preserved. But it is now known that much is lost in curing both hay and fodder, and that the value of these in a succulent condition is for cattle feed far greater than it ever can become again.

of their greatest value, the silo has been used with encouraging success.

It is true many farmers yet think that nothing can be better for cattle | thy of special notice. or horses or sheep, as rough filling feed every detailt hat these noises are really than dry hay and dry fodder. But movement, which results sometimes in any one beyond controversy, that well to point out that Canada did not which are insufficient to cause actual growing, is food for cattle, is of much source and dried.

In short, the silo has come to preserve for all stock to be fed in winter much nutrition which is of necessity lost, when the food must be dried for preservation. The silo has not yet done for the farmer all that may be that it will never stop hay making

Yet in smaller farms where dairy cattle and domestic stock are to be fed only a feed saving machine but very largely a labor saving machine.

When you are using your own canned fruits in the winter, see that you have in store something "canned" for the live stock which have always heretofore been wintered on dry feed. Use a well constructed silo, and it will pay

#### FOREST AND NURSERY GROWN TREES.

A correspondent asks: "Is it safe, as some horticulturists and foresters recommend, to cut away the larger portion of the roots in transplanting a tree, shortening even the main roots? Second. If young forest trees are properly taken up, with care in replanting, are they not as reliable as the nursery grown ?

In a humid climate, where the soil healthfully moist, it may be safe to root-prume quite closely; but in a dry we know, are the districts in which climate, like that of the prairied norththat they will resist ordinary wear and west, such a treatment lessens the chances of the tree to live. Our rule should be to retain as many of the unperson who prides herself on always harmed fibers as possible, cutting off looking well-groomed and neat. The all mutilated ends and judiciously Kaiser Wilhelm's speeches during the only thing to do is to sew your own prune, mainly on the limbs, so as to day is, I am sure, largely due to the must be used. Never use the same for last two years fill 323 closely printed the roots and lines. The best color last two years fill 323 closely printed thread carefully waved told told thread carefully waved told thread caref twisted thread, carefully waxed, tak- the roots and limbs, giving the former sists in speaking of his hores, his house ing pains to separately fasten off each the preponderance of life force. The and his home, instead of his 'orse, 'ouse, button, and to see that each is inde- fibers, live leaves, are born and die and ome, is regarded by his companions pendent of the next. The bane of com- fibers, like leaves, are born and die as a pendant, and one who "puts side fort, so far as shoe-buttons are con- tinstion of the roots proper from the on." I have often noticed that domescerned, lies in the thread on which they fibers. The larger roots are not feed- tic servants are quite accurate or nearare strung. When one breaks loose it ers; their main office is to hold the ly so in the use of the aspirate when loosens the next and the next; and tree in position. They may sustain speaking to their mistresses, etc., while there is no help for it—a half-dozen life for a brief time by water absorp- once back again in the kitchen among Second Boy-Huh! so've we, and cur- buttons must be sewed on before the tion, the same as does a cutting, but their fellows, there ceases to be an "h" they cannot take in the necessary ele- in their composition.

ments for tree growth. Hence the chances for the tree to live are greatly lessened if the roots are so conditioned they cannot push out fibers. The fibers are white, thread-like tissues, their ends covered with root hairs, that are fine and delicate as cobwebs. These are the root fealers, so to say, selecting food for the fibers to further prepare aliment for tree growth. To ensure success, then, a goodly amount of libers with their rolot-hairs must be preserved in transplanting. But failare will even then ensue unless the soil is pressed close around them. The libers - cannot push out and secure food where spaces occulr.

Another requisite is the planting of young trees, for such more readily produce new fibers. The younger roots are mainly at the circumference at the root circle.

second. As the young roots of a tree,

say two, three or four years old, are mainly at the extremities of the root circle, the nursery grown tree, that has before been removed, is more likely to live after transplanting than one from the forest that has never been moved. The reason for this is that the older roots, cut in transplanting, say three feet from the trunk, send out numerous smaller roots, fibers and root hairs. Another careful removal increases the root system. Evergreens, for instance, two or three times transplanted, are always the surest to live, if otherwise rightly managed. While the nursery grown trees thus treated are the safest and the cheapest, another important fact must be considered: A nursery grown tree is better acclimated for open prairie than the wild forest grown. That of the woods, being closely sheltered by other trees, having a spare root system, is comparatively tender, and therefore unfit to are sometimes quite simple, so that it withstand the pelting winds and storms of the prairie.

### TREATMENT OF COWS.

The fact that dairy cows should be There must be roots for absorption, treated kindly and be kept as quiet tissues and stalks for circulation leaves and contented as possible las been stated and re-stated almost times without number. Its importance is sufficient to justify all the attention which it has received. Not only this, but the general truth which such a statement contains has a far wider application. All domestic animals should receive kind treatment, and should be kept as comfortable as possible. Whether the animal is kept for work. tables nature has been turned out of for breeding purposes, for fattening, or for production in any other direction, it is certain that the best results can only be obtained by treating it These because of their transition kindly. Fear, physical injury, or nervous irritation will certainly make the animal less profitable than it otherwise would be. Perhaps the cow is many methods of preserving fruits more susceptible to injury from these and vegetables, which in but few cases causes than any of the domestic aninot surprised that buildings built as are in reality the true fruit, but only mals, but they all, even including the its store house for the temporary pro- pig will certainly show the effects of harsh treatment. The kind treatment of animals was formerly considered wholly a matter of sentiment, and this side of the matter should still be remethods, and until within the last few garded. Animals should be well treated because it is right and humane to supposed that nearly all the nutri- make them comfortable. But now it ment material in the growing stalks is known that cruelty tor even neglect, not only affects the animals unfavorably, but also causes direct financial loss to their owners. Consequently, kindness to the live stock can properly be classed under the head of policy as well as under that of princi-To preserve them in this condition | ple. This subject is always timely, but just now, when so many cows are coming fresh, and the fattening season for bullocks is at hand, it seems wer-

## ENGLISHMEN AND LETTER "H."

#### Their Disrespect Due to Influence of French Laguage.

The question is asked by "An Engder or stover made from the same | lishman." "Why is it that English people are such sinners in respect to the improper use of the letter "h?" The writer goes on to say that the Scotch, Irish and Americans are not given to this faultiness in speech, says London

Philologists says the frequent disreor even corn cutting for fodder and spect with which the letter is treated is largely due to the influence of the French language on our own, and especially upon those of the Englishmethod, the silo is bound to hold a speaking race who live in England itprominent place. It will prove not self. As every one knows the "h" is not aspirated in the French language, which was until the middle ages largely used in this country.

> Then, for almost centuries at a time, in the days of the Plantagenets, our English soldiers, who were wandering about France, became, naturally enough affected by its people's manner of speech, and returned to their own country to infect their families and acquaintances with the same influences which go to determine method of pronunciation. And at that time it was really an English-not British-army which did the bulk of the fighting.

> Again, from time to time, various quarters of England have been used as settlements for French refugees-the Huguenots, for example-and French prisoners. Even so late as the beginning of the present century, when we were in a chronic state of warfare with Napoleon Bonaparte, great numbers of Frenchmen settled, as prisoners on parole, in England-the southern and midland counties especially, which, as the aspirate is least observed.

> Scotland, Ireland and Wales were not under these same influences, their greater distance from the continent being one of the reasons.

But the coinstant "h" dropping among the working classes in England to-