

NOTES OF THE MODES.

Fall and Winter Millinery, Bridal Gowns and Attractive Dress Combinations.

White wool hats are very prominent among the samples of fall and winter millinery.

Among the designs for fall and winter bridal gowns there are many in princess form.

White and black combinations in millinery will again be popular for the two coming seasons.

A charming Weills model for an evening dress is of primrose chiffon over a pink and primrose yellow chameleon taffeta silk underskirt and bodice.

Very few of the demi-dress gowns of the season are plain in effect. Nearly all have some sort of braid work, small fringe set one above the other, strappings, and fancy buttons.

The Monte Carlo coat in various designs is again popular this season. Some of the coats are in three-quarter styles, others are in hip length with an inverted plait at the center of the loose back and a similar plait on each side of the box fronts.

WEALTH IN OLD VERMONT.

Relative Value of Possessions Alone Constituted Affluence with These.

People in the government service and in the cities generally have no conception of the value of money as fixed by those who live far away from a metropolis.

Up along the White river valley, in Vermont, half way between the towns of Bethel and Randolph, at a little bend in the road, is a watering trough almost hidden in the shadows of the trees which form a natural arch for the highway.

"Just after I pulled up my horse at the trough a farmer came along and stopped. 'Morning, stranger,' he said; 'how be ye?'

"I be pretty well," I answered, in the same vernacular.

"Be ye quantred round here?"

"Some," I answered. (I knew about half the people in each of the towns).

"Well, maybe as how you know Jim Jones' folks?"

"Yes, I know 'em."

"Know how 'Slack' he peristed."

"Yes."

"Ever know Si Rogers?"

"Yes, I know his daughter Sue?"

"Never met her."

"Sho! Well, Sue's married now."

"Observed that that was a very happy circumstance."

"Yes," he continued, 'Sue's married now. Married a wealthy man. Very wealthy man. Worth much 's hundred dollars.'

REVOLUTIONARY PRISON SHIP.

Discovery of Remains of Famous Old "Jersey" Used by the English for Captured Yankees.

In building a section of the new ways for the construction of the battleship Connecticut, at the Brooklyn navy yard, the famous English prison ship Jersey was lately discovered.

She was one of six prison ships used during the revolution. Probably built somewhere around the year 1780, she saw some 30 years of service, fought many a battle and was then condemned to be used as a receiving vessel for American prisoners of war, says the Scientific American.

Of the six prison ships, the Jersey was by far the worst. She was a kind of floating Black Hole of Calcutta, and in her damp, leaky hold half-starved American patriots perished miserably. In her palmy days the Jersey had a crew of about 400 men, huddled together as crews were in those days.

For years historical societies and government officials have tried to locate the ship. The half-burned hull lies in about two fathoms of mud and water about 800 feet from the dock. Unless the hull is removed, the battleship Connecticut must be built directly over it.

Interest in the old ship reached its height when, some years ago, the skeletons of 300 men were found in the yard. That these were the remains of the men who had died in the Jersey was definitely established.

The bones were afterward buried in Fort Greene park with impressive ceremonies.

TOO MUCH FOR SUCCESS.

The Price That Some Young Men Are Paying Is Far Too High for the Return.

If a vigorous young business man, anxious to push his business and make money, were offered a million dollars to shorten his life ten years, would he accept the money on such terms? For what stocks and bonds would he exchange the peace and tranquillity of his mind for the rest of his life?

Suppose that a bright, hopeful college graduate were asked to sell, off-hand, the result of his four years' work, to give up his grasp of human nature, and to close forever all the doors of intellectual progress that his studies have opened to him—how much money would close the bargain?

Ask some man what he would take in exchange for the friendships that have made his life rich with hallowed experiences and perpetual inspiration, and which promise him pleasure and profit in future years.

Ask some respected citizen, influential for good in his community, whose advice is sought, who is held up as an example to growing youth, to sell his good name, his influence, his community's respect—what sum would he name?

It is said to be very trying on an actor to be interviewed. It is naturally expected that he will bubble over with wit, humor, reminiscence and information; that he has only to open his mouth for a couple of columns of pearls to drop out. In Washington, not long since, Timothy Murphy, preceded by his reputation for story telling, was called on by a reporter, who began: "Mr. Murphy, I want a couple of columns out of you. Won't you give me your latest?"

Murphy was thoughtful for a moment. "You want to make a hit, don't you?" he asked. Yes, the scribe did.

"Well, I've got a sensation for the reporter that springs it," continued the comedian. The newspaper man was all attention.

"You've heard of the wireless telegraph?"

"Good. You get in line with modern improvements. Write a wordless interview."—Washington Star.

Father—This whipping is going to hurt me more than you.

Son—Well, I guess you'll stick to that idea as long as you don't feel the stick.—Judge.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

To prevent accidents the municipal tramways in Bradford, England, are to be worked on the block system during the winter fogs.

The use of bank checks is almost common in Mexico as in the United States. Twenty years ago it was almost unknown there.

Several St. Petersburg merchants are organizing a private expedition for the exploration of the whole of northern Siberia with a view to ascertaining the commercial resources of that region.

Coarse bread is made from chestnuts, without admixture of any other substance. It has not the firmness of ordinary bread, but is healthy, sweet in flavor, agreeable to eat and easily digestible.

If Venice should really lose her architectural monuments, her doom may be said to be sealed. Commercially, the city is of little importance.

An interesting and picturesque custom in southwestern France is that of going to market on stilts. Groups of young men and women mounted on high stilts may be seen daily crossing the marshy plains known as "The Landes."

On the banks of a rivulet near Strabane is a stone with this singular inscription, which was, no doubt, intended for the information of strangers traveling that road: "Take notice, that when this stone is out of sight it is not safe to ford the river."

A DOCTOR'S JOKE.

His Prescription Was All Right for a Patient of the Sort He Was Treating.

Frau X., an invalid lady, attended by her maid, arrived recently at a well-known "cure" resort in Germany, and proceeded on the morning after her arrival to call on a doctor recommended by her Berlin physician.

The doctor perused the lines again, and saw that the letters when put in their proper order ran as follows: "Ruffen sie die gans ordentlich, ihr iet nix. Ziehen sie ihr ab die federn einzeln aus, sber langsam, damit sie ihr gotte zwei monate ruhe hat und er viellicht gesundet. Verstanren?"

The doctor turned again to his patient, felt her pulse, shook his head, and with a still more anxious expression of his face gave his advice: "My good lady, your malady is indeed of a very serious nature, but it is not at all dangerous. You must go through a severe cure here for at least two months. You must rise at 6 o'clock in the morning—take a walk for an hour before breakfast on an empty stomach—after breakfast lie down for an hour, but without reading or speaking. You will take a bath every day, and lie down for an hour afterward and remain perfectly quiet."

Every three days you will omit the bath—after a very light and simple lunch (and all your meals are to be light and simple) you are to have another hour of absolute repose. In the afternoon you can read light literature or attend a concert in the open air. Wine and spirits are strictly prohibited. For one or two hours before going to bed you are to do Swedish gymnastics. For your supper you may have cold meat and a glass of tea. At 8:30 you must go to bed."

"Oh! but that is dreadful," rejoined the patient. "And am I to go through this for eight weeks?" "No, for two months, after which time, if you conscientiously follow out my instructions, I guarantee that nobody will believe that you have ever been ill. Nobody will recognize you again, and your husband will receive you with joyful astonishment. You and he will be grateful to me for the change!"

One Woman's Way. Mrs. Wiles—I always tell my husband how to do things, then let him do them his own way.

Mrs. Giles—Why do you do that? Mrs. Wiles—Because of the pleasure it gives me to say "I told you so" later on.—Chicago Daily News.

Best Work Horses. The horses that are best able to stand hard drains are those who work steadily every day in the week.—Albany Argus.

XENOPHON'S ROUTE FOUND.

An Old Mystery of the March of the Greek Ten Thousand Has Been Cleared Up.

It is only within the past few years that fairly satisfactory maps of Asia Minor have been made. The Germans have done more than any other geographers accurately to describe the physical features of this great land bridge which connects Asia with Europe.

Prof. Ramsey has recently printed a map of Asia Minor in the Geographical Journal, containing information that has not appeared on earlier maps. In describing this map he points out a little valley in west central Asia Minor and says that it has played an important part in the history of Asia Minor.

This glen until recently was a sore trial and puzzle to the explorer. In his long years of work he found himself again and again tramping up and down the little valley.

Filled with the desire of constantly traversing new routes and endeavoring always to avoid ground which he had previously explored, he did his best, but in vain, to keep out of the valley. Year after year he found himself in the most annoying way doing the treadmill up and down the glen.

In one year, when thoroughly on his guard against it and fully resolved to avoid the valley, he traversed it three times. The vague, featureless and inaccurate old maps did not help him at all, and it was not until he had worked out the geography in every nook and corner of this region that he understood the absolute necessity for all travelers in that part of Asia Minor to pass through the valley.

This is what he discovered at last. The lofty mountain range, starting from Trojan Ida in the west, and known by the names of Temnos and Dindymos in its different parts, extends to the southeast and closely approaches the central Phrygian mountains.

Between the central range and the long range coming from the west there is only this narrow glen. Among the mountains there is not a single path which may be used as a highway. There is no place where traffic can get over the mountains, and the only thing to do is to use this narrow path between them.

The glen, in fact, forms a funnel, up or down which travelers going in different directions must necessarily pass. All roads in that part of the country converge at one end of the glen and diverge again at the other. For about 12 miles persons going from south to north travel side by side with others who are going from east to west.

It has always been easy even with our imperfect maps of Asia Minor to trace the route of the Ten Thousand, according to the lucid description in Xenophon's "Anabasis" over the plains of Asia Minor. But a gap has existed in his route as laid down on our historical maps.

This mountain region had never been thoroughly studied by explorers, and the question was how the army got over the mountains. Prof. Ramsey has shown that there need no longer be any doubt on this point.

There was no possible way for the Greeks to pass the mountains except through this glen. It is obvious that the Ten Thousand, who had marched from Sardis toward the southern end of the central Phrygian mountains, as if to follow the route around their southern end, and then turned backward toward the northwest, must have traversed this valley and gone around the northern end of the mountains.

No other route was possible; and now that this fact is understood it is easy to follow the march of the Ten Thousand all over Phrygia.

Any traveler in this mountain region may confidently say that at any point of the Ten Thousand must necessarily have tramped within a few hundred yards of the place where he may happen to stand along the road. Xenophon and the retreating Greeks entered the valley from the southwest end, after leaving its northeastern exit, were soon on the broad plain of Kaystros where the route, so far as its topography was concerned, was practically open and easy along the way eastward toward Greece.

Books on Ships and Trains. Many of the transatlantic liners are now equipped with circulating libraries, some steamships having upward of half a thousand volumes, principally "seaworthy stories," but a goodly supply of substantial reading as well. Other lines will probably follow suit.

Nearly all of the better trains in transcontinental service today have circulating libraries operated on the same principle as obtains on board the European vessels. This system allows of a passenger borrowing a book from one library and exchanging same for another upon returning car or steamer upon payment of a nominal fee.—N. Y. Times.

Trouble About Breakfast. Hobson—It isn't so easy a matter to plan one's housekeeping arrangements.

Dobbins—I believe you. I've been thinking what to do about breakfast-to-morrow morning. I should like beefsteak, but if I pay the price for it, I can't afford to burn the coal to cook it, and if I burn the coal I can't afford the steak.—Boston Transcript.

GUAM AND ITS PEOPLE.

Severe Earthquake—Names of the Island Group—Familiarities and Superstitions of the Natives.

Guam, U. S. A., has broken the earthquake record. She has had 190 shocks in 24 hours one day recently. Many of the buildings came tumbling down, but they tumbled gently and there is no frightful death list.

It is now in order for the group of islands far out in the Pacific, of which Guam is the largest, to undergo another change of name. It is a fashion which has been followed when anything out of the ordinary has happened, says the New York Tribune.

"Earthquake Islands" might make a good name, though it is probable that "Shake-Shake" or some such hyperbated combination would appeal more strongly to the natives. Neither "Earthquake" nor "Shake-Shake" has been used as the name for islands of any other geographical subdivision.

The islands of which Guam is one have had many names. When Magellan sighted them from a distance in 1565 he called them the Islas de las Velas, or, the Islands of the Sails. His excuse was that many of the islands looked like distant ships when he saw them upon the horizon. It did very well for a maiden name.

Then came Legaspi, who rediscovered them. One of his ships was robbed while at anchor there. He got over by calling them Ladrones, or Thieves' Islands. In the seventeenth century a nervous ship captain saw a leper at one of the fishing villages. Again the name paid the penalty, and for more than a hundred years they were Lamasra Islands. A priest came to work among the natives, and, wishing a religious title, added Saint to Lamasra.

In 1686 Fray Diego sailed from Ampulso to found a Jesuit mission on the islands. He received a pension of \$2,000 a year from Queen Maria Ana, the Spanish regent. Promptly on his arrival he changed the name to "Islas Marianas," and as such they were known to the Spaniards.

How the name escaped a change when the island of Guam came under the stars and stripes is not known. Perhaps they thought they could not improve on "Thieves" or Ladrones. Now that the earth has quaked there is a chance for a new designation.

Earthquakes, at home and abroad, have had a hand in shaping the affairs of the islands in the past. When Fray Diego reached the viceregal court of Mexico, he found that the viceroys would not assist him, having no direct orders from Spain to do so. Then the priest appealed to the viceroy's wife, who was on her knees entreating her husband to help the Jesuit, when an earthquake occurred, which considerably damaged the city. The cunning friar avowed that it was nothing less than a manifestation from Heaven, and the viceroy yielded to the superstition of the age.

Nature again came to the aid of Fray Diego several years after he had established his mission. A revolution broke out in the Ladrones on the discovery that the stranger's religion carried with it restraints of liberty and a social domination which made the natives little better than slaves. It was the old Spanish proposition of conquest under the veil of Christianity. The natives were on the war path, and it looked badly for the little garrison of Spanish and Filipino soldiers. One day there was a terrible quaking of the earth and a windstorm which leveled the huts of the natives to the ground. The priest persuaded them that it was a visitation from Heaven, and peace was concluded.

Many of the more religious natives will undoubtedly blame the United States for the recent earthquakes. When the Americans took possession of the islands Gov. Leary forbade any public demonstrations of the Catholic church, to which most of the natives belong. As a result, the earthquake festival was omitted in 1900. It was 30 years ago that the island suffered a terrible shaking up, and after that until the Americans came one day of each year had been set aside for prayer to a certain saint and for a procession through the streets of Agaña, the capital.

The natives said that the typhoon of November, 1906, was due to the fact that the festival had been abolished. When there were subsequent earthquakes the people began to get restless, and Padre Paluma finally petitioned the government for permission to hold the festa as in other years. This permission was given, and the anti-earthquake parade took place this year.

The more cowardly natives will put the blame on the "Vlajo" and the "Bruja," which are regarded as responsible for most of the evil which occurs in beautiful Guam.

Miss Mary A. Channell, a recently returned missionary of the American board, describes them thus: "The 'Vlajo,' so they say, is a large, headless thing, clad always in white, frequenting the jungle roads and mountains, and in a case of great fear to the timid ones. The 'Bruja' is never seen, but commits awful atrocities on people and property. The following story illustrates its work.

"One evening a man was eating his supper, when he heard the peculiar click, click, which indicated the presence of the 'Bruja.' In a sudden fit of bravery he invited the unseen to partake of food, adding that he was not afraid; when, without a moment's warning, the candle was extinguished, dishes were broken, and the man himself was attacked until his face was covered with blood and his hair lay in tufts about the room. This was the work of the witch, itself frightened away at last by the terrified man's prayer to the saints, Jesus, Ma-

ria, Jose, from whom protection was asked. Suffice it to say that the man never again invited the 'Bruja' to lunch."

The military governor of Guam will have his hands full persuading the natives to enter into the work of rebuilding. They are so ditatory, indeed, that they do not have regular meals, and this is the prevailing motto: "Do not do to-day what can be put off until to-morrow."

PHILIPPINE PIPES.

Many Queer Tobacco Customs Come from the Philippine Islands to the United States.

The increase in the number of tourists to the Philippine islands has flooded New York with various styles of pipes that are new to local dealers. They are in the main unique and are more valuable as ornaments and additions to collections than for the actual satisfaction obtained from smoking them. Yet pipe smokers who always are on the lookout for something novel have grabbed them up and wouldn't trade an old red stem and cobble bowl for the finest meerschaum in town, says the Philadelphia Ledger.

The large Morro pipe, which is intended to serve as a war club when not otherwise in use, is by far the most novel of the recent importations from the Philippines. It has an immense stem, covered with short barbs, and the bowl is of sufficient weight to make it a dangerous weapon when wielded by a native Filipino. There are several of these Morro pipes in this city, and smokers have taken to them with alacrity simply because they are queer.

One pipe smoker is the owner of a highly prized specimen that was carved out of a steer's horn. A bowl of briar was inserted at the end and connected with a reed stem tipped with amber. He spends his evenings smoking his pipe and couldn't be induced to try any other. It is heavy and hard to handle, but he likes it nevertheless.

Some curious designs are to be found in the collection of pipe smokers who appreciate carving. One man who consumes a pound of tobacco every week smokes from a snake's head ingeniously worked out of French briar. Another finds satisfaction in a bowl—representing a dog's foot. The human skull has also been counterfeited to meet the fancy of the pipe smoker.

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NATIVE AND MODERN HAWAII.

Primitive Habitations of Straw Huts Been Supplanted by Modern American Structures.

It is a far cry from a grass thatched hut to a modern palace with pillars and porticoes, stone foundations and marble floors, but a few short years have witnessed this far cry bridged over in Hawaii, the beautiful summer garden of the Pacific ocean, says the Chicago Chronicle. It is less than a decade since the people of that country lived almost exclusively in huts, windowless and with but one door for ingress and egress. From a distance these habitations looked not unlike haystacks that dot the prairies of the west. But civilization took root easily in the tropical country. The brown-skinned, sunny-dispositioned people were apt at imitation and the manners and customs of America soon became the manners and customs of Hawaii. Now the islands are modernized and Americanized. The huts have given way to handsome palaces and well-built dwellings. The dirt floors have been replaced with polished woods and glancing marble. The thatched roofs are supplanted by those of tin, slate and shingles. The towns have been changed as if by magic from slovenly, irregularly massed houses to straight streets and elegant public buildings and Hawaii is now abreast of the world.

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PHILIPPINE RICE FAMINE.

Disease Is Growing Crop and War and Cholera Cause Reduction in Supply.

A rice famine threatens portions of the archipelago, owing to disease that has appeared in the growing crop, says a recent report from Manila. The war and cholera have diminished the always insufficient local supply, and Saigon, whence rice is usually imported, reports small crops. Prices are rising. There has been such an increase in the rates on coastwise freights that they are now almost prohibitive. One company declared a dividend of 20 per cent, and divided in addition 50 per cent, further in profits, and then doubled its rates. Owing to the Spanish laws Spanish companies have practically a monopoly of this trade, there being but few English or other concerns engaged in it. The Philippine commission is seriously studying the situation. It is suggested that the laws be so amended as to admit Japanese and Chinese into the trade, thus promoting competition. Should the suffering caused by the scarcity of rice increase, it is possible that the commission will import 1,000,000 piculs of the grain and distribute it at cost.

Cable Landing in Hawaii. Part of the San Souci property, where Robert Louis Stevenson lived in Hawaii, has been purchased by the Commercial Pacific Cable company for a landing station for the projected cable.—N. Y. Sun.

Size of Hawaii. The land area of Hawaii is 4,000,000 acres.