

OLDEN TIME BEAUTIES.

The Wonderful Devices They Used to Retain Their Charms.

The beauties of the past evidently did not believe that the best cosmetics lie in "the merry heart that maketh a cheerful countenance," for they depended very largely upon artificial aid in the preservation of the complexion.

The Empress Poppaea kept 100 asses to supply her bath of milk and always retired with a mask or poultice of bread and milk upon her at night. Over this a bladder was drawn to exclude the air.

The eyebrows of the Roman beauty were tipped with black to resemble the "ox eyed Juno." They were decorated with paints and sprinkled with perfumes and wore a quantity of false hair or dyed of their own, according to the prevalent style of the time.

The Greek lady had a retinue of maids who rubbed out the wrinkles and shaded the face with red and white paints, tinted her eyelids and anointed the face with white of egg and goose grease to protect it against the air and sun. They also had a recipe to turn blue eyes into black.

All through the history of famous women we had ideas of the bath as an improver of the complexion.

Isabelle of Bavaria had enormous decoctions of chickweed poured into hers; Queen Elizabeth bathed in wine; Mary, queen of Scots, in milk, Italian ladies in warm blood, Mme. Tallien in crushed strawberries and raspberries poured into water, the Empress Josephine in milk perfumed with violets, and the beauties of the eighteenth century used such infusions as bouillon in which veal had been cooked, rosewater and honey and juice of barley mixed with the yolk of an egg.

In the time of Catherine de' Medici and her famous daughter, Marguerite of Valois, the face was covered at night with a fine linen cloth dipped in milk into which slices of lemon and orange, with sugar and alum, had been laid or into a distillation of snails and lemons, but the beauties of the court of Charles II. of England went further and applied crude quicksilver to their skin so that a new one might come in its place. The Duchess of Newcastle especially recommended this.

Nearly all these fashions were derived from Italy, where the most extravagant toilet arts were practiced. Lucrezia Borgia is supposed to have been a brunette, but she dyed her hair any color she pleased. When she went to Ferrara she made her escort halt for days while she applied her cosmetics, and she dyed her hair five times during the journey.

In the eighteenth century Lady Coventry died from the effects of rouge, as did many other women less famous for their beauty.—Exchange.

Clerical Frugality.

In the faroff days of 1766, the year in which Goldsmith wrote his immortal "Vicar of Wakefield," the Universal Magazine contained this obituary notice:

"Lately, the Rev. Mr. Mattinson, curate of Patterdale, Westmorland, for sixty years. The first infant he christened was afterward his wife, by whom he had one son and three daughters, all of whom he married in his own church. His stipend was forty years £12 and for the last twenty not £20 per ann. Yet he died at the age of eighty-three worth £1,000, £800 of which was saved out of his stipend."

The correspondent of the London Notes and Queries who quotes this astonishing record of frugality asks if Goldsmith may not have received the first impetus to the composition of his novel by reading this announcement.

A Curious Clock.

In one of the chief watchmaking establishments in Zurich there is to be seen a remarkable curiosity in the way of watch or clock making. The timepiece is in the form of a ball, which moves imperceptibly down an inclined surface without rolling. The length of this inclined surface, which is sixteen inches long, is accomplished from top to bottom in twenty-four hours. Then the ball only needs lifting to the top again. This extraordinary timepiece has no spring and therefore needs no winding. The hands are kept in motion by the sliding along an inclined plane.—London Globe.

Not a Surprise.

"Mrs. Winkler, what I am going to say will surprise you, I have no doubt, but I love your daughter Minerva, and"—

"Mr. Spoonamore, do you think any young man ever stole a march on a watchful mamma? According to my calculations, you were due to say two weeks ago tonight what you have said to me just now."—Chicago Tribune.

MATRIMONY IN JAPAN.

The Way Matches Are Arranged by Marriage Brokers.

Orio Tamura, as we will, call our young gentleman, is about twenty years old. He is an up to date Japanese and has put off all thoughts of matrimony until this comparatively late date—for Japan—in order to finish his university studies. Now, however, he has finished his training and has intimated to his father, as a dutiful son should, that he would like to marry. That is all he is required to do at present. It is the business of his parents to take the next steps.

Orio's father presumably has some quiet talks with his wife on the subject and then betakes himself to a professional matchmaker or go-between, a discreet man of the world, with a good deal of insight into human nature. For the sake of his own reputation and future the go-between usually does his best to please all parties.

Sometimes, in the east as in the west, love laughs at restraints, and somebody or other conveys a hint to the marriage broker that a meeting between Mr. A. and Miss B. might not be unacceptable to both, in which case his task is easy. Usually, however, he takes time to look around him, and he in turn—how indispensable the ladies are in these matters—consults his wife. At last, after carefully considering the official and social position of the persons and families interested, he suggests that a certain Miss Chrysanthemum would make a most desirable bride for the "learned son of the honorable house of Tamura."

Once more Orio's father consults his wife and sundry other relations and, having no fault to find with the go-between's suggestion, instructs the latter to proceed. The marriage broker's next step is to approach the parents of the young lady he has in view and arrange a formal appointment for mutual inspection—it is known as the "look at each other meeting"—between the prospective bride and bridegroom at the house of the bride's father and in the presence of that gentleman and the go-between himself.

The meeting usually takes the form of a conventional tea party, at which the prospective bride does the honors. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that she does not wear her oldest clothes on this occasion. Here for the first time in their lives the young lady and Orio set eyes on one another. Etiquette forbids them to speak to each other, but nevertheless they are doubtless very busy "taking stock" of the other's appearance and manners.—Wide World Magazine.

A Disappointing Discovery.

Two newsboys met on the street. One appeared somewhat glum and disgruntled, whereupon the other benevolently essayed to cheer him up.

"Say, Bill, you 'member dat dime I 'ought I lost yesterday—de one I was goin' to treat youse wid?"

"Sure," assented Bill sullenly; then, with growing roachfulness of tone, "I treated youse twicet already, Jim."

"Well," went on Jim animatedly, "wot d'youse t'ink I found jus' now? I wuz feelin' round in dis pocket, an' I found, right here in dis pocket, I"—A dramatically timed pause.

"Youse found de dime!" exclaimed Bill, brightening up.

"Say, Bill, youse always in a hurry. I wuz tryin' to tell youse dat I found de hole dat dime got t'rough."—Youth's Companion.

Cakes as Love Letters.

The Hungarian gypsies use cakes as love letters. A coin is baked into the sweetmeat, which is then thrown at the lady as she passes by. If she eats the cake and retains the coin all is well, but if she should fling back the silver it would be fatal to the lover's hopes. Among the savages of the Arabian desert the girl is approached without ceremony while pasturing her flocks. She resists strenuously, attacking her suitor with sticks and stones. If he succeeds in driving her into her father's tent she is his, but if she should resist him lifelong disgrace would be his portion.

Antiquity of Bells.

The art of bell founding is undoubtedly of great antiquity. The Saxons are known to have used bells in their churches, although probably but small ones, for the Venerable Bede, writing at the end of the seventh century, alludes to them in terms which seem to show that they were not unfamiliar things. The towers of the Saxon period have bellfries of considerable dimensions in most cases, and at Crowland abbey, in south Lincolnshire, there was a famous peal of seven bells many years before the Norman conquest.—London Graphic.

1911 Automobile Show

January 21st to 28th

PORTLAND

TO enable the public to have the opportunity of viewing the latest types of motor car construction as embodied in the 1911 models of the leading manufacturers, the Automobile Dealers Association of Oregon have arranged the first Automobile Show under their auspices, to be held in Portland during the week of January 23rd to 28th, 1911. This show will take the form of Opening Week, which is a new and novel departure from previous exhibitions on the Pacific Coast, but has proved very popular and successful in Eastern cities.

The distinct advantage of each dealer having ample space to properly display his entire line is a very important one, both to the dealer and visitor who will thus have the opportunity of closest possible inspection, while the impression gained by a visitor in a call at a dealer's establishment, is more lasting than a visit to an exhibition space which can of necessity have little or no individuality.

Call on your local dealer for further information.

Reduced Rates on Railroads in Oregon.

Automobile Dealers Association of Oregon

SYMME'S HOLE.

A Monument That Was Reared to a Remarkable Theory.

A queer looking monument stands in the city park at Hamilton, O. A globe, hollowed at each pole and marked with the lines of geographical measurements, is mounted upon a marble plinth. It was erected by Americus Symmes in memory of his father, John Cleves Symmes, a short time before the civil war. The elder Symmes was the author of the remarkable "Theory of Concentric Spheres, Demonstrating That the Earth Is Hollow, Habitable Within and Widely Open at the Poles." He was a nephew of the first landlord of the country that runs along the Ohio river.

Symmes first announced his "discovery" at St. Louis in 1818. In a well written brochure he asked for "100 brave companions, well equipped, to start from Siberia in the fall with reindeer and sleighs on the ice of the frozen sea. I engage we find a warm and new land stocked with thrifty vegetables and animals if not men on reaching one degree north of the latitude of 82 degrees. We will return the following spring." In 1822, after delivering a series of lectures, Symmes requested congress for a subvention in order to equip an expedition. The senate unanimously rejected his appeal, as did the general assembly of Ohio two years later. One of his converts, Jeremiah N. Reynolds, with the co-operation of Rush and Southard, both members of President John Quincy Adams' cabinet, and Dr. Watson, a rich resident of New York city, fitted out the ship Annawan in 1828 and set sail in October for the warm and fertile cavity they believed to exist at the south pole. When they arrived at a latitude of 82 degrees south the incorrectness of Symmes' theory was impressed upon them. But before they returned the author had died in the

spring of 1829, fully believing that his calculations were correct.

John Cleves Symmes was never nearer to the north pole than southern Canada, where he fought as a soldier in the war of 1812. His geography of the polar regions existed only in his imagination. His arguments were so plausible and his pleas so ingenious that thousands of men firmly believed in "Symmes' hole."—Leslie's.

Both Wood.

Somebody had thrown a stone at the village constable as he patrolled his beat at night, hitting him on the helmet.

The perpetrator of the outrage was not recognized, but on searching for the missile the constable found a peculiarly shaped stone, which, he averred, he had seen ornamenting the window sill of a man whom he charged with the assault.

"I experimented with the stone, your worship," said the constable. "I threw it at an old 'elmet of mine, and it made exactly the same mark as that made by the stone which struck me."

"But what good was that when your 'ead wasn't inside the 'elmet?" asked the suspect.

"I thought of that," triumphantly retorted the officer, "so I put a block of wood inside the 'elmet, and it was just the same as if my 'ead was in it!"—London Fun.

Survival of a Custom.

On gateposts you will frequently find a stone ball. Who would ever suppose that the balls on the gateposts were the heads of family enemies? It was once the custom to stick your enemy's gory head as a trophy on the gatepost. On the gates of towns were stuck the heads of traitorous persons. In old London, for instance, the bridge gate and Temple Bar were always decorated with the ghoulish relics of the kind, and the memory of the custom survives on the gateposts of modern suburban villas.

Real Estate Transfers.

Riley Andrus & wf to WW Leete two tracts in Dayton \$2600.

Chas L Bechtle & wf to James C & Mary J Kinser lot 16 Rural Homes No 2 \$3500.

Frank Copenhfer to WF Weigand 120.89 acres in TM Wright d l c in t 3 s r 4 & 5 w \$8000.

R H Crawford to A J Flynn lot 5 blk 6 Bibees add Sherdan \$2500.

C A Crabtree & wf to J L & Cora A Ferguson 10 acres in O J Walker d l c in t 3 s r 2 w \$2700.

F D Culver (by Trustee) to Horace Lilly 360 acres in sec 26-28-35 t 3 s r 5 w \$2850.

Diana Lodge No 63 K of P to W Y Gray et al n 1/2 of n 1/2 of lots 7 & 8 block 8 O T McMinnville \$1500.

Wm J Good & wf to Wm J McDonald und 1/2 of 120 acres in Isaac Peet d l c in t 2 s r 4 w \$5000.

C Hanson & wf to Johannes Halblaub w 1/2 of 100 in lots 5-6-7-8 blk 36 Edwards add Newberg \$10.

F S Hayes & wf to GH Behrens 6 1/4 acres in James Morris d l c t 3 s r 2 w \$2500.

Arthur W Hepp & wf to James C & Mary J Kinser 28 acres in Jesse Parrish d l c t 3 s r 2 w \$4200.

Ruth M Heacock et al to LS Otis lots 5 to 11 & 26 to 32 Inc in block "A" Hobsons add to Newberg \$1.

Hollis Title & Investment Co to August Lovegren s 1/2 of nw 1/4 & n 1/2 of sw 1/4 sec 2 t 2 s r 5 w \$1.

David Johnson & wf to Chas G & Mary A Thumberg 5.5745 acres in B Eastbrook d l c in t 4 s r 3 w \$10.

J A Likens & wf to JB Long lots 1 & 2 blk 1 Watts add Amity \$650.

S A & Elsie L Mackie to Public 30 ft roadway leading East from D D Deskins d l c t 3 s r 2 w \$212.

W H Maxwell (trustee) to C H Wilcox nw 1/4 sec 30 se 1/4 of sw 1/4 sec 19 t 4 s r 5 w & 6 acres in sec 25 t 4 s r 6 w \$1.

Harry Oviatt to AN & Lyda Hinshaw lots 7 & 9 blk 3 Gardners add to Sheridan \$400.

James M Pugh & wf to Luke S Otis lot 25 blk "A" Hobsons add Newberg \$10.

Mary E Richardson to J A Breeding 50x141 1/2 ft in Amity \$300.

M F Seal & wf to M E Burgess part lot 4 blk 4 Watts add Amity \$284.

M F Seal & wf to W J Udell small tract in Amity \$1116.

Robert E Smith & wf to C F Colesworthy 186.64 acres in Alex McKinley d l c in t 6 s r 4 w \$8398.80.

Jno & Mart Stutsman to GB Londershausen 24.73 acres in Joel Chrisman d l c in t 4 s r 3 w \$2500.

Louie Q Twite & wf to Wm H & Luise Panhorst 8 acres in S Snowden d l c t 3 s r 2 w \$3600.

Malvina Yelvington & hub to Jennette Beals 1.25 acres in JH Hess d l c in t 3 s r 2 w \$300.

LOST—Near Porter's store, one of a pair men's kid gloves. Finder, please return to Harry Baker, Merchant's Hardware store.