

Why She Didn't Marry

By SARAH P. LANGDON

Agatha Goodwin was brought up on very wholesome principles. As a little girl she was permitted to read only books with excellent morals. The stories allowed her were largely those showing that it is no disgrace to be poor; that labor is highly honorable; that wealth is often a source of evil.

Yet, side by side with this democratic, moral training, certain lessons were gradually introduced to inform her that her associates must be from the upper classes; that provision for the future is always in order; that, while labor is honorable, poverty is hard to bear. She was also given to understand that, while other girls might marry poor men and be happy in a cottage, she must have a husband who could keep her in the society in which she had been born, for her father was not a rich man. Indeed, his wealth was not up to his family's social position. This was the reason given her for the exception in her case.

But when Agatha came to be twenty an uncle who had never been married died in Mexico, where he had been interested in mines, and left her mother an enormous fortune.

Before this windfall Agatha had fallen in love with a poor artist. She did not know whether her love was returned, for she gave him no encouragement. Having been told that to keep up the social position to which she was accustomed she must marry a rich man, it was, of course, out of the question that she should marry the artist. But when the family were rejoicing over their good fortune Agatha said to her mother that now, there being great wealth in the family, she might marry a poor man whom she loved.

Then she discovered that the accession of wealth did not change the fact that she must marry wealth. It only changed the reason for her doing so. The fortune she would inherit added to that of some millionaire would enable her to do so much good in the world. Think of the poor whom she could benefit.

Agatha was inclined to argue the point. Her mother was a great novel reader and had often sympathized with lovers who had been separated on account of worldly considerations. Agatha reminded her mother of this and she had been taught by her mother to understand that such worldliness was reprehensible. There could be no charge of improvidence in the girl marrying poor men, because their future and that of their children would be amply provided for.

But on falling heir to a fortune the good lady's romance and repugnance to sordidness seemed to have deserted her.

"That's very different," she replied to her unhappy daughter, but how and why it was different she did not explain. Instead she told Agatha that if she did not give up her "romantic nonsense" she would take her to the other end of the world.

Four Agathas, having come to womanhood, discovered that her education, the books she had read inculcating self sacrifice and other virtues were for children and to be discarded as soon as they reached an age of maturity. Her mother continued to read novels in which noble impulses were followed, but did not recognize them in her own family.

Meanwhile money was rolling in upon the family in such quantities that they scarcely knew how to spend it.

One day Agatha asked her mother what was the use of more money than one could spend.

"Why my dear," was the reply, "the use of more money than one can spend is to do good to others."

Then Agatha asked her mother for something to give away to a needy family.

Mrs. Goodwin suggested sending to a charitable association a request to investigate the case. Again and again Agatha asked for funds to help others, but was always put off by some excellent reason. She did not quite see that adding to a fortune because so much good could be done with it resulted in the good being done. The family income was \$100,000 a year, half of which was all they could spend without throwing it away, but Agatha could not wed her poor artist because it was expected that she should ally her fortune with another, that so much good could be done with it.

The years sped on and Agatha's mother lived on. Agatha grew from a young woman to an old maid. She had no desire to marry any one but her artist. Besides, no man with a fortune came along who asked for her hand. Each year the chance of meeting such a person decreased, and at last Agatha passed the age when children would come to her.

Single persons do not develop on the lines, the natural lines of married persons. Agatha grew crochety. Children especially if they were noisy children, annoyed her. She grew fat. One day a friend asked her

why she had never married. "Well," she replied, with a sigh, "before mother fell heir to a fortune I couldn't marry the man I wanted because I needed some one who could enable me to keep the family social position. After we got rich I needed a man who had a fortune to match mine."

"Why so?" "Because we could do so much good with the united fortunes."

THE HALIFAX GIBBEL.

A Sort of Guillotine That Was Once Used in England.

An ancient law of Hardwick forest, a tract coextensive with Halifax parish, is sung by Taylor, the water poet: At Halifax the law so sharpe doth deale That whose more than thirteen pence doth steal

They have a jin that wondrous quick and well Sends thieves all headless into heaven or hell.

This "jin" resembled the guillotine in construction and stood on a stone scaffold, unearthed when Gibbet hill was leveled. The ax is preserved. This, the only guillotine used in England, was the forerunner of the "maiden," introduced into Scotland by Regent Morton and now in the Edinburgh Antiquarian museum. The "Halifax gibbet" was last used in 1650 and the "maiden" for Lord Argyll in 1661 and his son in 1685, who spoke of it as the sweetest maiden he ever kissed.

Dr. Guillotine did not invent the machine. Dr. Louis constructed one in 1791, the "Loulson," but the name "guillotine" became general from the burst of surgical enthusiasm, in which Dr. Guillotine in 1789, after deploring the tedious torture of hanging, exclaimed, "With my machine I strike off your head in the twinkling of an eye, and you never feel it!"—London Globe.

MEERSCHAUM MINING.

The Pits at Nemlau Have Been Worked For Twenty Centuries.

Meerschaum mines at Nemlau have been worked for 2,000 years, it is claimed, and the process is quite simple. The mines, which at one time reached from Kabe to Mihaltich, on the sea of Marmora, are concentrated around the city of Eski-Shehr and give employment to some 5,000 miners.

The mines are worked in the most primitive manner by a foreman and two to five workmen with picks. The depths of the pits vary greatly and depend upon the depth at which a red dish brown earth is met, which is the first indication of the existence of meerschaum.

Sometimes this red earth is found only a few yards beneath the surface, but ordinarily at a depth of twenty yards, often forty and even sixty. In this layer of red earth meerschaum is found, disseminated in nuggets of irregular shape. The size of these rarely exceeds twelve to sixteen cubic inches. The greater part are of the size of a walnut. No explosives are used, the ground being soft.

Almost the entire output of this article is exported to Vienna and thence distributed to the various European countries and to the United States, the latter buying only the finest selections.

A Modest Judge.

Alvo Yusuph, chief judge of Bagdad, was remarkable for the modesty which accompanies wisdom. Once, after a long investigation of the facts of a case, he publicly confessed that his knowledge was not sufficient to enable him to decide it. "Pray," said a pert courtier, "do you expect the calliph to pay you for your ignorance?" "I do not," meekly answered the judge. "The calliph pays me well for what I know. If he were to attempt to pay me for what I do not know the treasures of his empire would not suffice."

A Definition.

The teacher was explaining the meaning of the words "ex-president" to the little folks and told them that it was a man who was formerly president, but had retired to private life. The next day the class was asked the meaning of the word "export." A little hand went up. "Well," said the teacher, "what is the meaning of the word export?" "It's a feller that used to be a sport," replied the young American.—Kansas City Star.

Pun Upon Pun.

Strange, Moore and Wright, three notorious punsters, were on a certain occasion dining together when Moore observed, "There is but one knave among us, and that's Strange." "Oh no," said Wright; "there is one Moore." "Aye," said Strange; "that's Wright."—London Tatler.

Getting Rid of Him

Me—I want to get married, but you know She—Well, why don't you get over and talk to my chambermaid? She's a widow, you know. Youkers Statesman.

Could Box Things

Manager: Yes, we need a man, it's in our packing department. Had any experience? Applicant: I've taken lessons in boxing, sir. Boston Transcript.

YOUR FAMILY

"There is nothing too good for my family." You have often said it, and you will always believe it. And it is the truth. A man's own people are the salt of the earth. But do you make every effort that lies within your power to supply your family with the best?

Have you given much thought to the constant improvement in conditions of living that is going on about you from year to year? Have you ever stopped to think of the wonderful increase in the number of modern conveniences—the electric light, the telephone, asphalt and concrete paving—that have done so much to add to the comfort and ease of life within the past few years? Every day, in your work—no matter what your occupation may be—you make use of new and improved time and labor-saving devices. You keep abreast of the times in your work or your business. You have to or you wouldn't last very long. But what of your home and your home life? Are you as liberal in that as you are in other things? Does your family enjoy the same kind of conveniences in their home life that you do in your business life? Connordale is beautifully situated and fully improved. Building restrictions on each lot insure a uniform and artistic development of the whole tract. The people and the city government of La Grande have proven themselves to be "progressives" of the highest type—alive to the desirability of every modern city improvement—wide streets, parking spaces, the best of paving, and artistic, well-kept homes. Where do you stand? Do you have someone else's barn-yard under the back-windows of YOUR home? Do YOU prefer muddy streets and board walks to asphalt and concrete? Would YOU like to have a flimsy shack, occupied by undesirable neighbors, jammed up against YOUR home? Ask your wife. She is the one that stays at home and keeps the house. You may have to put up with these things where you live now — you won't if you buy a lot and own a home in Connordale. If you haven't seen Connordale yet let us show it to you. Our office is on the ground floor of the La Grande National Bank Building.

La Grande Development Co.

La Grande National Bank Bldg. 274 Stark Street
La Grande, Ore. Portland, Ore.

Notice for Sale of Improvement Bonds. Notice is hereby given that the city of La Grande, Union county, Oregon, will receive sealed proposals for the purchase of improvement bonds in the sum of \$7,984.95, bonds in denominations of \$500.00 each, bearing 6 per cent interest per annum, up to 8 o'clock p. m. Wednesday, July 31, 1912; said proposals to be filed with the recorder of the city and to be accompanied by a certified check for 5 per cent of the amount bid. The successful bidder will be required to pay for said bonds within ten days after notice that said bonds are ready for delivery.

La Grande, Oregon, July 17, 1912. CITY COUNCIL OF LA GRANDE, OREGON. By C. M. HUMPHREYS, Recorder of the city of La Grande, Oregon. July 20-10t

Up To The Minute In PAINLESS OPERATING

THE MODERN DENTISTS
DEPOT STREET AND ADAMS AVENUE.
Over Newlin Drug Store.
LA GRANDE, : : : : ORE.
DR. THOS. C. OHMART,
Manager.

THE PRICE IS RIGHT
GOLD CROWN _____ \$5
PORCELAIN CROWN _____
BRIDGE WORK _____
SET OF TEETH \$8.00
Silver Fillings _____ 75
Extractions _____ 50c
Hours:—
Daily—8 to 6.
Evenings—7 to 8.
Sunday—9 to 12.
LADY ATTENDANT EXAMINATION FREE.
All work warranted. If work is not right we will make it right without extra expense to you.

NOTICE OF STREET IMPROVEMENT TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the common council of the city of La Grande, Oregon, on the 3rd day of July, 1912, creating improvement district No. 64 and designating block 105, Chaplin's addition to La Grande, Oregon, as such district and in pursuance of a resolution adopted by said common council on the 3rd day of July, 1912, whereby said council determined and declared its intention to improve all that portion of the alley through block 105 Chaplin's addition to La Grande, in said improvement district as hereinafter described by laying thereon gravel bitulthite pavement, the council will ten days after the service of this notice upon the owners of the property affected and benefited by such improvement order that said described improvement be made. That the boundaries of said district to be so improved are as follows: All that portion of block 105, Chaplin's addition to La Grande within the exterior lines of said block 105, Chaplin's addition to La Grande and that portion of the alley through said block from the east line of Fourth street to the west line of Depot street.

(A) And the property affected and benefited by such improvement is the entire portion of Block 105, Chaplin's addition to La Grande.

Notice is hereby further given that the council will levy a special assessment on all the property affected and benefited by such improvement for the purpose of paying for such improvement. That the estimated cost of such improvement is the sum of \$1,848.00. That the council meet on the 31st day of July, 1912, at 8 o'clock p. m. to consider said estimated cost and levy of said assessment, when a hearing will be granted to any person feeling aggrieved by such assessment.

La Grande, Oregon, July 17, 1912. CITY COUNCIL OF LA GRANDE, OREGON. By C. M. HUMPHREYS, Recorder of the City of La Grande, Oregon. July 20-10t

NOTICE OF STREET IMPROVEMENT TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the common council of the city of La Grande, Oregon, on the 19th day of June, 1912, creating improvement district No. 61 and designating Oak street as such district, and in pursuance of a resolution adopted by said common council on the 19th day of June, 1912, whereby said council determined and declared its intention to improve all that portion of Oak street, in said improvement district as hereinafter described, by laying thereon each side cement walk, the council will, ten days after the service of this notice upon the owners of the property affected and benefited by such improvement, order that said above described improvement be made; that the boundaries of said district to be so improved are as follows:

All that portion of Oak street from the south curb line of Main avenue, to the north side of Spring avenue.

(A) And the property affected or benefited by said improvement is as follows: Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, block 3 and lots 3, 4, 5, 6, and the W 1/2 of lots 1 and 2, block 5, Romig's addition to the town of La Grande, Oregon. Notice is hereby further given that the council will levy a special assessment on all the property affected and benefited by such improvement for the purpose of paying for such improvement. That the estimated cost of such improvement is the sum of \$509.06. That the council will, on the 31st day of July, 1912, meet at the council chamber at the hour of 8 o'clock, p. m., to consider said estimated cost, and the levy of said assessment, when a hearing will be granted to any person feeling aggrieved by such assessment.