Twas the night after Christmas,

very full st

I sprang from my sleep, crying "What I flew to each bedsid

Tore open the curtains and While the light of the clearly to show

For what to the should appear But the little pale face

For each pet that had crar I knew in a moment

Their pulses were rapid, their breathings the same;

tion by name: Now turkey, now stuffing, plum pudding, of course, And custards, and crullers, and cranberry sauce;

Before ourraged nature, all went Yes, lollypops, flapdoodle, dinner and Like pellets, which urchins from pop-

guns let fly and pie; Till each error of diet was brought to my view,

To the shame of mamma, Claus, too, I turned from the sight, to my room stepped back, And brought out a vial marked

ipacao;" When my Nancy exclaimed, for sufferings shocked her, "Don't you think you had better run for the doctor?"

I ran, and was scarcely back under my roof, When I heard the sharp clatter of old Jalap's hoofs;

I might say that I scarcely had turned myself round When the doctor car with a bound. was covered with

He hardly had time to his back, And he looked like Falstaff, half fud-

dled with sack, His eyes how they twinkled! Had the doctor got merry? His lips looked like port, and his

breath smelt like sherry He hadn't been shaved for a fortnight And the beard on his chin wasn't white

as the snow But, inspecting their tongues, in spite of their teeth. And drawing his watch from his waistcoat beneath.

He felt of each pulse, saying, "Each little belly
Must get rid,"—here he laughed—"of the rest of that jelly." I gazed on each chubby, plump, sick

little elf. And groaned when he But a wink of the eye, when physicked our Fred. Soon gave me to know I had nothing

to dread. He didn't prescribe; but went straightdosed all the rest-gave his

trousers a jerk-And adding directions, while blowing his nose

He buttoned his coat, from his chair a whistle.

And Jalap dashed off, as if pricked by But the doctor exclaimed, ere he drove

"They'll be well by tomorrow; good night, Jones, good night!"

## An Agreeable

HE managers of St. Jacob's hospital solicit old newspapers and magazines their sick and convales-In response to this ad-

vertisement in one of the most widely read newspapers in B., there came daily to the above-named institution a great variety of publica- office now. One day, there appeared among the

rest a newspaper with these words written upon the margin: "I wish speedy recovery!"-then the full address of the writer, Miss Louisa Lobstedt, No. 3 North St. This greeting elicited a few days later the following answer:

"So there is, really, in the bright, happy world outside, one kind out who has a thought to spare for us poor sick ones! I am the fortunate one who received your greeting, and hope that your kind wish will soon be gratified, and that at a time not very far distant I shall leave this you have ever been seriously ill, or have ever endured such pain as I am now suffering, you will certainly heed the request of a poor invalid, and not rest satisfied with the few words of kindness which have made me so happy. If there were only some consoul here to whom I could speak freely, or with whom I might chat a little now and then! But just now there is no one here who can help to pass away the long, weary

hours, and so I beg you again not to let me hope in vain for an answer. "In the meantime, with kindest regards, I am Yours gratefully.

BERTHA WILLMERS." In this way a correspondence was begun which very soon developed into a most interesting one for both young ladies. It brought out a lively interchange of thought: letters flew back and forth, in which the two im-

parted to one another unreservedly their respective circumstances and expectations Louisa Lobstedt wrote her new

utility for name to it, (although last was rather risky—what if ddress had fallen into wrong h. She hoped also, she wrote, of her later letters, some day to find time to visit Miss Bertha at the hospital, and so to become per-

sonally acquainted with her.

Bertha Willmers, in the meantime, replied to these letters in the same frank, hearty way. She wrote that her home was in H., and that three for the purpose of earning her living as a teacher of music and the languages. In the course of a few weeks she had fallen ill, and, at her earnest request, the people with whom she boarded had brought her here to the

hospital. "How happy it makes me to think I am soon to see you! I do not doubt that we shall become the dearest friends; and yet I am going to ask you to defer your visit for a attle while. And why? You will think me foolish-vain. Well, call it a feminine weakness and yet-before my illness I was always being complimented upon my pretty, fresh, healthy looks, and you can readily under-stand how five weeks of severe illness would change one. Who knows but you would be utterly disgusted with me, when I want so much to make as favorable an impression as possible upon my new-found friend! Just as soon as I am somewhat better and a little more like my old self, I will

write you to come A week later she imparted to Louthe delightful news that hoped very shortly to leave the hos-pital, entirely recovered. Her first visit would be to her-her dear new friend-but before she could do this. she would have to make a very, very erious confession. Amid protestations of the deepest esteem and love on her own part, she begged Miss Louisa to promise her one thing in advance, viz: that whatever the confession might be, she would allow it to make no difference in their relations.

Never was Bertha more surprise n her life than at the answer which followed immediately upon this. Thus

'My Dear, Dear, Miss Bertha:
"With a hand tremulous from anxicty and excitement, I write these lines; for either they begin for us both a new and happy life, or else all is over between us, and how I can bear that, God alone knows! For oh! let me confess it,-I love you! Yes! I love you with all the fire, all the passion of my being. Following the impulse of a wanton humor, I appended to my name upon the newspaper which a happy fate threw into your hands, the little word 'Miss.' I continued the joke in my first letter, and by that time my interest in you had already become too great to allow me to confess the truth, which would not only put an end, perhaps, to a correspondence which had become necessary o me-but would also debar me from

ver meeting you face to face. "Ah! my dear Miss Bertha, do not be angry with me-do not cast scornfully from you the deep, fervent love which fills my heart! Write me only one word-one little word!-not now -not immediately-only when you have recovered from the fright which you must feel at the revelation of my secret-that it is no girl who is loving you to distraction, but a man! A man who will subtait to your sentence, whatever it may be but the light of whose life is forever gone out if you turn angrily from him.

Eternally yours, LOUIS LOBSTEDT." In a fever of anxlety he awaited an answer from the woman whom he had deceived. It came on the following lay, and ran thus:

"Dear Sir: "Unfortunately I cannot spare you the disappointment which these lines will cause you, as they will show you that, notwithstanding the deep affection you feel for me, I can never be

"Like you, out of tender regard for the weaker sex. I also took refuge in little subterfuge. "But although no priest may unite

us, yet we may be good friends don't you think so? I shall be delighted to receive a visit from you; for then, with a hearty hand-shake, we will seal a treaty of friendship which we shall owe, indeed, to a delusion, but which will teach us in future to eschew everything clandestine, "Hoping for a personal acquaintance in the near future. I am

"Most cordially yours, BERTHOLD WILLMERS."

vays scraped his foot on the ground. Two stage coaches bore all the travl between New York and Boston The parquet of a theater was called the pit, and was filled with the rabble The whipping-post and pillory still standing in Boston and New The Mississippi valley was not so

well known as the heart of Africa Vaccination had not become popular, Correspondence. and smallpox was an every-day dis-

Three-fourths of the books in every library came from beyond the Atlantic The tough characters, where such for the entertainment of existed, had no brass knuchles nor revolvers.

In most families no cooking done on Sunday; a cold Sunday dinner was the rule. The mail of the whole country did not equal that of a single second-class

Twenty days were required letter to go from New York to Charleston by land. All the population of a village as you a very good morning and a right sembled at the inn on "post-day" to hear the news. Beef and pork, salt fish,

and hominy were the staple diet all the year round. The number of toasts drunk at a banquet equaled the number of states of the Union. The only recognized method of

parting information was by the liberal use of the rod. Quinine was unknown: when a man had ague fits he took Peruvian bark and whisky. Buttons were scarce and expensive

and the trousers were fastened with pegs or laces. The women's dresses were puffed with hoops and stood out two or three

feet on each side There is still a fair business doing in the way of deliveries to brewers on previous purchases, and some new eals have been made with exporters. but the general demand at the moment s very quiet and the market lacks a little of the buoyancy noted a week or two ago. As a rule holders seem to feel some confidence in the position and are carrying stocks on a steady basis of value; here and there a little ressure is shown on medium inder grades, and in order to effect sales buyers are given some favors. tather more of the stock here, both state and Pacific coast, can be bought at 7609c, and really prime lots are offering at 10c. Possibly a long fancy growth-favorably known-might still sell a little above our top figure, but we have not heard of any recent sales. even to brewers, at over 11c, and any friend that she was quite alone in the higher quotation would certainly be world—that she had a position, at small pay, in a large confectioner's shop, where, working from early morning until late at night, with only morning until late at night, with only stock and but few wanted. Most of the country markets are quiet, and orders. He rides over the line with orders.

How Some Men Rise from the Ranks.

A Profession in Which Men Rise.

The Era of Great Fortunes Made Railway Contracts Has Passed.

"Railroad building, like everything else," said a Western contractor of large experience, "has felt the depression of the last two years, but no matter how soon and how thoroughly business may revive, the aggregate of new railway mileage for the next ten and showing what could be done, years will be comparatively small. The company, however, abandoned to the scheme, and I was not forced to the country been built, but the era of great fortunes made in railway contracts has passed."

The contractor in question, though still a young man, has seen a revolution in his profession. The railway contractor of twenty years ago did his work with the aid of hundreds or thousands of Irishmen and a sprink-ling of Germans and men of other ationalities. The railway contractor of today employs Italians, or Dagos, a somewhat more comprehensive term, and the steam shovel. The railway contractor of twenty or twenty-five years ago, when he managed his work judiciously, made profits that would drive his successor of today half mad with delight. The past year's small nileage of new railroads was built at lower cost than any ever before enstructed in the history of the busness. Wages are slightly lower than they have hitherto been, while matetals of all sorts have been lower than invone dreamed of seeing them. It possible now to buy rails not only amazingly low prices, but at terms lever before known in the business. It used to be that a sight draft accompanied the consignment of rails. Now they can be purchased on three years' time at a low rate of interest As to rolling stock, cars can be purhased on ten years' time, with annual

payments at four per cent. The situation as to railroad labor somewhat peculiar. It is true that pick and shovel men can be hired at \$1.10 to \$1.25 a day if no more than be a sudden demand for 1,000 or 2,000 men to go out upon a piece of railway centre of population, the price would almost instantly rise to \$1.50 and \$1.75 a day. The Italian laborer prized throughout the West above all others save the Scandinavian, but the Scandinavian is comparatively The Italian railway laborer is always ready for work and always has money in his pocket. Where Italians are em ployed and paid by check a contract or's bank account may show for many months together a fictitious balance of \$20,000, \$30,000, or \$40,000, because the laborers are carrying their checks tucked away in a safe place, to be time. It used to be that rallway laborers returned to work almost penniless two or three days after each

American farm boys are commonly mployed as teamsters in railway milding throughout the West. They ceive about the same average wages as nick-and-shovel men. \$30 a month and board, or from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a lay. The Irishman has disappeared from new work in the West as in the East, and has drifted to the section onses of the Western railroads, where he finds permanent and comparatively light employment at somewhat lower wages than are paid in New York Western roads are divided into sections of six miles each, and a sec tion man or boss, has the section boarding house, with his wife to rut it. She is the "boordin' missis," the language of the track, and her

nonthly payment.

boarders are the section men. The regularity of the Dago has giv n an average certainty to the element of labor in railway building. I used to be that in working a gang 200 men the contractor in the course of a month would have 500 or 600 names on his book, because the per sonnel of the gang was shifting. Now 95 per cent of a Dago gang will work every working day of the month. Contractors find it impossible take distinctions as to wages among en doing the same kind of work but there is promotion for the thor oughly capable man. Such men be come small bosses, at 25, 50 or 75 cents a day above the pay of ordinary navvies, and it is from these small

sses that the general foremen ar chosen. Such men carn as much as \$150 a month, and contractors usual! prefer that the general foreman shall inve worked up from the shovel. A civil engineer is occasionally mad ceneral foreman, but usually with the satisfactory results. It is a melan-choly fact that sugny well trained engineers of experience agrn less than a general foreman, and svery con tractor with an important plees of work in view for the coming spring is overrun with applications for places from civil engineers. Little money has been made in rallway building in the past year, but

contractors have maintained small organization, and the really anable contractor who should obtain contract requiring an immediate pening of operations could be at work fifteen days, weather permitting Every such contractor knows where to lay his hands upon the men he needs to complete his organization and the very day upon which a con tract was signed the contractor would have a score of telegrams speeding to the men be needed. It is the cus tom to sublet all work to small contractors, who undertake from half a mile to four or five miles of road. The small contractor is, in effect, a bost working under the general contractor, and bound by the terms of the contract to do whatever the latter deem necessary for the prompt completion of the work. The rise of the subcontractor to the management of large nterests is one of the most instructive nd significant manifestations in the of railroad building. Perhaps an industrious and saving teamster lays up enough to buy a pair of mules, is able then to get wages for himself and his stock. His next step is to buy another pair and hire a man to drive them. By the time he has four or five teams he ceases to drive and becomes a contracting teamster, The man that makes progress in this fashion is worth watching. He is likely next to appear as a sub-conlarger and larger contracts, until he finally appears as a general contractor competing for hundreds of miles of railroad. After that his work is that fitable lines are built on paper at his desk perhaps years before they appear upon

will be no scarcity of labor next year, in my opinion. The exodus of Italians to Europe has not seriously drained the country of railway laborers, and when the men are needed they can be had, unless, indeed, there should be a sudden revival of railway building in many directions, as there was in 1870. But that is not likely to happen. The fact is that there are few more long fact is that there are few more long rallway lines possible in this country, at least for some time to come. The East is pretty well gridfroned, and much of the South has its trunk lines. Arkansas needs more railroads, and so does Texas. Perhaps part of the so does Texas. Perhaps part of the extreme Northwest needs more lines, though a good deal of that country is likely to have any time soon a single new line 500 miles long. By the way, do you know that the world's greatest feat of railway building was the pushing through of 500 miles of a Canadian line between December, and May? line between December and May The contractor laid nine miles of track a day, and one and a half miles is regarded as good work. Western contractors hustle more than Eastern men. I once deliberately planned to rush through in four months an East-ern line for which the contract time would have been six months, and to sacrifice \$20,000 or \$30,000 of profit-

make the sacrifice.' OUT OF AN OLD BOOK.

ing a reputation this

"And out of old bookes, in good faithe," said Geoffrey Chaucer, 'oth all this new science that Yet also out of the old books comes the discarded science at which men jeer. There is great refreshment in coming upon an old book, too hum-ble for a classic, and finding in it the delightfully positive, autocratic, indisputable theories of a previous day, whose wisdom is being eagerly re-futed in our present. In 1834 some in-spired Philadelphian wrote "A Young adies' Own Book;" in it he warns his readers, his delicate, retiring "Young Persons," against indiscriminate reading as follows: "But of all reading what most ought to engage your attention are works of sentiment and morals. Morals is that study to which alone both sexes have an equal interest, and in sentiment yours has even the advantage. The works of this kind often appear under the re-ducing form of novel and romance, here great care and the advice of your older friends are requisite in the se-

lection. he further advises them And staunehly: irreligion lowers a woman in general steem. It implies almost a reflection on her character, for morality cannot be secure without religion. A woman must hold no converse with the chemies of either. She knows that the omance which invests implety with he charm of sentiment most not lie upon her table; nor must she be supposed to be acquainted with the poet which decks out vice with the witch-ery of song." Among the "female" authors mentioned by this authority as unlikely to exercise a peralcious influence are found Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Opic and Mrs. Barbauld. If he still lives in an honorable old age, I cannot but wonder if this Triton of the minnows heads the lists against "Tritby," and if "The Heavenly Twins" have made him apostate to his own beginning-of-the-century convictions. -Scribner's.

FANTASTIC NAMES

Some of the New England Oddities in Christening Children. New England country people have always had a preference for naming

their children after Bible characters or great men, their choice in other names being chiefly confined to a small range of Matildas, Louisas, and a few such ommon and ancient English names. But when a New England couple, fifty or more years ago, did desire to confer upon their baby a more elegant, rare or fanciful appellation, they often made curious work of it. They appropriated, adapted or invented fearlessly, with results usually more peculiar than successful.

In a recent account of Abby and Julia Smith, of Glastenbury, famous in their day for their oddities, their ardor as pioneer women suffragists, their learning and their shrewd Yankee logic, the names of their families Were given. The father, the Rev. Zephaniah Smith, married Hannah Hickok, and the five children were Hancy Zephina (Zephina standing for a feminine form of Zephandah), Cyrinthia Sacretta, Laurilla Alereyia, Julia Evelina and Abby Hadassah, Such combinations are, perhaps, less common than they were. that public libraries and the spread of cheap literature have introduced, through the medium of history and romance, a wider knowledge and variety of names. Nevertheless. every census reveals new inventions. Ostenella, Estanella and Luellina Jones were doubtless the only girls of their names in school when they were old enough to be pupils; but it is doubtful if they enjoyed that distinction as much as did a certain little Gladys, who recently, while in the primary department, consoled herself for all shortcomings in class by the admiration of all the other girls for her beautiful name, which really appeared to confer as much distinction

as a title. Marista, Valora, Fineta, Adolphina and Blandistia can hardly be congratulated on their parents' choice; and Umijda je still less desirable. Pluma Jane has a souic rather than a ro-mantic value, while Rominetta, though ingenious, is hardly a satisfactory union of the ill-fated lovers, Romeo

and Juliet. In one instance, at least, a new name resulted from a family compromise, the father wishing his new daughter called Hannah, while the mother preferred the more poetic name of Eva, with the result that the calld was finelly christened Evannah.-Youth's

MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

A false claim is that there is a scarcity of money in circulation at the present time. The truth of this statement as regards certain individuals exanot be denied, and it is from them that the loudest howl for free coinage comes. They are mistaken, however, in their idea that this would oring the desired relief. An acquisiion of correct business methods would work a much more speedy and effectual cure. As a matter of fact, our per capita circulation has been steadily on the increase since 1860, as the following figures taken from the treasury reports show:

Note that this is the circulation per capita and does not include money held in the United States treasury. tractor, and to take progressively That this money is not now perform ing its service to the people as it ought is also a fact, but it is because the opportunities for its safe and proinvestment are scarce, owing of an organizer, the commander of to the general disquietude that has an industrial army. Great railway pervaded the country since 1892. Once pervaded the country since 1892, Once let business confidence return, and the cry for free coinage and an increased morning until late at night, with only a short rest at noon, she was quite the country markets are quiet, and the country markets are quiet, and the country markets are at slightly resuch unreasonable demands upon his help that he was much disliked. She help that he was much disliked at the was much disliked at the was much with a cendent of the middle with a cendent of the with the country in its per capital that country in its per capital that cendent of the malls circulation, owing to the fact that the circulation of the circulation of the was illustrated at the was illustrated at the was illustrated at the

Used by Uncle Sam in Protecting

His People From Loss of Mail Matter.

Few Details of One of the Finest Departments in the World.

The annual auction sale of the Dead Lotter office has just occurred. It is in annual source of amusement to a ortain number of people in Washngton. It is even more amusing than he sales of dead matter by the exto do it, just for the purpose of mak press companies or the storage wareouses in large cities, because the goods which come under the hammer from those institutions usually have some value, while the "dead borse" from the postoffice department is composed very largely of the most trifling and valueless articles. Still the sale brings to the department nearly \$3,000 a year, which helps to pay the expeases of the dead letter office.

The articles just sold have been

the hands of the dead letter office for

two years or more. This is in accord-ance with the postal regulations, which require that parcel heatter shall be held so long a time if its owner cannot be found. It must be re-membered that all diligence is exercised by the postal authorities to find first the sender and then the addressee of a package, and that it goes to the auction room only after every has been exhausted and after it has remained unclaimed by the owner for two years. Under these regulations it would not seem possible that great quantity of matter of any value would accumulate during a year. Yet of seven million letters and parcels sent to the dead letter office during year as insufficiently or incorrectly addressed, only three millions reache their destination after investigation Doubtless a great number of thes were in the list of unstamped letter or parcels. Where a letter is simply enstamped a notice is sent to the ad-Ironsee to forward postage; when parcel is unstamped, notice is sent the sender. No letter or package i pened if there is an address either sender or addressee on the envel ope by which its ownership can traced. Yet nearly six millions of letters were opened last year, and nost of them were sent to the super ntendent to be sold with the depart ment waste paper. There was nothing about them which could identify their owners so as to make it possible

to trace them.

One of the most remarkable things about the dead letter office Pecords I the number of people who send money by mail in badly addressed envelope The amount thus sent indicates that in the United States mails during the year. Last year \$38,000 in loose money was found in "dead" letters which it was necessary to open, and of this \$28,000 was restored to its in drafts, money orders, checks, etc. was found in undelivered letters; and \$967,000 of this was restored. Postal notes of the value of \$5,900 were ind; and \$5,600 worth of thes

of delivered to their owners are held

found their owners in time.

subject to reclamation for nonths. Before the expiration of that me, inquiries concerning missing re mittances are likely to be made, and perhaps they get to the postoffice department and the owner of the money n file is thus identified. At the enof three months the money is turned over to the third assistant postmasterreasury. But the sender or addressee can recover this money at any time within four years by making claim and proving property. containing drafts. becks, and valuable papers are filed or reclamation. They can be of no calue to Uncle Sam. An unendorsed draft would not bring much at an nuction. All letters containing salable valuables (and all packages as well are held for two years for reclama tion. At the end of that time the artides are catalogued and sold; but a record of their selling price is kept, and the owner by making application within four years can obtain the amount from the postoffice funds. Postage stamps in a letter, exceeding wo cents in value, are filed away for eclamation for a reasonable time and are, then destroyed. The postoffice de partment destroyed last year \$676 worth of stamps found in dead letters. Incle Sam has a pretty big revenue Altogether from the stamps which are destroyed in various ways and are never used to pay posage. He also makes a pretty fair income from money sent by mail which falls into the hands of the postofiles department. The amount turned into the treasury last year on this account was \$12,000

The postoffice department destroys in a year four million letters contain ing no enclosures, which cannot be returned to writers. It destroys also a great quantity of letters and parcels ontaining matter classed as unmailable. Before the passage of the antiottory law a great many of the letters opened contained lottery tickets. Now there are not so many of these, but there are many hundreds of sealed envelopes under letter postage which are found to contain lottery circulars, and these of course are destroyed immediately. Green goods circulars are found in some envelopes. and these, if they cannot be of value to the police in tracing the swindlers, are destroyed also. Then there are animals and bugs and bottles of liqulds and all sorts of things which under the postal regulations are not to be carried in the mails. There is only one living thing that is mailable, and that is a queen bee. But there are alligators and snakes and butterfiles and bugs of all kinds constantly coming and going through the mails At the time there was such a craze for chameleons, thousands of these little lizards were mailed in the South to addresses all over the United States; and since they were comparatively harmless alive or dead no great effort was made to stop the business. But it happens not infrequently that in the dead letter office an exceedingly

as soon as discovered, whatever its But there is an official exception to the snake rule. The professors at the Smithsonian often receive reptiles in packages which come by mail franked to them. The postal authorities per-ait this; but the clerks are not in sympathy with the exception to the rule. It is not at all comfortable to hear the warning sound of a "rattler" from a perforated package, none to strong perhaps, which you are possibly

traband of the mail and is destroyed

letter sale always includes quantities of knives. People who want to mail small articles are usually ignorant of the postal regulations or else are willing to take chances of evading them.

ling to take chances of evading them.

The Christmas season is always harvest time for the dead letter office. In the first place there is always the crop of gifts sent to foreign addresses which do not comply with the postal regulations. Aside from printed matter, articles sent as gifts cannot be accorded to some foreign countries. forwarded to some foreign countries unless the postage is fully prepaid at the letter rate; and where a parcels post has been established and special rates are made for merchandise, it is necessary to comply with certain reg-ulations concerning prepayment of postage, observance of customs regulations, etc. It is not safe to ship parcels matter abroad without consulting the local postal authorities.

A frequent cause of the non-delivery of mail matter is the failure of the sender to wrap it carefully. Nearly 20,000 parcels without wrappers go to the dead letter office every year. Many of these, of course, are magnzines. No attempt is made to find the owners of these, and they are not sold. Under the regulations, all magazines, pamphlets, illustrated papers, picture cards, etc., among the "dead" parcels are sent to Washington hospitals, and 17,000 of these articles go to them overy year. Boston Evening Trans-

OUR FASHION CORNER

SOME NEWSY LINES FOR THE LADIES.

Styles Are Going to Show Some Very Remarkable Changes This Season.

No sooner will the happy New Year

greetings die away than milady will turn her eyes towards the delights of enchanting possibilities of spring

fashlons It would be almost a strain on the imagination to dream, with the variety already observable, of new ideas in dress and still "there's nothing new under the sun" is not to be proved if one listens to the mysterious suggestions already affoat as to the increased number to new ideas to be seen in the fashionable wardrobe. It will not be ombine sense with style to know that the stiff and heavily lined godet pleats so popular now with the flare skirt disappear entirely, and that several elegant gowns now in the hands of Worth will be light and entirely without canvas or heavy interlinings The new sleeve will be very close fit ting from the wrists to the elbows and, continuing to show the under ine of the arm to the shoulder sea the full drapery to fall over the back of the arm, as waists are made at present, it is impossible to say who ms the desired perfect arm or has not, and there are suggestions of decided firmness in the orders sent in to Paris modistes that the outline the arm shall be preserved. It has been a long and continued reign for the woman of exceedingly nesthetic stature, with more or less an inclina tion to unfortunate thinness, for with the full walsts, high collars and immense balloon sleeves she sauntered forth, sure of her deception. But the (Rep.). tide of fashion is turning, and with Linn-J. H. Scott, (Rep.), T. Flemspring coming the stout woman will ing Smith, (Rep.), V. A. Templeton, observe that all skirt trimmings will (Rep.). coal and not reveal. It is an error to desire small sleeves for a woman of large proportions, as the spacious (Rep.), E. Hofer, (Rep.), C. B. Moores, contrast, although waists should be as plain as possible, no gathers, relying Letters containing money which

on revers for effective trimming. Colors are so exquisite these days that even those shopping on inexpen sive materials find a pleasure to the eye in every purchase, and for eyening wear it is difficult to note the difference between milady with a hundred and fifty dollar gown, and the girl who with deft fingers has cov ered an old slik skirt with chiffon. catching it here and there with broad satin bows to conceal all defects in a mazy sheen. Some of the old colors are here with new names, and one always feels that money is particularly well expended upon the noveltie in shops if they be such in name only The newest brown is called "Zou-lou;" violet, "Escurial;" gray, "Nickel;" a rose gray, "Sans-Gene," a deep den, "Nonnette," "Fary" is an exqui-"Laburunne" for a paler shade. In pinks "rose green" is seemingly the favorite, with devotees of violets purchasing "violine" for plush and

It has been for months a do-as-youplease as to headgear, some economcal women wearing hats a year old, which with a coquettish bend and a few fluffy tips made it equal to the Parisian latest, But the spring of promises to offer serious objections to the use of all plumage plucked from small birds, and for this much to be desired change sensible women will thank Mme. Casimir-Perier, the French president's wife, who has offered decided objections to seeing them on any part of headgear at that fashionable quarter of the world. The new ideas in millinery will show all sorts of shapes well laden with flowers and ribbons, which if gracefully arranged are bound to make the plainest faces attractive. Fur in parrow edging will continue far into the spring for trimming, on outdoor gowns, the Corstean fox to lead-both in real and imitation skins, and she who studies effects will keep her dainty chin easily tucked in fur, ofther in collar or boa form, as long as is possible, for it gives a softness to the face charming to behold and to which the heart of man oftenest suc

There will certainly be a sigh of reflef from the women who count their money carefully when some lessening in the width and size of sleeves is observed, as it takes more for the sleeves at present than the entire waist. There is a promise of reform in this lirection in the early spring costumes. While here and there a novelty appears which suggests the probabilities for the coming season, there is still a wild demand for originality in everything from shoes to the stylish little capote, and what mysterious somethings will surprise the shopper at on early day may not be hinted at Violets, like unto the poor, are for-

ever with us, and there is no cessation in the demand for them, as they are easily tucked here and there, giving just the necessary touch and qually becoming to brunette blonde alike, and, more desirable yet, very inexpensive. Some lovely bunches in the double violet, made of lively snake or an offensively dead an-Imal comes to light. Anything which dik velves and of charmingly delicate is likely to injure the mail matter with which it comes in contact is conshadings, will cost \$3 a dozen-too expensive for all, but desirable for madame with a full purse, who may purthase a sufficient number, both for hat and neck decoration. The cheap ones must so often be replaced that it is sometimes doubtful, as a logical plan of economy, to purchase violets or any artificial flowers in the very nexpensive qualities.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER

Chicago, Jan. 12.-Crazed by jealousy, Jacob Miller, a furniture polsher, residing at 641 North Wood street, cut his wife's throat from ear to ear with a razor, this morning. woman was killed instantly. Miller then rushed to the factory, where he 

OREGON'S BIG NINETY

CLASSIFIED LISTS OF SENATORS

ND-REPS. Who They Are, Where They Are Fro E and Their Political

Following is a list, by counties, of the members of the Oregon legislative combines at Salem

ENATE fatheur-Will R. King, ton and Lincoln-Tolbert Carter

Olackamas and Murion—Alonzo Ges-H. Smith, (Dem.). Coumbia, Washington and Tilla-mook—\*J. W. Marwell, (Rep.). Coos, Curry and Josephine—\*W. S. Vanderburg, (1 co.). Crook, Klass th, and Lake—\*C. A.

ogswell, (Den V. Stelwer, (14 a.). Grant, Harns, and Morrow-A.

Gowan, (Rep.)
Jackson S. H. Holt, (Pop.).
Lane B. F. Alley, (Rep.), J. H. McClung, (Rep.) Linn-8. A. I awson, (Rep.), A. Johnson, (Rep.) Marion—W. H. Hob

Marion—W. H. Hoose, (Rep.),
L. Patterson, (H-p.),
Multnomah—J. A. Bancroft, (Rep.),
O. N. Denny, (1-p.), \*H. E. McGinn,
(Rep.), Joseph Smon, (Rep.), \*C. H.
Woodard, (Rep.),
Polk—N. L. Jutter, (Dem.),
Sherman and Wasco—J. A. Smith, Dem.).

Umatilia—A. Il Price, (Rep.). Umatilia and Union—J. H. Raley. Union and Wallowa - D. A. Mc Alistor, (Donn.). Dem.). Washington—\*S. B. Huston, (Dem.) Yamhill—J. F. Calbreath, (Rep.). \*Elected in 1892

HOUSE. Baker-John C. Young, (Pop.). Benton-T. H. Cooper, (Rep.). Benton and Lingdo-John D. Daly, Clackamas-F. L Mintie, (Rep.), G. Rinearson, (Rep.), C. B. Smith. Rep.).

Ciatsop-C. J. Cartis, (Rep.). C. 1 Lester, (Rep.). Columbia—T. J. Cleeton, (Rep.). Coos Thos. Buckman, (Pop.). Coos and Curry-Frank A. Stewart, Pop.). Crook-A. R. Lye, (Rep.).

Douglas-J. E. Blundell, (Rep.), J. Bridges, (Rep., C. A. Schlbrede, Rep.). Gilliam-J. E. David, (Rep.). Grant and Harney-Orin L. Patterion, (Rep.). Jackson-Geo. W. Dunn, (Rep.), J. Jeffrey, (Pop. 8. M. Nealon,

(Pop.). Josephine-R. G. Smith, (Rep.). Klamath and Lake-Virgil Conn. (Rep.). Lane-Chas. H. laker, (Rep.), M. Hillegas, (Rep.), S. L. Moorhead,

Marion-Henry L. Barkley, (Rep.), J. L. Calvert, (Rep), David Craig,

(Rep.). Morrow-J. S. Boothby, (Rep.). Multnomah-S. C. Beach, (Rep.), W. E. Birke, (Rep.), B. P. Cardwell, (Rep.), Clarence Cols (Rep.), J. M. Long, (Rep.), John McCraken, (Rep.), Geo. T. Myers, (Rep.) O. F. Paxton. (Rep.), E. H. Thompson, (Rep.). Polk-D. L. Keyt, (Rep.), Ira S. Smith, (Rep.).

Sherman and Wase-T. R. Coor (Rep.), T. H. McGreer, (Rep.). Tillamook and Yamhii-H. G. Guild. Rep.). Umatilla-E. J. Davit (Rep.), J. S. R. KOEHLER, Gurdane, (Rep.), Geo. Surtum, (Rep.). Union-C. D. Huffmen, (Pop.), J. A

East and South The SHASTA Route -of the-Southern Pacific Co.

Wright, (Rep.).
Wallowa-J. A. Burleigh, (Pop.).
Washington-H. V. Gates, (Rep.).
Chas. F. Tigard, (Rep.), C. P. Yate

Yamhill-J. T. Gowdy, (Rep.), Calv

RECAPITULATION.

HOUSE

JOINT CONVENTION

IN NEBRASKA

Omaha, Jan. 12.-The weather

noderated much since last night a

little fear is expressed that any s

ng will result in Nebraska tor Reports from the drouth dis

to not show that there are any ala

RAILROADS.

TIME TABLE.

ndependence and Monmouth Motor L

ng results from last pight.

Stanley, (Rep.).

6:15 P. M. Lv. Portland Ar. 10:23 P. M. Lv. Albany Ar. 10:45 A. M. Ar. San Francisco Lv. PULLMAN BUFFETT SLEEPERS

Second-Class Sleeping Cars attached to all through trains. West Side Division. Between Portland and Corvailie.

Mail train daily (except Sunday.) 12:15 p m Ar ... Independence Ar 154 p m 12:15 p m Ar ... Corvaills ... Lv 150 p m At Albany and Corvallis, connect with trains Oregon Pacific railroad.

Express train only (except Sunday) 1:40 pm | Lv Portland Ar 8:25 a m 25 p m | Ar Mexinnville Lv 5:20 pm Oregonian Railway Division and Portland and Yamhill Ry. Airlie mall Tri-weekly.

9:30 a m | Lv | Portland | Ar \* 8:35 pm 5:20 p m | Lv | Monmouth | Lv | 7:45 a m 6:65 p m | A r | Alrlie | Lv | 7:50 a m Through tickets to all points in the Eastern tates, Canada, and Europe, can be obtained States, Canada, and Europe, can be of from T. M. STIVER, Agent, Indepen

HLER, E. P. BOGERS, Manager, Asst. G. F. & Pass. Agt PORTLAND, OREGON.

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Stylish Turnouts Always in Readiness. Having lately purchased the entire interest in the stables of Peter look, we are now better prepared than ever to meet the demands of the public as we are now making and are preparing to make many substantial, improvements. Teams boarded by the day or month.

Praveling men a speciaty. JGIVE US A CALL J KELLEY & ROY Proprietors.

Independence Tailor Shop T. LAYTON JENKS, Proprietor.

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V:1-- M-Truck and Transfer Co.

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