GOLD MAY BE A DROSS YET

Some Peculiarities of Metals.

Gallium Is Worth $200 per Ounce.

The New Discoveries of Gold May Lead Us to Seek a Rarer Metal in Its Place.

A plethora of gold is what most persons desire and few gain, yet there are indications of a future abundance of gold such that it may be held in contempt because of our familiarity with it. The Africa gold mines, it is announced by cable, are to nearly double their output in the coming year. That means that gold will be astonishingly more plentiful. In addition we have discovered a new wealth of it in our Western states. Canada, too, has given notice of new mines within her territory. An old calculation gave the total of all the gold mined as a cube of thirty feet, but we may soon find gold reduced by its commonness to serving in such humble occupations as iron does now. Perhaps the challenger for the cup in 1900 will be made of gold, or the plates above the water line.

In an event so iconoclastic and so startling the dignity of the world at large must be retained by the use of some metal of such value that its possession is to be sought and prized. [illegible] gold, but we may change all that. And there are now a variety of metals more precious than gold, reckoned in dollars and cents, although their intrinsic worth is vastly less. An enumeration of these costly metals may perhaps contain a prophecy of the gold burdened future. The basis in such a list are in a few instances known to all, but for the great part they sound harsh and unmeaning in the layman's ear.

THE COSTLIEST METAL.

The most expensive of these superior metals is an obscure one, unknown to fame, by name gallium. It belongs to the same group as does tin, and is worth exactly ten times what gold is worth per ounce. It is not used to any extent for any purpose, and it is secured by the deposit caused in certain chemical operations, primarily for other purposes. Gold is worth $20 per ounce, gallium $200.

Thurium closely resembles palladium, but while the latter is worth only $8 per ounce its twin, thurium, is sold for $160 per ounce.

Vanadium comes in a black powder, and is one of the hardest of metals to melt. It is of little use in association with other metals, because cheaper metals secure the same results that its use would give. Its price is $48 per ounce.

Most of these metals are shown in powder form, because they are obtained in that form. It is difficult often to obtain them in globules, because they decompose very quickly when exposed to the air. If kept in lump they are usually preserved in kerosene.

Germanium, closely resembling tin as it does, is, nevertheless, worth $95 per ounce, and is one of the most expensive metals used to any extent.

Rubidum is of a greenish gray appearance, and comes as a powder. Its value is $88 per ounce.

Beryllium, which resembles lead, is worth $80 per ounce.

Santatun is a gray mass, very much like rubidium. Its value is $80 per ounce, although at wholesale it would be a trifle cheaper. One can hardly speak of these metals as merchandise, however, as they are rarely sold save as specimens or for unusual experiments.

Calcium is, of course, well known. It comes in a white powder, and is more readily melted than many of the others. It belongs to the aluminum family, and is worth $80 per ounce.

Indium is very dark, globular, and it, too, is kept in kerosene. It is worth $72 per ounce.

Didymium, when collected, is a light gray or dove color. When melted it is one of the wnitish gray metals. It is worth $72 per ounce.

Lithium also is kept under kerosene to prevent oxidation, since from contact with the air it at once becomes an oxide and is wasted. In appearance it is a black mass, and it is so light that its specific gravity is only about 76. Its value is $64 per ounce.

Erbium is much like cerium, of a bluish gray color, but when melted in globules its real color is gray. It, too, belongs to the aluminum group, and it is worth $62 per ounce.

Ruthenium is a black powder in appearance and exceedingly difficult to melt. It is worth $44 per ounce.

Cerium is a brownish green mass in appearance, but in reality it is a white metal belonging to the aluminum family. Its value is $40 per ounce.

Strontium is kept in kerosene to prevent oxidation. It is dark gray in color before melting, but after it is light gray. Its price is $40 per ounce.

Rhodium is another metal which it is very difficult to melt. It is a dark metal, very little used, because it is next to impossible to absorb it. Its value is $40 per ounce.

Zirconium comes in flat, thin, grayish blue crystals and is worth $40 per ounce.

Barium is kept in kerosene. In color it is silver white, and its price is $32 per ounce.

Borium comes in fine, grayish block crystals, and is very hard. The crystals much resemble emery in appearance, but borium will dissolve in hot aluminum, while other metals of the same hardness will not. It is worth $25 per ounce.

It should be said in reference to many of the costly metals that the reason they are so difficult to melt or to combine with other metals is that they oxidize so quickly when exposed to air that in being placed in a crucible great care must be used, and the chemical combinations necessary to secure safety are not easy.

COMBS ALL THE RAGE.

New Fashions of Dressing the Hair and the Latest Ornaments.

The women who have been fond of dressing their hair with feathers and aigrettes will have to give them up this winter or be hopelessly out of date, for the feathers must go. Combs of all sizes and shapes are the correct head ornaments, so the fashionable jewellers and hair dressers say, and they come in endless variety so far as material and design are concerned.

There seems to be a different way of arranging the hair for every face, and yet all are stylish. The woman with dark glistening locks must wear her hair in the evening after the style of the Empress Josephine if she has the face to stand it and the diamond and pearl tiara which gives the finishing touch to this very fetching arrangement of her locks. If she can't afford the latter two or three strands of imitation pearls look well wound in and out among the dark puffs. Dark hair does not look well too much befrizzled. Crimping causes it to lose its lustre, which is brought out by light ornaments. On the other hand, the woman with yellow or reddish hair should wave it on all sides and puff it up high in a fluffy mass.

Medium sized tortoise-shell combs ornamented with applied silver are more popular than anything else just now, but they really show off better in light hair than any other. Black garnet and mat jet combs and hairpins are being imported from Paris and are already very popular. Many of them come in crescent and butterfly shapes, and are thickly studded with rhinestones. The side combs match, and the effect of these novelties in blonde hair is gorgeous and striking.

The silversmiths report a big run on the enamelled and jewelled bodies of butterflies. These ornaments have an arrangement at the back which permits of ribbon wings of the color of the gown. The demure maid who clings to her crimpless part, and coils her hair very high on her head may thrust one of these butterflies in at the back of the part and so relieve its severity. She may even go further and fill her hair with small enamelled and jewelled butterfly and flower pins, and so obtain an effect altogether Japanese.

Few women can afford to dress their hair low on their necks, even with the aid of crimps and puffs, but those who do must not fail to set off the knot with an immense tortoise-shell back comb curving almost from ear to ear, if they wish to be in the very latest style.

When a hair dresser was asked how elderly women should dress and ornament their hair, she replied:

"Well, everybody is going to wear her hair pompadour this winter, and there is such variety in the arrangement of this style that it can be made just as becoming to the woman with a long, lank face and cadaverous eyes as to the one with a round face. But when the crow's feet begin to scratch around a woman's eyes and curves in her face begin to settle into lines, she should be very careful in the arrangement of her hair and the selection of [illegible] She should not fail to pull soft little curls down on her forehead, unless she is remarkably well preserved, must not wear brilliant ornaments. Medium-sized combs in tortoise or jet are becoming, but pearls never in gray or white hair; and as for the beloved diamonds, they bring out the wrinkles."

Miniatures are invading everything from stamp boxes to cracker jars this autumn, and the very newest thing in hair ornaments is a back comb in gilded silver with a fancy enamelled miniature on its old-fashioned top. If a woman wishes it, and has the price, which is by no means small, she can have the miniature of some loved one on her comb set in a circle of diamonds or pearls. These combs are made only in medium sizes, and are exceedingly rich looking. For street wear small tortoise-shell combs, plain or ornamented with sterling silver, are most in demand, though those with teeth of celluloid and tops of translucent enamel bid fair to oust these standbys. The celluloid combs are beautiful both in color and design, and resemble somewhat rare bits of Turkish mosaic. Bright and gilded silver plus hold their own well for day wear, though tortoise shell is the most popular for all occasions, and the beauty of it all is that the girl who has only ninety-nine cents to invest in a comb can get a genuine one for her money; and if a woman comes along who wishes to put $100 in an ornament of the same material she can do so at a number of places.

BITS OF OREGON NEWS.

Little Items That Will Interest Our People.

Salem can show a spirit that will commend her in the eyes of the world by rebuilding the woolen mill at once.—Albany Democrat.

The Salem people think misfortunes never come singly. They will act wisely if they take immediate steps for the rebuilding of the mills.—Dalles Chronicle.

It is stated that a wedding will take take place on Thanksgiving day in which a prominent young professor in Willamette Univtrsity, at Salem, who is well known in Eugene, will be one of the principal actors.—Eugene Guard.

A couple of years ago Salem papers did a little croaking because that city had been so much favored while Albany and some others cities had met with reverses. Now it is raining pitchforks in the Capital City, a fact we regret.—Albany Democrat.

The people of Eastern Oregon have commenced to discuss the action of the county court of Umatilla county in allowing the Pendleton Tribune $1031 for publishing less than seven columns of delinquent tax list, in its weekly issue for five weeks.

The Democrat is forgetful. Would one city "croak" over a neighbor's misfortune? Never. Salem doesn't do as this way. If the Albany man wanted to say "crow" instead of "coak" he is still wrong. Salem gives him the benefit of the doubt in any event and is willing to lay the entire blame on the intelligent Albany compositor.

Tht sterotyped boast of the Salem Statesman that "crops and banks never fail in Marion county," must be eliminated from the columns of that esteemed journal. The crop proposition is true enough, but at last the proud Capital City has witnessed the closing of the doors of one of her banks.—Dalles Times. Not much. The Statesman has always said and still maintains that here in the Willamette valley the properly cultivated crops and judiciously managed banks never fail—and it is true.

H. P. Minto, an attache of the state penitentiary, arrived last night from Boise, Idaho, to which place he went to get the necessary papers for the extradition of George Merrick, an escaped convict. Mr. Minto is one of the best known officers in the state. He is a son of John Minto, secretary of the board of horticulture, and a brother of John W. Minto, ex-sheriff of Marion county and now chief of police of Portland, and J. Minto, treasurer of Marion county.—Pendleton Tribune.

HEADED FOR THE COAST.

A New Railroad Incorporated at Denver.

Papers have been filed with the secretary of state at Denver incorporating the Albuquerque, Colorado & Pacific railroad, capitalized at $100,000. The route proposed for the road is from Albuquerque proceeding in a northwesterly direction through Utah to Salt Lake City, the course continuing direct to some point yet undecided on the Pacific coast.

Judge Wells, the corporation's counsel, said there was a prospect that the road, or at least a part of it, would be built at an early date. He said:

"Surveys have already been made for the portion of the proposed line between Albuquerque and Grand Junction, and it is probable that the work of grading will be started in the spring. If the money can be raised the line will be pushed on to Salt Lake, and later to the Pacific or to Puget sound. When matters assume definite proportions, the stock will be largely increased. The route of the line is one of the most prolific sections in mineral, stone and agricultural resources in the United States."

THE PUGILISTIC FIASCO

Corbett Frothing at the Mouth.

He Hurls Hard Names at Poor "Fitz."

Offered to Fight Him for Fun, A Purse or a Toothpick Will Now Retire.

Corbett writes a letter to explain things. He says: To "turn up" the game of pugilism, and use an English expression, at the age of twenty-nine may seem an extraordinary proceeding. I have looked back over the long line of champions and find that I retire the youngest of the lot.

There are good reasons for my action. There is no longer any money in it. Perhaps it may appear to a casual observer that training is pastime. It is for some pugilists, but when I start in to prepare for a fight there is no fun in it for me. The fighting part of it is easy—the easiest thing in the whole business.

Before the match with Fitzsimmons was made I announced my intention of retiring from the ring whether I won or was beaten. I can see nothing at this time which might cause me to think for one moment of changing my determination.

I have been quoted as saying that pugilism was dead. This is not my idea by any means. So long as men live, superiority in strength, quickness, courage and endurance will be admired. I do not claim that glove contests tend to elevate anything or anybody as glove contests, but I do think that encounters of this kind make men who watch them admire the muscular development of the contestants.

These incentives are naturally communicated to young men of their acquaintance, and even now a bright schoolboy who cannot box well is not considered much of a fellow by his mates. To be able to protect one's self against a ruffian with the weapons nature has provided is indeed a great accomplishment. A good boxer can do this without exerting himself. Guns and knives and blackjacks and sandbags all have their places, perhaps, but if more attention was given to the art of self defense there would be fewer murders and cutting affrays.

During the past ten years very many of the absurd ideas about boxing have been abandoned. Some folks used to think that a boxing glove was worse than a plague. The day is coming when schoolboys in the public institutions of learning will be taught to defend themselves. Aside from this advantage, boxing is great exercise. There is nothing to be compared with it for developing the chest and back, shoulder, arm, abdominal and leg muscles.

FITZSIMMON'S "CRAWL."

Returning to the subject of my retirement, I have something to say about this man Fitzsimmons. I take it that every reasonable man in the country is fully aware that the New Zealander made the greatest crawl ever known in ancient and modern pugilism. He never intended to fight me. That is conclusively shown by his actions. His entire stake money was never up. This may seem a rash statement, but I am backed up by facts. The last $5,000 of his stake was put up as an accommodation to Fitzsimmons, with the understanding that it would not have to be risked.

He was to have put up another $5,000 in its place a month before the fight. Instead of doing so he skipped away with his menagerie without even offering an explanation to the lawyers who defended him at his trial in Syracuse for manslaughter.

Another bit of evidence as to his insincerity was his persistent refusal to agree upon a referee until twenty-four hours before the fight, and his only reason for this was a fine one. He said no sporting man in this country, save a few he named, nearly all of whom were enemies of mine, could be trusted more than a day with the refereeship.

Further than this he said the men qualified for the job whose names did not appear on his list were not above accepting a bribe. And this from a cur who freely acknowledged that he laid down to Jim Hall in Australia for $75.

He named John L. Sullivan, first of all. Sullivan may be a good referee, but I am sure he has no great love for me. He has frequently said so. Jake Kilrain was the next. I bested Kilrain, to be sure, but I was willing to toss a coin to decide whether he or John H. Clark, of Philadelphia, should be accepted. This proposition was immediately rejected by the variety performer who poses as the foreigner's manager.

Next came Mike Donovan, the warmest friend Fitzsimmons has, and an anti-Corbett man from 'way back. George Siler, "Yank" Sullivan, John H. Duffy and L. M. Houseman completed his list.

I had very good reasons for not choosing one of these men, although I never questioned their honesty. Mr. Brady named for our side Hermann Oelrichs, "Honest John" Kelly, Tim Hurst, Jimmy Colville, of Boston; Arthur Moore, Jere Dunn and several others. It was no use; Fitzsimmons wasn't in for selecting a referee.

When Hot Springs was named as the battle-ground I moved there from Texas. My $10,000 stake was intact. He hadn't one penny up, but he did all the dictating. Still he wouldn't leave Corpus Christi until the last moment, and when he did start he took excellent care that Governor Clarke, of Arkansas, knew of it. This shallow-brained foreigner expected to make a grandstand play and get himself arrested by the governor, crying "Let me at him!"

But this scheme did not work. He could have taken a special train in charge of Sheriff Haupt, and no stops would have been made between the Texas line and Hot Springs. But he wouldn't take this train, and after shaking in his boots at the possibility of being carried to the springs, he threw himself into the arms of a state detective.

This made it possible for Clarke to stop the fight. He had been "four flushing" all along, but with both of us in Hot Springs he would have been powerless to prevent the contest.

It may seem that I am taking liberties with the big chief of Arkansas, but what I say is the truth. All question of stakes had been abandoned by me days before we both met at Little Rock. If he had come out like a man and said he was short, no objection would have been made to a fight for a purse or a toothpick.

But his alleged manager stuck to it that he had $10,000. He probably referred to some interest he may claim in the buried treasure of Capt. Kidd.

My final proposition was to fight him for fun and let him choose his own referee. Of course, he did not care for such a game. All he wanted from the first was the club's $2,500, the $1,000 paid him in advance, and whatever else that dropped in. He made some money showing his lion at 10 cents a peep. A dime museum could afford to pay quite a sum for Fitz, his lion and his manager as freaks.

If the New Zealander remains in this country I do not think the public will break its neck in a wild effort to pay homage to such a monumental bluffer, who is a weak-hearted duffer in the bargain.

WHAT IT IS WORTH.

The Value of the Carcass of a Dead Horse.

The horse carcass is of more present value for its chemical products than the living animal. The carcass is first relieved of its hair by a shaving process. The tail and mane are especially valuable; from these is made haircloth. The short hair taken from the hide is used for stuffing cushions and horse collars.

The hide is valuable; the leather known as cordovan is made from the skin over the rump and used in the manufacture of high-class hunting and wading boots, as it can be made impervious to water. The other leather is soft and is used mostly for slippers and heavy driving gloves. The hoofs are boiled to extract the oil; the horny substance is shipped to the manufactories of combs and what are known as Mikado goods.

The carcass is cooked by steam at a pressure of three atmospheres. This separates the flesh from the bones. The leg bones are very hard and white, and are used for handles of pocket and table cutlery. The ribs and head are burned to make bone-black after they have been treated for the glue that is in them. In the calcining of these bones the vapors arising are condensed and form the chief source of carbonate of ammonia, which constitutes the base of nearly all ammoniacal salts. There is an animal oil yielded in the cooking process which is a deadly poison and enters into the composition of many insecticides and vermifuges.

The bones to make glue are dissolved in muriatic acid, dissolved in boiling water, cast into squares and dried on nets. The phosphate of lime, acted upon by sulphuric acid and calcined with carbon, produces phosphorus for lucifer matches. The remaining flesh is distilled to obtain carbonate of ammonia. The resulting mass is pounded up with potash and then mixed with old nails and iron of every description. The whole is calcined and yields yellow crystals of prussiate of potash, with which tissues are dyed a Prussian blue and iron transformed into steel. It also forms cyanide of potassium and prussic acid.

WAY UP IN THE CLOUDS

Balloons for Forecasting Now.

Weather Sharps to Study the Big Storms.

Prof. Moore Hopes to Be Able to Make Charts of the Air at Three Miles High.

Forecasting great storms by means of balloons is the largtst scheme of science to enable the weather bureau to make its promises good. Prof. W. L. Moore, the new chief of the Bureau, will have the experiments in charge.

"We know that a thunder storm has its inception away in the upper regions, and begins there sometimes before we feel it here, and we know how to predict it, but as to the great storms of five hundred or a thousand miles in diameter, the main forces that cause them may begin to operate there a long time before we feel them down here. Our high-air explorations are going to be for the purpose of clearing up that much mooted question, and determining whether these great storms originate there, and to determine also whether or not we can see the very inception of the storm by this upper-air route and foretell its coming some three days before it arrives.

"Our experiments will be along a line that has heretofore been considered impracticable, because there have been no balloons crated up to the present time that will carry our instruments up to the height we want to go. We propose to go somewhere between three and five miles, and we cannot use the balloons or kites as they are now constructed for the reason that when made captive they will not remain for a sufficient length of time in the air, but will fall to the earth.

"But I have some ideas by which I think we can erect an air-ship—a sort of combination between a balloon and a kite, combining the principles of the both—that will not only carry our instruments to the height we desire, but which will remain there for a sufficient length of time, although made captive.

"We will have to have something that will be forced up into the air the same as a kite is, and yet a kite will not answer the purpose, for it's a hard thing to force a kite into the air much over 1,500 feet. In this air-ship, or whatever it may be called, we will place our instruments which will be automatic. We have yet to perfect some of the instruments, although I am quite sure it will be simple enough and the outcome promises to be fruitful enough to pay us to make the effort. Our object will be to improve the manner of making the predictions, so that a greater accuracy can be obtained.

"In the last twenty-five years we have been almost able to reach the acme of forecasting, as can be seen from our forecasts. We can even make better forecasts with our forces at work in the air. If we are able to reach the upper air regions—we can now make charts to show the condition of the atmosphere at the earth's surface—we can make charts to show the condition of the air at some place two or three miles high. If the experiments appear to be of no value we will drop them and stop the expense.

"I do not know that we will be able to forecast by that means, and I am not sanguine, but we will strive to do so. I am now simply working in that direction. There is always a great deal of most valuable property lost by storms of great magnitude, and if we are able to foretell such a storm two or three days in advance of its coming it will give the people ample time to prepare for it. If we can find a way by which we will be able to read the air in the upper regions we can forecast such storms."

Referring to the people who have inventions and plans of their own for the forecasting of storms and atmospheric disturbance, Prof. Moore said:

"I probably receive more letters from cranks than any other person in the country, and you have no idea how many absurd propositions are made. Once I received a letter from a very wealthy, but very ignorant old lady, who had an idea that I absolutely controlled the weather. She wanted to give a lawn party on a certain date, and wrote me asking if the weather could not be clear on that afternoon so that her guests would enjoy the occasion. To make her letter more impressive she inclosed a list of the names of several prominent people she intended to invite.

"I entered into the humor of the thing and sent her an answer to the effect that the afternoon she designated had already been spoken for by a poor washerwoman who wanted to obtain some rain-water with which to wash clothing, and that I could not possibly have a clear afternoon on that date.

"In Chicago I was approached by a man who handed me his card. It was a large affair, about the size of an ordinary blotter and printed in very heavy black type. It bore his name, and over in one corner were these words: 'Hail, thunder storms, tornadoes forecasted on short notice and at reasonable rates.' I have forgotten his name, but I think it was Bolivar, and after his name were the 'W. P.' in type about three times as large as those of his name.

When he handed me the card, I looked at it a minute and then, seeing the ludicrousness of the thing, asked if the words standing at the end of his name signified 'waste paper.' I dodged in time to escape being struck by his cane, and he walked away in a very dignified manner, after explaining that the letters meant 'weather prophet.'"

AS VIEWED BY A WOMAN

The Fads and Foibles of Fashion.

Newness Easily Imitated in Making Over.

This Time It Is Something Different in Capes—Plaided Velvet Is the Thing.

It is all very well to say that women are still wearing big sleeves and the bag-fronts of last season, but they are not. As a matter of fact, the big sleeve of last year looks decidedly slimpsy this year, and the bag front hasn't any bag to speak of, both having been exaggerated by this time away beyond their original dimensions. Yet she is an unwise girl who becomes discouraged just because that last year bodice is slimpsy as to sleeve and not baggy enough as to front.

If the last year sleeves seem a little high on the shoulder, you can add a bow of ribbon to match the new material, and let the bow gently but firmly and very innocently set over the obstreperous part of the shoulder fullness. Then the last final up-to-date modification is accomplished. Try it! Take this for a guide, and sally out to buy the needed materials.

EFFECTS IN PLAIDED VELVET.

Winter millinery hats of all sizes and shapes, and the display of fashionable headgear was never more varied. Tam'o Shanters and effects that suggest tams are plentiful. The former are much seen in velvet, there seeming to be an especial craze for tams of plaid velvet. Some of these little affairs are hardly more than puffs of velvet set away at one side of the top of the head, with a cluster of drooping feathers restoring balance. Many of the caps are rather Henry VIII caps than the tam, but they are all becoming, and when matched to the overgarment, to the lining of the cloak, or, as they in many instances are, to the gown itself, the effect is most happy. It is unpleasant to see such a cap worn over any but a fresh face of some piquancy of color and expression.

The tam effects enter into many of the prettiest of the picture effects, coming usually in a soft crown. This crown is pushed up, that a bunch of graceful plumes may be caught under on one side, and that is all, but the hat is at once becoming and quite in mode. Such crowns are applied to some of the biggest sizes, but in the large, round block felt hat that the artist sketches here, there is a stiff moderately high crown and a wide brim turned up in the back and faced with black velvet, the velvet coming well over the edge on top. A series of violet satin ribbon loops are placed on the edge, start from a large bow on the left side and extend from there to either side. An upright loop or two rises in the back toward the right side, and at the left a white pompon with a full aigrette completes the trimming.

Little mob bonnets are made of several knots of black velvet that stand up perkily at the back end of the parting of the hair, and from under them two wings of lace come softly forward and downward until they almost reach the tops of the ears. The lace makes a little stand-up frilling just in front of the velvet, and at the back two ends of it hang prettily against the hair. The general effect is as dainty as can be, and it makes a young face positively infantile, but somehow the effect is not nearly so good in color as it is in black and white.

"SOMETHING DIFFERENT" IN CAPES.

There are some women who think that the outflaring cape that stands in insistent curves from the elbow is not becoming. Then there are others who have to cut their cape according to their cloth, while again, there are those who think that something "a little different" is worth while. Here is an idea. It is a cape made in four panels, each one cut umbrella fashion, having its own flare, and being edged all around with fur. Two panels hang in front, two at the back, and the divisions between them come in the middle of the back, in the front and over each arm. The over-arm division is where the saving in cloth comes, the saving also in flare, and where a certain picturesqueness is secured that catches the woman who wants something a little new. The front panels fall forward, and the sleeve of the gown beneath glints and even pushes through the opening. If the wearer fears that all the protection of the garment will be thus sacrificed, the edges of the panels may be connected by an under piece of the material of the cape, which will hold the panels together and make an all-round cape of the garment without the use of as much cloth as would be necessary to supply the needed fullness the cape of usual shape would require to get over the sleeves. There is a high collar, of course, and there should be a muff to match the trimming of fur.

These capes are very stylish, made up in deep red felt, edged with fine martin or any glossy black fur. For very dressy wear, a gray-blue felt lined and edged with chinchilla is about the prettiest thing one could indulge in. So remember that with a cape that spreads, and with a high fur collar that turns up, only a large hat should be worn. At the other end, the skirt should set out well to balance the flare of the cape.

Little bibs of fur well pointed front and back and set short on the shoulders take a high collar of the five-point order, and all around the edge of the bib are set innumerable ruffles of chiffon all inlaid with lace. The effect is of a comfortably deep wrap, while the fluffy chiffon and high collar together give a sense of warmth, but this will be more apparent to observers than to the wearer on cold days.

STARS OF NOVEMBER

A BRIEF TOUR OF THE STAR-SPRENT FALL SKIES.

The Advance Guard of the Coming Winter Host Celebrated Variable Star Showers.

The autumnal glories of our planet, embodying every color-tint possible to nature's wonder brush, find their full complement in the sensuous beauty of the star-sprent skies which arch above the horizon of the night.

While Ursa Major marches with majestic step beneath the pole, Ursa Minor and Draco protect the western circuit of the region of perpetual apparition, and Cassiopela, ever graceful upon her throne, extends her queenly scepter in the case, assigning to Cepheus the prerogative of maintaining intact the northern domain immediately above Polaris.

In the northeast celestial mensuration is illustrated by the strikingly beautiful polygon Auriga, whose leader, the blazing Capelia, at once attracts the eye. Nearer the meridian is the ever interesting constellation, Perseus, with its Algol, and its many telescopic gems.

North of the Ecliptic great Pegasus and shining Andromeda occupy the east of the meridian, while west of it are the familiar figures of Cygnus, Lyra, Aquila and the Dolphin.

In the Northwest the mighty proportions of Hercules and the starry wreath of Corona Borealis have preeminence, and along the Ecliptic are the rather unimpressive outlines of Aries and Pisces, while the Y of Aquarius is on the meridian, and Sagitarius is in the southwest, with Capricornus following.

A HERALD OF THE WINTER.

A clear horizon will disclose the charming cluster of little stars popularly known as the "cleaver," but far more poetically designated as the Pleiades. It is presumed that the etymological significance of this appellation, whose root means "to sail," is due to the fact that this cluster was a much prized guide to the mariner.

Of this exquisitely beautiful group of softly tremulous gems Tennyson says, in "Locksley Hall:"

"Many a night I saw the Pleiades, rising through the mellow shade,
Glitter like a swarm of fire-flies tangled in a silver braid.'

Although there are few eyes which can count more than six stars in the group, it continues to be known by the old designation of "the seven stars." But sharp eyes sometimes count 11, and in the fine atmosphere of the far east it is said that 19 are easily seen. In a telescope of low power and wide field, very many components are revealed—the greater instruments showing 400. Besides there is no little nebulosity—a most interesting feature.

Fable, which accounts for the style of "the seven stars," by the translation of the seven lovely daughters of Atlas, ascribes the dimness of the seventh to the fact that the missing Merope "married a mortal.'"

The brightest of the cluster is Alcyone, to which Madler assigned the distinction of being the center of the stellar universe. And, although a half century has passed, this rather fascinating conception of a supreme sun is still quite a favorite with rhetoricians notwithstanding it has been amply demonstrated that stars are in motion in all directions instead of having a common motion around a central sun.

THE HYADES.

Both the Pleiades and the Hyades belong to the constellation Taurus, which, according to mythology, is the bull which bore Europe across the seas to the continent which perpetuated her name. The princess was so beautiful that Jupiter lost his heart to her, and transformed himself into the snowwhite gathering flowers in the meadows, thus, innocently, offering an opportunity for abduction.

The Hyades in the face of Taurus are readily distinguished by the V which they form, and the yellow-red star, Aldebaran, which marks the left top of the letter. A fine star pair of the fourth magnitude will be found in the V.

The force and fascination of ancient story will be best realized, either late at night at this season or early in the evening in winter, when the great Orion, matchless among the constellations, is in full view. For mythology represents Orion as attacking the bull, whose eye is Alderaran. It is not difficult to imagine a baleful light flashing from the "eye," while the star-tipped horns menace the mighty hunter beneath.

In the same constellation is the "Crab Nebula," so called because of its curious sprays and fringes. But this is not a naked eye object.

"THE WONDERFUL."

Far in the south shines a star of the first magnitude, quite solitary in its glory. It is known as Formalhaut, in the Southern Fish. If a line were drawn from Aldebaran to Formalhaut there will be noticed, about a third of the distance from Aldebaran, a scalene triangle composed of the stars of the third magnitude. These stars are just within the boundaries of the constellation Cetus, and are indispensable to the location of one of the curiosities of the heavens—the variable star Mira ("The Wonderful").

The singular behavior of this star was first noticed by Frabricius, 300 years ago. It is for most of the time, a ninth magnitude, and is, therefore, quite invisible to the naked eye; but once in eleven months it brightens until it reaches the fourth, third or even second magnitude, at which maximum it may remain a week or more. Then its brightness slowly diminishes, the entire change consuming, say, 100 days.

Mr. Lickyer skillfully accounts for the phenomenon by assuming that Mira is not a compact body, but only a swarm of meteorites, accompanied by a smaller swarm revolving about it and getting into collision with it—which would explain the increase in brightness.

Mira can now be seen without a telescope, but should be visible before the end of the month. It is somewhat less than half the distance from Aldebaran to Formalhaut, slightly above the connecting line, and is also in direct line with the base stars of the triangle mentioned.

Cetus pre-empts vast sky room, but is without much attraction to the amateur. Mythologically it is the whale, or sea monster, commissioned by Neptune to devour Andromeda, because of Cassiopela's boast that she was fairer than Juno, but which was itself slain by Perseus.

"SHOOTING STARS."

Prominent among celestial phenomena is the meteoric illumination of sky, which, is, indeed, incessant, although there are times when the exhibition is actually imposing. It is estimated that many millions of little bodies enter the earth's atmosphere daily, drawn away from their native either by the attraction of our planet. In the majority of instances these bodies are probably infinitesimal in size, and are almost invariably totally consumed by the friction of the terrestrial atmosphere. Occasionally, however, appreciable masses find their way to terra firma.

In both August and November the earth encounters meteor swarms, and attracts great numbers from their orbits around the sun. Although the principal streams will not be met for several years to come, yet it will be well to pay attention to the sky about the 27th and 28th for vagrant Andromedes (so called because of the constellations in which occur the "radiant points.")

BIRTHDAY SUPERSTITIONS.

Those may be interesting to superstitious women:

Monday's child is fair of face.
Tuesday's child is full of grace.
Wednesday's child is born for woe.
Thursday's child has far to go.
Friday's child is loving and giving.
Saturday's child must work for a living.

But the child that is born on the Sabbath day is bonny and happy and wealthy and gay.

Of the month in which one is born it is said:

If a girl is born in January she will be a prudent housewife, given to melancholy, but of good temper.

If in February, a humane and affectionate wife and a tender mother.

If in March, generous and impulsive, but apt to be headstrong.

If in April, inconsistent, not very intelligent, but likely to be good-looking.

If in May, handsome, amiable and likely to be happy.

If in June, impetuous, will marry early and be frivolous.

If in July, passably handsome, but with a sulky temper.

If in August, amiable and practical and likely to marry rich.

If in September, discreet, affable and much liked.

If in October, coquettish and likely to be unhappy.

If in November, liberal, kind and of a mild disposition.

If in December, well proportioned, fond of novelty and extravagant.

FORGETS ABOUT OREGON.

S. F. Call:

California is the only state in the Union that could furnish a Thanksgiving dinner, from oysters to walnuts, out of her own products and have every viand of every course worthy of a royal banquet.

DR. JORDAN & CO.'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY
1051 Market St., San Francisco
(Between 6th and 7th Sts.)
Go and learn how wonderfully we are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged to thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.
Private Office—Same Building, 1051 Market Street—Diseases of men, stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
. . . The [illegible] of school books now to be used in Schools have arrived and are on my counters . . . . . .
. . . M. E. Wheeler,
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ONE GIVES RELIEF.
R·I·P·A·N·S
The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.
TRADE RIPANS TABULES MARK

NEW PLANING MILLS
W. S. FERGUSON, PROPRIETOR.
Are now in operation, and you can get all kinds of wood work done on short notice, also sash, doors and moldings of all kinds.
Main Street, West of the water works.
Independence, - - Oregon.

Independence to Portland.

EDITOR WEST SIDE:

PORTLARD, OR., August 6, 1895.

DEAR SIR:—Owing to the extreme low water and short days it will be impossible to continue our regular trips to Independence longer than this week. After Monday, August 11th we will make but one trip per week to Independence, which will be Sunday, arriving in the afternoon and leaves Monday morning at 6 a. m. Please change time table to that effect during low water—trips to Salem will be as usual, except that we will leave 7 a. m., instead of 7:45.

CAPT. A. W. GRAHAM.

DR. POWELL REEVES,
Permanently Located at
51½ Third Street, Corner of Pine, Portland, Oregon.
Where he can be consulted on all
CHRONIC, NERVOUS, AND PRIVATE DISEASES.
Examination and Advice, FREE.
Come one, Come all, and embrace this grand opportunity to learn the true condition of your health, without money and without price.

These old reliable doctors will consult with you Free of Charge, and tell you your disease without asking you a question. They also furnish all medicine at their offices, and save you extra cost of buying medicine at the drug store. We can give you references of many remarkable cures they have made on this Coast, by leading bankers and business men. Call at the office and read them for proof.

The successful physician—the skillful surgeon—the eminent specialist—your best friend—the world's benefactor—permanently located—consult him this day.

Treats rupture, piles, fissure, fistula and rectal ulcers, without knife, ligature or caustic, and without pain or detention from business. He also treats all private diseases, loss of power, spermatorrhœa, syphilis, pimples, etc.

Most Successful CATARRH Doctors IN THE WEST.

These old reliable specialists of many years' experience, treat with wonderful success all lung and throat affections, Cancer, Piles, Fistula and Rupture.

EYE All cases of acute or chronic inflamation, ro faredngiranetsh ness of vision, scrofulous eyes, closing of the eye duct, squinting, cross eyes, wild hairs, syphilitic sore eyes, granulated lids, tumor, cancer of the lids, etc

EAR Deafness from catarrh, singing or roaring noises, thickened drum, inflamation of external ear, purulent discharges from the ear, etc.

HEAD Neuralgia, sick, nervous, or congestive headache, dull, fall feeling loss of memory, dizziness, softening of the brain, tumors and eczema of the scalp.

THROAT Catarrhal and syphilitic sore throat, acute and chronic pharyngitis, enlarged tonsilitis and palate, hoarseness, loss of voice, thick phlegm in throat, which causes hawking.

LUNGS Consumption in the first and second stages, hemorrhage and chronic bronchitis, dry and loose cough, pains in chest, difficulty in breathing hepatizations, asthma, etc.

HEART Valvular diseases, weak and fatty hearts, dropsy, and rheumatism of the heart, languid circulation, etc.

STOMACH Catarrh and ulceration and acid dyspepsia, indigestion, pain and fulness after eating, heartburn, waterbrash, and difficulty in swallowing.

LIVER SPLEEN All diseases of the liver, spleen, bowels, constipation, chronic diarrhœa, kidney and bladder, all nervous and reflex disorders, rheumatism and all skin diseases, eczema, salt rheum, ringworm, hip joint disease, old sores, fever sores, stiff joints, hair lip, spinal irritation, nervous prostration, rupture, piles, fistula, rectal ulcers, which produces pain in small of back.

SEXUAL ORGANS All private diseases, spermatorrhea, nightly or daily losses, which, neglected, produce nervous irritation, loss of memory and ambition, softening of the brain, idiocy, insanity, etc., syphilis stricture, inability to hold the urine, impotency or loss of power, sterility, prostatorrhea, ropy, sandy sediment in urine, or gravel, varicocele treated by a new surgical operation, hydrocele, all losses or drains, atrophy or shrinking of the organs.

RUPTURE Piles, Fistula, Varicocele, Hydrocele, and all tenderness or swelling treated without pain or detention from business.

LADIES Who may be suffering from any of the distressing ailments peculiar to their sex, sush as persistent headaches, painful menstruations, displacement, etc, do not give up in despair, even if you have met with repeated failures in seeking relief. We are happy to state that we have cured hundreds of cases after other physicians have pronounced them hopeless. Charges very moderate.

REMEDIES The remedies used in this dispensary are known only to ourselves, and have descended to us as a priceless heritage from our illustrious ancestors, through many generations of the brightest lights in the medical profession that the world has ever known; and to these precious treasures of knowledge we have added the results of many years of labor and research in our chosen calling, until now we feel confident of curing all curable cases, and of greatly benefiting all who have not yet received any relief whatever

DR. POWELL REEVES,