WHY THEY DON'T MARRY.

A Shrewd Observer Draws Two Pictures of American Social Life

Two principal causes have led to the decline in matrimony among fashionable or would-be fashionable circles in New York, and to a less though still to a considerable degree in some of the other large cities. The first is the increased comforts and diminished expenses of bachelor life; the second is the over-worship to which we have accustomed our women.

The number of clubs has increased almost proportionately with that of the apartment houses. At his club the member finds an amount of comfort, often of luxury, that only an enormously rich man could furnish for himself. Here he can dine or lunch at a price which little more than covers the cost of the provisions. Many of the clubs have sleeping-rooms over the public ones and thus offer exceptional advantages to bachelors.

A single man, with an income of from one thousand to two thousand a year, can live well and dress well. If properly started he can have an unlimited amount of social gayety, and au occasional bouquet or a boubonniere at Christmas is all the return he is expected to make for the innumerable. hospitalities received.

The daughters of wealthy, luxurious parenth enter into the competitive struggle of lavishing thousands of dollars on balls and dinner parties, because they are imbued with the idea that spending money is the "be-all and end-all" of existence. Their position depends on their not allowing themselves to be out-dressed, "out-entertained" or "out-gayetied" by any of their friends. To be less "in evidence" is, in their opinion, to sink in the social scale. To marry and live in a boarding-house or in a cottage, far removed from the sacred precincts of fashion, is annihilation. No matter if it were to be for only a few years, while the husband should be making his fortune, such descent could not be contemplated.

The society young lady wants to begin her married life on the same scale that her parents are ending theirs. Her parents pet and indulge her in every way, her bachelor friends adore her and she receives almost as much worship as did a goddess in the days of Greece and Rome. Very probably she is pretty, highly educated, accomplished, bright and attractive-a delightful partner for a dance or a flirtation, and very likely an excellent wife for an extremely rich man. But ask her to come down from her pedestal, to be the helpmate of a man of moderate means, to cut herself loose from the acquaintances that can only be kept up while she is wealthy, to share in his struggles and to rise or sink with him, and she will, most likely, politely and firmly refuse .- Epoch.

THE MOSQUE OF OMAR. Exquisite Appearance and Trappings of an Eastern Place of Worship.

The Mosque of Omar is beautiful; its walls are adorned with marbles of delicate colors, and the dome is roofed with tiles of a brilliant blue, and some green and yellow. The effect from the Mount of Olives is of a turquoise dome rooting walls of pearl. It stands high; white pavements and tall cypresses around; steps lead down to other courts, once the Court of the Gentiles, the Court of the Great Brazen Laver, etc., and drives, and grass of emerald green, and abundant wild flowers. cover the nakedness where Solomon's offerings had enriched the entrance ground between the golden gate and the eastern wall of the temple itself. Inside the mosque is exquisite. A circle of marble pillars inclose the veritable rough rock top of Mount Moriah, and support the inner part of the dome, which is rich in mosaic worthy to be compared with that in Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome. Portals and partitions, inlaid with tortoise shell, mother of pearl and ivory, divide the little side chapels from the central passageway between them and the sacred rock, the scene of Abraham's awful obedience and of the sacrifices which interpreted to men and made them partakers of the one great secrifice of the Son of God. We saw the opening out in the rock for the escape of the sacrificed blood, and, descending into the excavation below, we found a similar opening communicating with a duct which discharged into a cesspool by the Brook Kedron. We crossed the outer southern court and passing the fountain supplied by the water as its grander predecestor on the backs of brazen oxen, we descended beneath the present mosque. El Aksar, close to the mosque of Omar, into the very same gallery which led to the old temple from the south and up which our Lord walked again and again when He was here. It is now half filled with rubbish and earth, but the ceiling is still so high above that we needed to be reminded that the ground level is fardown under the rub-ble. The pillars in single, solid blocks, the round keystone in the roof and the lintels of long, single stones are witnesses of the glory which has departed. Leaving this gallery we climbed the city wails by the Golden Gate and, walking south at the angle of the walls. we descended underground into the stables of Solomon. That they may have been utilized by him, and certainly were by the Crusaders, the halter rings declare; but it seems that the original intestion was to raise the level of the valley and the thick forest of pillars are chiefly for support .- Quiver.

TO MAKE CIDER VINEGAR. A Quick Process of Producing a Pure and Wholesome Article,

Any farmer can easily change all the cider he is likely to have into vinegar by the following quick process: The requirements are, first, a cask; second, a box made of four wide boards, fifteen to eighteen feet long, with a bottom board "full of holes;" this is to be placed upright, above and leading into the cask; third, above and leading into this box there must be an automatic fountain. These provided, each person can determine where it will be most convenient to improvise the factory, whether in barn or wood-house. If he has no better place he can put the fountain in his house at a second-story window, the box and cask being outside under the window. Instead of the box, I used (with first-rate success) two headless salt barrels, one above another, the lower one with one head full of holes. It may be possible that the barrels are better than the box, because air is admitted where they join, and they do not allow the porous contents to settle readily and pack as a straight box would. Cross-pins through the box would be a remedy against the settling and packing. Next I put in a half bushel of cobs and filled to the top of the upper barrel with oak saw-dust, Then, from the fountain, I turned or a stream of cider nearly or quite as large as a common penholder, but reduced to a mere dripping through the night. The saw-dust absorbed more than a barrel before any began to run into the lower cask. The fountain was kept running with eider till the lower cask was nearly full. Then the fountain was supplied from the contents of this cask till the liquid had made three or four circuits through the saw-dust and eorn cobs, and had become excellent vinegar.

Most of this was barreled, and the rest was used, alternately with new cider, to replenish the fountain. Sometimes I used twice as much of one as the other, but as fast as it became good vinegar I kept on barreling all except what was wanted to mix with new cider in continuation of the process. When there was no more eider to work up, the vinegar in the saw-dustwas got up by putting water in the fountain, and as it descended in the saw-dust it "displaced" or pushed the vinegar downward. When the water began to come through tasting only a little of vinegar, it was turned off.

The last lot of vinegar may be mixed with that previously made, and the total measure will be fully equal to the original quantity of cider; and if the cider was pure and unwatered, the vinegar will be so intensely strong that it may be largely diluted.

During the process considerable heat s generated, the saw-dust and liquor becoming quite warm. It may be that this heat may be increased or dimin-Ished to advantage by turning on a large amount of cold eider at once, or having the eider warm when by: it is turned on-more especially at the beginning when every thing is cold. However, without warming the eider, I succeeded as above. The original recipe prescribed mixing a small quantity of honey with the cider. This is not necessary. The recipe also called for beech-wood shavings, as though nothing else would answer. The fact perhaps is that the shavings and saw-dust of all kinds of wood that will not communicate taste or color, are about equally good. Dead ripe, cut straw, washed free from rust and smut, would probably answer. The theory of the quick process is based on the diffusion and exposure to the air, of the eider (or of any other fluid that will make vinegar), so that all portions may absorb oxygen simultaneously. If the theory is correct, then it is almost a certain fact that crushed charcoal or coarse sand that will admit circulation of air would answer.

ABORIGINAL VILLAGES.

tome of the Houses Constructed by the In-dian Tribes of Tew York. Before the American Association for

the Advancement of Science, Dr. W. M. Beauchamp said: "Some of the finest New York relies

are not found on inclosed sites, but belong to early travelers or residents in open villages. Many articles found on open sites quite commonly are never seen in forts, and the open villages differ much from each other. This does not prove that they were not sometimes contemporaneous. Early New York earthworks are rarely or never rectangular, but stockades are often of this form, being more recent. Palisades were frequently supported by banks of earth, but these were replaced by cross timbers and parapets, firmly bound together, at a later day. When the Indians got new ideas and tools from the whites the details of forts and of warfare soon changed. Village sites were usually occupied but a few years, but not for distinct terms of ten years, as asserted by the French. These changes must be considered in estimates of age and population, as successive forts occur in groups.

"Digging necessary trenches was less laborious than supposed and for palisades continuous troicnes work

made, not separate holes. Stockades probably had as many gates as earthworks, but they have often been overlooked. In the highlands forts were commonly long and narrow, often two or three times as long as wide, and usually with the houses in the narrow part, leaving the wider portion for public uses and games. The long house was not peculiar to the frequois, nor prominent among them, and facts have vielded to theories. Greenhagh noticed these large lodges only in one town and Morgan's estimate would give that town five times the whole Seneca population. The traveler's account gave but an average of two or three warriors to a lodge throughout the five nations. The form of the forts often afforded little room for long houses, especially in those examined by the writer of this paper. Among the Iroquois they do not prove com-munal life. Early writers often refer to an ownership of fields, and that high authority, Sir William Johnson, said that every nation, tribe and family had its own district and well-known portion of land.

"The early Indians who occupied some of the open villages and small camps in New York or came here as travelers were neither Iroquois nor Algonquins, and they had more skill in working stone and a larger variety of stone ornaments and implements than those later nations who dwelt in forts. The modes of fortifying did not essentially differ, except as better tools were obtained, and no forts were very old, as Squire judiciously has observed. Also the long house was not largely used among the Iroquois and it was not peculiar to them. As for burial customs, they varied so much that all that can be proved is the changeableness of their rites. The few Iroquois long houses were found mainly in one town and proved nothing regarding communal life. In the five nations the principal men often had large lodges, while the others had not, because in their degree distinctions of wealth and station existed among them as among white men. The conclusion to be drawn from a true study of aboriginal life is that it embraced not only questions of war, social economy and religion, but also those of property and fashion."-Troy (N. Y.) Times.

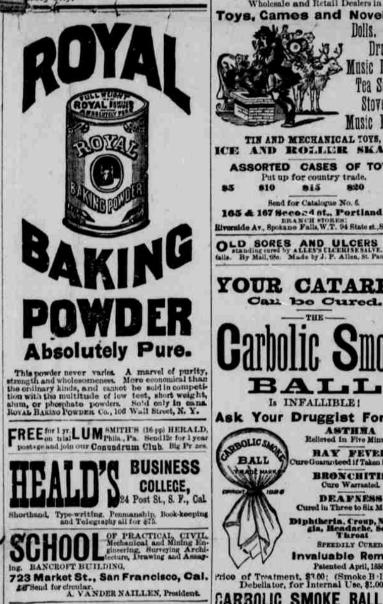
We have been informed by Colonel A. Andrews, who has just returned from the East, that his Diamond Palacewill be open every evening until further notice. We have examined his magnificent stock of diamonds, wat hes and jewelry and must confess that we never saw its equal in this or any other city. It will certainly pay intending purchas-ers of goods in his line to vo a few blocks out of their way-and examine his choice stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they can save at least from 20 to 25 per cent. In the line of diamonds and watches, he has the largest stock of any house in the State, and his prices defy competition. Parties in the interior will do well to send their orders direct to Colonel Andrews, stating the selection to his good taste, judgment and honor, and they may be assured of being justly dealt with. If the goods do not suit, they can te exchanged, or the money refunded. Goods forwarded C. O. D. The Diamond Palace is situated at 221 Montromers street S. Markets, or under

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-Advice to young ladies who are setting their caps: Use percussion caps so that the "pop" may be heard. -New Haven News.

Some people object to the quick-process eider; but there is no reason why the simultaneous absorption of oxygen by all parts of the eider from the pure external air should make a vinegar less wholesome than that which is one or two years in "making itself" by absorbing oxygen through a bung-hole from the poor quality of air in a cellar where the eider is fermenting. Freshmade, quick-process vinegar is free from animalculæ and will remain so for many years without "dying," be-coming "mothery," or "ropy," if in full vessels tightly corked.—Cor. Rural New Yorker.

Monuments in Berlin.

Berlin contains monuments of fifty elebrities, ten of them being crowned heads-Frederick William L., Frederick the Great (2), the Elector Frederick L. Frederick William III. (2), Frederick William IV., Emperor William (2) and Queen Louise. Twelve are monuments of Generals-Leopold of Dessau, Zieten, Schwerin, Keith, Winterfeld, Scydlitz, Blucher, York, Gneisenau, Bulow, Scharnhorst and Wrangel. Three are monuments of statesmen-Stein, Count Brandenburg and Chancellor Cocceji; two of poets-Schiller and Goethe; five of scholars-Alexander von Humboldt, Wilhelm von Humboldt, Hegel, Graefe, Wilms; five of religious, political or economic reformers-Jahn, Beuth, Thaer, Calvin and Neuhaus; and thirteen of artists or writers on art-Schinckel (2), Schadow, Ottfried, Muller, Winckelmann, Rauch, Comelius, Knobelsdorf, Kiss, Hirt, Kugler, Schnasse and Waagen,-N. Y. Post.

-A colored man who had been bitten by a rattlesnake claimed to have been cured by whisky and an application of raw chicken flesh. It is hard to tell which had the power to effect a cure, but the colored race and the chicken always draw pretty well together. -Puck.

THE DEADLY CIGARETTE.

A Dainty Little Consoler That Drives Away All Worry and Fret.

A few years ago there appeared a small poem entitled, "My Cigarette," the opening lines of which were: "My d daty little Tarkish eigarette, You drive away all worry and fret," etc. According to the New York coroner

who recently held an inquest on the body of a prominent young man who smoked three packages of eigarettes a day, there is quite as much truth as poetry in the lines quoted. When taken to excess the cigarette undoubtedly does drive away all worry and fret. It certainly did so in the case of the young man upon whom the coroner held the inquest.

After this dreadful example, no doubt many young men will go home and burn their cigarettes-holding one end in their mouths.

It is claimed by smokers that tobacco makes men calm and complacent, or in other words, the more they tume the less they fret.

While too much smoking cures dead hogs it kills live men. Perhaps it was a knowledge of this fact that caused a condemned man in Texas to go to the gallows with a cigarette in his mouth. He hoped it would kill him before he got there.

The boy who wants to live long should avoid the deadly cigarette. You may be sure that Methuselah never went around with yellow stains on his thumbs. When a boy begins to smoke cigarettes, he throws down a gauntlet to his father, and a bed-slat should be promptly taken up and applied to his person, otherwise his friends may find occasion to insert in the local paper something like the following:

His hands and feet were stiff and cold, His brow with dew was wet: The coroner wrote in his record book, "He smoked a cigarette."

It has been stated by scientists that cigarette smoking injures the eyesight, but the distance at which a cigarettesmoking boy can discern "the old man" creates an impression that perhaps the scientists are mistaken.-Teras Siftings.



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