

EAST AND SOUTH VIA The Shasta Route OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

Express Trains Leave Portland Daily.

South.	North.
8:30 P.M. Lv. Portland	Ar. 8:10 A.M. Astoria
9:27 P.M. Lv. Oregon City	Lv. 7:35 A.M. Astoria
10:40 P.M. Lv. San Francisco	Lv. 6:50 P.M. Astoria

The above trains stop at East Portland, Oregon City, Woodburn, Salem, Turner, Marion, Jefferson, Albany, Albany Junction, Tangent, Shedd, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Irving, Eugene, Creswell, Drains.

ROSEBURG MAIL DAILY

8:30 A.M. Lv. Portland	Ar. 4:40 P.M. Roseburg
9:27 A.M. Lv. Oregon City	Lv. 8:50 P.M. Roseburg
10:40 A.M. Lv. Astoria	Lv. 8:50 A.M. Roseburg

SALEM PASSENGER DAILY

4:00 P.M. Lv. Portland	Ar. 10:15 A.M. Salem
4:40 P.M. Lv. Oregon City	Lv. 9:27 A.M. Salem
6:15 P.M. Lv. Astoria	Lv. 8:00 A.M. Salem

DINING CARS ON OGDEN ROUTE.
PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS
AND
SECOND-CLASS SLEEPING CARS
Attached to all Through Trains.

Westside Division,
Between PORTLAND and CORVALLIS
MAIL TRAIN DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY.)

7:30 A.M. Lv. Portland	Ar. 5:40 P.M. Corvallis
12:15 P.M. Lv. Corvallis	Lv. 1:00 P.M. Portland

Albany and Corvallis connect with train of Oregon Pacific Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY.)

4:45 P.M. Lv. Portland	Ar. 8:25 A.M. Corvallis
7:25 P.M. Lv. Corvallis	Ar. 11:50 A.M. Portland

THROUGH TICKETS
TO ALL PORTS IN THE
EASTERN STATES, CANADA AND EUROPE
Can be obtained at the lowest rates from
L. B. MOORE, Agent, Oregon City
R. KOEHLER, E. P. ROGERS,
M. G. F. & P. ARDRI,
Portland, Or.

O. R. & N.

E. McNEIL, Receiver.
TO THE
EAST
GIVES THE CHOICE OF
TWO TRANSCONTINENTAL
ROUTES

VIA
GREAT NORTHERN RY.
SPOKANE
MINNEAPOLIS
AND
ST. PAUL

VIA
UNION PACIFIC RY.
DENVER
OMAHA
AND
KANSAS CITY

LOW RATES TO ALL
EASTERN CITIES

OCEAN STEAMERS
LEAVE PORTLAND EVERY 5 DAYS
FOR.....

SAN FRANCISCO

For full details call on or address
W. H. HURLBURT,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
Portland, Or.
Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Bous
Receivers

NORTHERN PACIFIC RY.

R
U
N
S

Pullman
Sleeping Cars

Elegant
Dining Cars

Tourist
Sleeping Cars

ST. PAUL
MINNEAPOLIS
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
CROOKSTON
WINNIPEG
HELENA and
BUTTE

THROUGH TICKETS

TO

CHICAGO
WASHINGTON
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK
BOSTON and all POINTS EAST and SOUTH.

For information time cards, maps and
tickets, call on or write

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,
Portland, Oregon
255 Morrison Street, Corner Third.

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think
of something new? Patent your ideas; they may
bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDLE-
BURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington,
D. C., for their \$1.00 price offer.

A Dancer in Kurdistan.
The performers had already drawn themselves up in line when I arrived, and a minute later the shrill notes of the pipe gave the signal for the dancing to commence. Some score of young men and women stood shoulder to shoulder, clasping hands, the line forming a crescent. At the given signal, the clapping of his hands by a youth who stood in front of the semicircle of performers, the dance commenced, the entire line of men and women stepping slowly forward and then back again, each pace being taken a little to the right, so that a rotating movement was given to the string of dancers. As the music quickened so did the pace, and "fit each step the body from the waist upward was bent forward and drawn back. Nor were the steps themselves the same, for the youth who gave them time ran up and down the line clapping his hands and singing and shouting directions and changes.

The principal feature of the dance seemed to be the bringing down of the right foot smartly upon the ground at intervals, when, hand in hand, the whole company remained with their bodies bent for a second, or two, to spring back into position again at a fresh blow of the pipes. Meanwhile the slow rotating movement was maintained, so that the entire body was circling round the musicians. What laughter and fun there were! Men and girls giving themselves up to the enjoyment of their national dance, which, graceful and exhilarating, bore no trace of the sensual movements which usually mark the art of dancing in the east.—Blackwood's Magazine.

A Tight Ring.
To remove a tight ring from the finger take a long thread of silk and put one end under the ring, and draw it through several inches, holding it with the thumb in the palm of the hand. Then wind the long end of the silk tightly round the finger down to the nail. Take hold of the short end of the silk, and, holding it toward the finger end, unwind it, and the silk pressing against the ring will withdraw it.

Makes a Beautiful House Plant.
People who enjoy a bit of green in the house when fields and flower gardens are wrapped in the desolation of winter will find that a sweet potato, planted in moist loam earth or a jar of water, with the seed end projecting upward, will make a beautiful growth of vine in a very short time. It resembles the English ivy and rivals the glossy leaves of the Wandering Jew for house decoration.—Northwest Magazine.

To CONSUMPTIVES
An undersized having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and made known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used which will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address:
Rev. Edward A. Wilson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

It is an indisputable fact that for more than fifty years, children, from the age of three months to ten years, have been benefited by Steadman's Soothing Powders. These Powders are famed soothing because they correct, mitigate, and remove disorders of the system incident to teething.

**Oregon Central & Eastern
R. R. Company.**
YACQUINA BAY ROUTE
Connecting at Yaquina Bay with the San Francisco and Yaquina Bay Steamship Company.

Steamship "Faillon"
A 1st and first-class in every respect. Sails from Yaquina for San Francisco about every eight days.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
Fare from Albany or points west to San Francisco:
Cabin \$12.00
Steerage 8.00
Cabin, round trip, good for 60 days 18.00
For sailing days apply to
H. L. WALDEN,
Agent, Albany, Oregon.
CHAS. CLARK, Supt.,
Cortalla, Or.
EDWIN STONE, Mgr.

R-I-P-A-N-S
The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common, every-day ills of humanity.

ONE-GIVES-RELIEF.

Scientific American Agency for
PATENTS
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.
For information and free Handbook write to
R. I. P. & CO., 20 Broadway, New York.
Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is promptly published. The fee is a dollar given free of charge in the event of success.

Scientific American Agency for
PATENTS
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.
For information and free Handbook write to
R. I. P. & CO., 20 Broadway, New York.
Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is promptly published. The fee is a dollar given free of charge in the event of success.

THE PACIFIC STATES

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES FROM VARIOUS PLACES.

The Great Northwest Furnishes Some News of More than General Interest—Development and Progress in All Industries—Oregon.

The promised land in Wallowa county is fast filling up with settlers from outside points.

So far, \$25,000 in taxes have been collected in Lane. There is yet over \$100,000 to collect.

The proposition to start a pinhead factory in Grant's Pass has again taken on life.

Pendletonians say that the O. R. & N. is about to turn the Dalles local through to their town.

Cecilie rejoices in the opening of a new hotel, commensurate with the town's new ambitions.

Only 280 men have applied for work on the state's sewer at Salem, but the returns are not all in yet.

Twenty-eight young men and about a dozen young women are said to be earning their way as they go at the state university.

Hopgrowers in the vicinity of Corvallis, under the unprofitable prices of last year, are beginning to pole their vines, says the Times.

The Pendleton Salvation Army warriors declare their loyalty to the old commander, and will have nothing to do with the American organization.

Major Worden claims to have discovered a mistake in the government survey which located about 4,500 acres of good farming land in Klamath Lake.

The Coos Bay & Eastern has been settling up a lot of right-of-way claims, and the speedy resumption of work between Myrtle Point and Roseburg is looked for.

The treasurer of Clatsop county has sent to the state treasurer \$7,500 and will this week send \$10,000 more, completing the \$17,500 due from Clatsop county for state taxes for 1895.

A rich placer find has been reported on Paddy's creek. It has been known for a long time that there are deposits of placer on the creek but no one has so far been able to find it in paying quantities.

A. G. Hunter, erstwhile the official at the Chemawa Indian school, has left for his new post of duty at Chilcoo, Indian territory. Meanwhile the farming at Chemawa is superintended by one of the pupils.

General John H. Stevens, of La Grande, was 90 years old last week. The general is in excellent health, and makes the round trip from his residence on First street to the business portion of the city almost every day.

The move to prohibit stock from running at large in Benton county is awakening a storm of opposition in the outlying precincts, and a bitter fight over the question will be one of the incidents of the coming campaign.

A meeting of the Marion County Horticultural Society will be held at Salem April 25. The subject of marketing fruits will be handled by a gentleman from the East, who has studied the marketing problem, and fruit-growers are promised much benefit from attending the meeting.

Grandpa Nichols, living at Bonanza, Klamath county, will be 100 years old next January. When he was 87 he made homestead entry on a piece of land near Bonanza, and seven years later proved up on it. Despite his 99 years of life he is yet hale and hearty. He has a son 70 years of age.

Some money has been spent and much bad blood has been engendered in Prineville by an effort to close up the saloons under the old law of October 18, 1854. Two days were spent in the first trial and the jury disagreed, and a second trial of the same case also resulted in a disagreement.

D. R. Cooper, of Mount Hood, recently sold in Portland 186 boxes of apples, for which he received: Baldwin, \$1.87 per box; Spitzenberg, \$1.75; Ben Davis, \$1.50. He has about 500 bearing apple trees, from which he picked and sold last year 600 boxes, clearing \$500. From his nine-year-old Baldwin he picked ten to twelve boxes.

It is said that there will be a new smelter in operation at Linnton, inside of six months. A smelter was built there some six years ago, but for some reason it was a failure. The projectors say that the outlook for making a smelter pay there now is much brighter than at the time the attempt was made before. They are counting on the output of Baker county mines.

Washington.
Sheepshearing has begun in Walla Walla county.

Captain T. O. Jenkins is preparing three acres of ground near Goldendale for tobacco.

The Astor Sentinel states that the daily output of the placer mines between Astor and Salmon river is \$195 per day.

Waisburg will soon have electric lights. The plant has been bought, is in the town, and work has begun on the surveys.

In Metropolitan Seattle there was a spelling bee recently between eight lawyers and an equal number of ministers and deacons. The lawyers were vanquished.

in the St. Helens district, and if the deal is consummated will spend at least \$80,000 in development work this year.

A party of Yakima young ladies have under consideration a picnic-trip to the Dalles. They propose to have a wagon accompany them loaded with creature comforts and prepared to pick up the injured, says the Herald.

George H. Newman, recently confirmed by the United States senate as Indian agent of the Colville and Cogar 2' Alleg reservation, went to the Cogar 2' Alleg reservation last week, and will relieve the acting agent, Captain Bubb, of the United States army, as soon as an invoice of the property can be made.

The Spokane Street Railway Company has made an order that no employes of the road is allowed to talk to a passenger. Neither the conductor nor the motorman can enter into conversation with a person on the car.

The civil service commission of Seattle has decided upon the order of examinations and the first examination will probably take place in about five weeks, this delay being necessitated by the course laid down in the charter.

A skeleton was unearthed by workmen at the O. R. & N. Co.'s stockyards in Spokane last week. One of the workmen sent his pick through the top of the skull before he knew what it was. It is supposed that the skeleton is that of a squaw.

The committee appointed by the Colville Congregational church to solicit funds and a site for an academy is making a successful canvass, although the location for the academy has not yet been decided upon. The citizens are taking hold of the matter with a spirit that promises success.

The case of ex-treasurer Krug, of Seattle, has been ordered redocketed in the United States supreme court, upon payment of costs. A motion to dismiss will be made on the ground that no federal question is involved, and, if the motion is denied, the case will be set for trial at the October term.

The interior department at Washington has notified the superintendent of the Skokomiah Indian boarding school, near Union City, Mason county, that the school will be discontinued at the end of the school year, June 30. The citizens of Mason county have sent remonstrances to Washington in the hope that they may induce the department to reconsider its action.

Charles Matson, who has a farm near Edison, was burning grass in a field near the house last week. He was followed to the field by his little daughter, 4 years old, when, unobserved by the father, the child was surrounded by the fire and terribly burned before assistance could reach her. She died in four hours, after terrible suffering.

The much despised squirrel has proved a valuable discoverer for the L. X. L. Mining Company, of Clifton creek, on the Colville reservation. A few days ago one of the company, while walking over one of the claims, observed the earth excavated by the peats and discovered pieces of iron ore in the heap. He dug down two or three feet and struck quite a large body of ore.

The dancing question is a very lively issue in the North river country just now. The people are divided into the dance and anti-dance factions, and the bone of contention is the schoolhouse and the advisability of permitting dances in it. The anti-dance party has at last prevailed, and the light fantastic will no longer be tripped on the schoolhouse floor. Nor will the voice of the preacher be heard any more within its walls, as church services have been prohibited there as well.

Idaho.
The promoters of the Boise mining exchange are planning an excursion of Eastern people to that section sometime in May.

The De Lamar Nugget has compiled a most complete map of the mining claims of De Lamar mountain which will be of great service to the mining public.

The state of Idaho during 1895 produced a total of \$10,110,495 in minerals. This was an increase of \$316,405 over that of 1894. Shoshone is the banner county, producing \$3,576,312. It is estimated that the production for 1896 will fully amount to \$15,000,000.

Articles of incorporation of the Idaho Chemical Gold Mining Company, organized under the laws of New York, have been filed with the secretary of state, together with a notice of appointment of H. H. Armistead as agent for the company in this state. The company owns mining property in Lemhi county.

Squatters on the Nez Perce reservation, who have been frightened by reports that Indians would claim their holdings as unallotted lands, have been reassured by Special Agent Lane, who says there is small probability of land now occupied being given to the Indians. There are fully 100 squatters on this land, and the effort to dispossess them would end in serious complications.

Montana.
The Casner Coal and Coke Company has just completed plans whereby its extensive system for making coke will be increased in the very near future.

The payroll at the San Coulee coal mines for last month amounted to \$45,000. This was for fifteen days and the output of coal for the same period was 30,000 tons.

The output of coal and coke at Horr is increasing each month and when all the improvements contemplated by the company are complete, Horr will be one of the most prosperous camps in the state.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

San Francisco produce is being well received here, and finds a ready market at firm figures, cabbage alone suffering a depression. Butter is much weaker, and quotations are 50 lower. Eggs are offering freely and quotations range between 8 and 9 cents. Sugar advanced a fraction on all grades. Chickens are firm with an upward tendency.

Wheat Market.
There has been no change in the local wheat market, the Chicago fluctuations of the past few days having but little effect here, where prices are governed by the foreign market. Prices of wheat in Portland are: Walla Walla, \$3.50; Valley, \$3.80; 48, to 59c per bushel.

Produce Market.
Flour—Portland, Salsin, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at \$3.15 per barrel; Goldrod, \$2.95; Snowflake, \$3.20; Benton county, \$3.15; Graham, \$2.90; superfine, \$2.75.

Oats—Good white are quoted weak at 35c; milling, 28@30c; gray, 23@24c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bage, \$4.25@4.50; barrels, \$4.50@7.00; cases, \$4.75.

Barley—Timothy, \$9.00 per ton; chest, \$6.00; clover, \$6@7; oat, \$5@5.50; wheat, \$5.50@5.75.

Barley—Feed barley, \$13.50 per ton; brewing, \$15@16.

Millet—Bran, \$13.00; shorts, \$15; middlings, \$18@20.00; rye, \$21c per cental.

Butter—Fancy creamery is quoted at 35c; fancy dairy, 25c; fair to good, 20c; common, 12c per roll.

Potatoes—New Oregon, 20@30c per sack; sweets, common, 5c; Merced, 3c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, 50c per sack.

Poultry—Chickens, hens, \$3.50 per dozen; mixed, \$3.50@4.00 per dozen; ducks, \$4.50@5; geese, \$5.00; turkeys, live, 14c@15c per pound; dressed 10c.

Eggs—Oregon, 8c per dozen.

Cheese—Oregon tall cream, 14@15c per pound; half cream, 9c; skim, 4c@5c; Young America, 10@11c.

Vegetables—California lemons, \$3.00@3.25; choice, \$3.00@2.50; Sicily, \$6.50; bananas, \$1.75@2.50 per bunch; California navel, \$2.50@3.00 per box; pineapples, \$4@5.00 per dozen.

Vegetables—Cabbage, 1c per lb; garlic, new, 7@8c per pound; artichokes, 45c per dozen; sprouts, 5c per pound; cauliflower, \$2.75 per crate, 90c@1 per dozen; hothouse lettuce, 40c per dozen.

Fruit—Pears, Winter Nellis, \$1.50 per box; cranberries, \$9 per barrel; fancy apples, \$1@2.00; common, 50c@7c per box.

Dried Fruits—Apples, evaporated, bleached, 4@4.5c; sun-dried, 3c@4c; pears, sun and evaporated, 5@6c; plums, 3c@4c; prunes, 3@5c per pound; Eastern Wool, Valley, 10c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c.

Nuts—Almonds, soft shell, 9@11c per pound; paper shell, 10@12c; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 11@12c; standard walnuts, 12@13c; Italian chestnuts, 12c@14c; pecans, 13@16c; Brazil, 12c@13c; almonds, 12c@14c; peanuts, raw, fancy, 6@7c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8@10c; coconuts, 9c per dozen.

Provisions—Eastern hams, medium, 11c@12c per pound; hams, picnic, 7c; breakfast bacon, 10c@10.5c; short clear sides, 8c@9c; dry salt sides, 7c@8c; dried beef hams, 12c@13c; lard, compound, in tins, 7c; lard, pure, in tins, 9c@10c; pig's feet, 8c; \$3.50; pig's feet, 4c; \$3.25; kits, \$1.25. Oregon smoked hams, 10c per pound; pickled hams, 8c; boneless hams, 7c; bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 5c; lard, 6-pound pails, 7c; 10c, 7c; 5c, 7c; tins, 7c. Country meats sell at prices according to grade.

Hides—Dry hides, butcher, sound, per pound, 11@12c; dry kip and calf skin, 10@11c; culls, 3c less; salted, 60 lb and over, 5c; 50 to 60 lbs, 4@4.5c; 40 and 50, 4c; kip and veal skins, 10 to 20 lbs, 4c; calfskin, sound, 1c less; culls, 1-2c less; sheepskins, shearings, 10@15c; short wool, 20@30c; medium, 30@40c; long wool, 50@70c.

Merchandise Market.
SALMON—Columbia, river No. 1, talls, \$1.25@1.50; No. 2, talls, \$2.25@2.60; fancy, No. 1, talls, \$1.75@1.85; Alaska, No. 1, talls, \$1.20@1.30; No. 2, talls, \$1.90@2.25.

BRAMS—Small white, No. 1, 2c per pound; butter, 3c; bayon, 1c; Lima, 4c.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1 1/2-inch, is quoted at 8c, and 81al, 6c per pound.
SUGAR—Golden C, 5c; extra C, 5c; dry granulated, 6c; cube crushed and powdered, 6c per pound; 1/2c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, 1c more than barrels; maple sugar, 15c@16c per pound.

COFFEES—Costa Rica, 20@23c; Rio, 20@22c; Salvador, 1g@22c; Mocha, 27@31c; Padang Java, 30c; Palembang Java, 26@28c; Lalm Java, 23@25c; Arbutle's Mokka, and Lion, \$30.30 per 100-pound case; Columbia, \$20.30 per 100-pound case.

RICE—Island, \$4@4.50 per sack; Japan, \$4.00@4.50.
COAL—Steady; domestic, \$5.00@7.50 per ton; foreign, \$6.50@11.00.

MEAT MARKET.
BEEF—Gross, top steers, \$3.25; cows, \$2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4@5c per pound.
MUTTON—Gross, best sheep, wethers, \$3.00; ewes, \$1.50@2.75; dressed mutton, 5c per pound.
VEAL—Gross, small, 5@6c; large, 3@4c per pound.
HOGS—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.25@3.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@2.75; dressed, 3c@4c per pound.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

FLOUR—Net cash prices: Family extra, \$3.75@3.85 per barrel; bakers' extra, \$3.55@3.65; superfine, \$2.85@3.00.
BARLEY—Feed, fair to good, 70c; choice, 71c; brewing, 86c.

WHEAT—Shipping, No. 1, \$1.07 1/2; choice, \$1.10; milling, \$1.17 1/2@1.22 1/2.
OATS—Milling, 75@82c; surplus, 90@95; fancy feed, 82 1/2@85; good to choice, 70@75c; poor to fair, 60@65c; gray, 75@82 1/2c.
HOPS—Quotable at 2@5c per pound.
POTATOES—Sweets, \$2.75@3.00; Burbanks, Oregon, 40@65c.
ONIONS—75@85c per sack.

BUYING DIAMONDS.

A STORY OF HOW WOMEN CONDUCT THE TRANSACTION.
A Jeweler Tells Why He Refused to Place a Price on a Gem—Dealers Stand by Each Other in That Respect—Error Regarding the Standard Value of Diamonds.

To the private office of a prominent jeweler yesterday entered a middle aged woman, richly caparisoned in furbes and furbelows, and evidently forming part of the dough that makes the upper crust. She held in one hand a diamond earring. The jewel was large and brilliant. With entire coolness of demeanor she said: "I lost the mate to this. Will you be kind enough to tell me what it will cost to get another exactly like it?"

The jeweler eyed her keenly and then said: "Madam, where did you lose your earring?"

The effect of this simple question upon the woman was surprising. She was evidently unprepared for the query, and there was certainly something in it that disturbed her. "It makes no difference where I lost it," she answered in a decidedly sharp tone. "What will it cost me to obtain another exactly like this?" and she held up the sparkling stone.

"Did you advertise for the one you lost, madam?" persisted the jeweler blandly.

"What has that got to do with the matter?" she replied in an angry tone. "Well, madam," was the smiling reply, "if you advertise for the earring which you lost, you might recover it, and then you would not be placed under the necessity of ascertaining what it would cost to replace it. Advertise first, madam, and if you do not recover the jewel come in again and I will answer your questions." Saying this the diamond dealer politely bowed the now frowning and fuming woman to the door.

"Why will women lie in such small affairs," said the jeweler wearily, "and why will nearly every purchaser of a diamond look upon the merchant with whom he or she deals as a rascal? That woman hasn't lost an earring. She has purchased a pair, perhaps on trial, and she will go to nearly every jeweler in town with that petty lie and endeavor to get a price upon that stone. It is one of the finest of diamonds and evidently came from one of our leading dealers, whom she insists on believing is engaged in a scheme to rob her. The chances are that she will eventually get in the hands of some unscrupulous merchant, whom she can find even in big stores. He will tell her that the stone is 'off color' and contains a flaw. He will show her a poor diamond of the same size as the other, and fix upon it a price which he knows is less than the fine brilliant could be sold for. The result will be that madam will send her fine brilliant back in a rage and buy the inferior stone for twice what it is worth. This evil has grown to such an extent that it is sometimes impossible to detect the fraudulent character of the stories brought up. They are all very ingenious. As a result, big houses, except in rare cases, refuse to place prices upon jewels brought to them."