

THE SPECIAL SESSION

Both Branches of the Legislature Down to Business.

MANY BILLS WERE INTRODUCED

Joseph Simon Elected President of the Senate—E. V. Carter, Chairman of the House.

Salem, Sept. 26.—In obedience to a call issued by Governor Lord, the Oregon legislature convened in special session at the state capitol today.

Senate.

The senate was called to order at 10:10 o'clock by Taylor of Umatilla. Temporary officers were elected upon a strict party vote of 34 to 6.

A committee on credentials was appointed, consisting of Ben Selling, G. W. Proebstel and William Smith.

The senate adjourned until 10:45 to give the committee on credentials a chance to make their report. The report was adopted when the senate reconvened, and the new members were sworn in by Chief Justice Wolverson. The resolution providing for permanent organization was presented by Reed of Douglas, and was adopted.

The election of officers proceeded, with the following results:

President—Joseph Simon, of Multnomah.

Chief clerk—S. L. Moorehead, of Junction.

Assistant chief clerk—J. F. Yates, of Multnomah.

Reading clerk—J. D. Lee, of Multnomah.

Calendar clerk—Frank C. Middleton, of Multnomah.

Sergeant-at-arms—Joseph S. Purdom, of Grant's Pass.

Doorkeeper—W. W. Smith, of Clackamas.

Mailing clerk—V. H. Humphrey, of Salem.

Pages—Harvey Bell and Frank Hartman.

The minor officers of the senate were then sworn in.

A resolution calling upon the secretary of state for his report on the financial condition of the state was presented and adopted.

The rules of the session of 1897 were adopted.

Mulkey of Polk, introduced a resolution for a joint committee of two from each house to examine and report upon the books of the secretary of state. It carried.

A bill was introduced by Brownell of Clackamas, to repeal the act creating the state railway commission, and passed to its second reading.

Mackay of Multnomah, introduced a bill to provide new pilotage rules for the port of Portland.

Daly of Benton, introduced a bill to reduce the statutory rate of interest to 6 per cent.

The senate then adjourned until 10 A. M. tomorrow.

Sept. 27.—The senate convened at 10 A. M. After the reading of the journal, President Simon announced standing committees as follows:

Agriculture and forestry—Looney, Kelly, Clem.

Assessment and taxation—Mulkey, Mackay, Porter, Cameron, Taylor.

Claims—Howe, Fulton, Daly of Lake.

Commerce and navigation—Selling, Howe, Proebstel.

Counties—Mackay, Taylor, Howe, Cameron, Patterson.

Education—Kuykendall, Harmon, Porter.

Elections and privileges—Harmon, Brownell, Wade.

Engrossed bills—Daly of Benton, Reed, Michell.

Enrolled bills—Patterson, Mulkey, Cameron.

Federal relations—Driver, Proebstel, Dufur.

Fishing industries—Reed, Michell, Bates.

Horticulture—Daly of Benton, Patterson, Looney.

Insurance and banking—Haines, Adams, Bates.

Printing—Michell, Selling, Haines.

Irrigation—Proebstel, Cameron, Morrow.

Judiciary—Fulton, Brownell, Michell, Kelly, Dufur.

Medicine, pharmacy, dentistry—Daly of Lake, Kuykendall, Morrow.

Military affairs—Haseltine, Taylor, Wade.

Penal institutions—Haines, Driver, Looney.

Mining—Cameron, Harmon, Smith.

Municipal corporations—Haseltine, Adams, Haseltine, Reed.

Public lands—Porter, Mulkey, Howe, Driver, Wade.

Railroads—Brownell, Patterson, Mackay, Morrow, Daly of Benton.

Revision of laws—Kelly, Reed, Fulton, Smith, Daly of Lake.

Roads and highways—Bates, Looney, Proebstel, Clem, Daly of Benton.

Ways and means—Taylor, Mulkey, Kuykendall, Selling, Adams.

Following bills were introduced:

By Dufur, to amend the statute relating to terms of circuit courts. By Daly of Lake, to amend the statute in

the matter of assessment and taxation.

By Fulton, to create the office of game warden, in each county, and fixing terms and salaries thereof. By Selling, bill to regulate the salary and compensation of the fourth judicial district and officers of Multnomah county. By Haseltine, to provide for the expense of the Oregon commission at the Trans-Mississippi exposition at Omaha. By Brownell, to provide for a constitutional convention in the state of Oregon. By Clem, to define titles of land and real property for purposes of taxation. By Driver, to confer upon Eugene divinity school rights of a corporate character. By Mackay, to amend the statutes relating to pilotage. By Daly of Benton, to provide for a free ferry across the Willamette river at Corvallis. By Harmon, amending the statutes relating to the character of the city of Grant's Pass. By Fulton, to protect the sturgeon-fishing interests. By Brownell, to facilitate the administration of estates of decedents. By Dufur, to provide for road and regulate procedure in justice courts. By Patterson, to amend the statutes in relation to the terms of the various circuit courts of the Third judicial district. By Dufur, to protect hotel and boarding-house keepers. By Mackay, joint resolution protesting against the proposed reduction on the Canadian-American lumber tariff; adopted. By Selling, to fix the compensation of state officers and provide for payment of same. By Daly of Lake, to repeal the act establishing state railway commission. By Fulton, to provide for a physical examination of parties claiming damages by reason of accident (introduced by request). By Mulkey, to provide for a recorder of conveyances in and for the county of Polk; read first, second and third time and put upon final passage. By Harmon, to amend the statutes in relation to appeals in civil actions. By Daly of Lake, to limit and fix salaries of certain state officers. By Brownell, relating to the contest of wills and procedure in trials thereof. By Daly of Benton, authorizing sale of equities in estates of decedents. By Kelly, to repeal the act in relation to the statute in the matter of adulterated foods, and adding away with the commission. By Adams, providing for a tax on dogs in the state. By Bates, for an act regulating fraternal societies. By Harmon, resolution directing the secretary of state to provide codes for the senate; adopted. By Looney, providing for a joint committee of two from the senate and three from the house to examine the books of the state treasurer and report; tabled. By Taylor, resolution (joint) providing for examination of the books of the Oregon asylum for the insane; carried.

House.

Salem, Or., Sept. 26.—At 10:30 A. M. Ralph E. Moody, member from Multnomah and chief clerk at the last two sessions of the house, called that body to order. The following temporary officers were named:

George T. Myers, temporary chairman.

A. V. R. Snyder, temporary clerk.

Messrs. Hill, Hawson, Massingill, Nicholas and Gregg were appointed a committee on credentials.

On motion of Moody the house adjourned until 1:30 P. M.

The house met and organized at 1:30 this afternoon, with E. V. Carter, Jackson county, as chairman.

Chief clerk—A. C. Jennings.

Assistant chief clerk—A. V. R. Snyder.

Sergeant-at-arms—Frank Motter.

Doorkeeper—A. D. Griffin.

Calendar clerk—M. P. Eisenberg.

Clerk—D. B. McKay.

Sept. 27.—The house was called to order at 10:05 A. M.

A concurrent resolution of the senate to have a joint committee examine into the books and accounts of the secretary of state was laid on the table.

The speaker appointed Bruce C. Corry of Clackamas, mailing clerk.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the secretary of state to purchase 90 copies of Hill's code at a cost of some thing over \$1,000.

A resolution by Ross that the speaker appoint a committee to arrange for appropriate exercises on February 14, 1899, to observe the anniversary of Oregon's admission to the Union, was tabled.

Young secured the adoption of a resolution to have each member provided with 200 2-cent postage stamps.

House bill No. 1 provides for a general means of propagation of salmon, and taxing of fishing gear to assist in defraying the expenses of propagation. Other bills were introduced as follows: By Whitney, providing for the manner of assessment and taxation of certain real estate and making mortgages of real estate for the purpose of taxation. The bill is a virtual reinstatement of the mortgage-tax law. By Bayer, to regulate letting state contracts on public works in matter of citizenship bidders, bonds, etc. By Stillman, amending section 40, Hill's code in relation to actions for recovery of specific personal property. By Curtis, to regulate the catching and protection of sturgeon. By Hill, to regulate the manner of holding elections to require registration, etc.

One bill was introduced, but before it could be read a motion to adjourn was carried.

A joint resolution by Myers was read, providing for a committee of three from the house and two from the senate to investigate and report to the regular session of the legislature in relation to food fishes and the legislation necessary for their propagation and protection.

A concurrent resolution by Beach was read, providing for a committee of three from the house and two from the senate to investigate the penitentiary.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Full Text of the Document Delivered Before the Joint Session of the Oregon Legislature.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 27.—At 2:30 today, in the hall of representatives, in the presence of the members of both houses of the legislature, judges of the supreme court, and other state officers, Governor Lord delivered his message to the special session. Its delivery occupied half an hour, and it was closely listened to. The full text of the document follows:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.—The constitution authorizes the governor, on extraordinary occasions, to convene the legislative assembly by proclamation, and, when assembled, devolves upon him the duty to state to both houses the purposes for which he has convened them. By virtue of such authority, and in compliance with this requirement, I shall endeavor briefly to state the reasons which have induced me to summon your body in special session.

We are at a critical period in the history of our country. The next few years will mark an advance or retrograde movement in our national destiny. Not since the war of the rebellion has the statesmanship of our country been confronted with questions of such transcendent importance as those which have grown out of our victorious contest with Spain. They are questions involving considerations of such vast and far-reaching effect that they will require for their rightful solution the best brains and wisest heads of our country. Cuba and Porto Rico in the west, and the Philippine Islands in the far east, have been wrested from their rebellious oppressor by our victorious arms, and now stand before us as a permanent part of our territory. All these islands lie within the tropical regions; their climate is mild and their soil fruitful to exuberance, rendering the struggle for existence free from that constant labor and effort exacted by the temperate zones. Their people are of a noble race, well educated and cultured, models of thought and civilization, form of government and institutions, are different from our own, and whose condition of poverty, ignorance and wretchedness is the result of pitiless taxation and a cruel system of blood and extortion, deteriorating the quality of their people, and weakening their mental and moral fiber. These islands, though richly endowed by nature, have been only partially developed, their civilization is stationary or backward, and in some of the Philippines a condition prevails that verges on semi-barbarism.

To meet these complex conditions and undertake their general improvement; to trade regulations aiming to revive trade, improve sanitary conditions, induce social reform, and aid in the educational and political advancement of these people; to win their loyalty by providing a government that shall lighten the burden of taxation, add to the wealth of the country by development of its natural resources and the interchange of trade and commerce, protect rights of property, and secure the blessings of civil and religious liberty, is a herculean task, demanding for its proper performance our best thought and wisest statesmanship. If we must retain these islands, or any part of them, considerations of this kind must confront us for determination. We are in legal possession of them, and cannot shirk the responsibility of our position. Can we give them back to Spain? Would not such an act be to turn the glory of our battles into victories of a dictator? All commercial nations now are fighting for trade, and in their race of cupidity and inordinate ambition China is threatened with partition. We need the business of the Orient. Exchange of products, natural and artificial, would be mutually beneficial to them and to us. We must find an outlet for the surplus product of our fields and forests, our factories and workshops; we must share on equal terms with all other nations the opportunity for trade in the Orient, which our possession of the Philippine Islands affords us. Their location is said to be the key to the Orient, and now to throw away the opportunity it affords would be worse than a blunder—it would be a calamity. What, then, shall we do with these islands? Shall we treat them as naval stations, or as a permanent part of our territory? And if the latter, what form of government shall be devised for them? Shall it be a protectorate, or a dependency, or what? These are some of the important questions which will confront our national policy at its next session, in December, and demonstrate the need of a full representation in that body. Already representation in that body is a full representation in that body. Already representation in that body is a full representation in that body.

It is important, then, to our state and the nation, that we should have a senator present to assist in the discharge of its early construction, and of the importance of our growing commerce, and to strengthen our coast defenses. The signs of the times, the future development of our boundless resources, the growth of our industrial interests, and commercial enterprises admonish us of the necessity of the early construction, and of the importance of organizing a naval force adequate to protect our commerce and coast from the depredations of hostile nations, and equal to the task of meeting all questions for which our government stands sponsor among the nations of the earth. These considerations, gentlemen, are suggested as showing in part the necessity of an extra session, to enable your body to select a senator before the meeting of congress in December, and thus afford an opportunity to be heard in the deliberations, and to cast its vote in determining these various important questions, which so largely affect the interests and welfare of our state and the states of the Pacific coast.

The failure of the legislature to organize at its regular session in 1897 left the state without an appropriation of money to meet its current expenses, and in consequence many warrants have been issued for salaries and audited claims, and many vouchers exist for unaudited demands that need to be examined, and they are found correct, warrants should be drawn for their payment, after which an appropriation should be made of the funds in the state treasury to pay all such outstanding warrants.

The appropriation for such objects ought to receive your attention early in the session to enable you to give full consideration to its various items, and prevent the payment of fraudulent or illegal claims. It would greatly augment the labors of the regular session to impose upon it the work of examining the accounts and providing appropriations for their payment, in addition to estimating the revenue to meet expenses for the ensuing two years. An appropriation bill is always exposed to more or less dicker and hodge, and to have two such bills pending before the regular session would be too great an opportunity for raiding the treasury with swapping jobs, needless appropriations and pilaging contracts. It is better—far better—that the regular session should be relieved of this work, and its time occupied with providing remedial legislation so urgently demanded, and enacting wise laws to advance the interests of the state and the happiness of its people. I am desirous that the affairs of the present administration shall be examined and closed, and not imposed upon the incoming administration. I want the decks of our splendid ship of state cleared and ready for action when my successor shall take her helm, though I trust that, during his term and under his pilotage, with banners streaming and sails set to catch the favoring gales, she may be wafted over summer seas on a prosperous voyage.

The business of the supreme court has increased so rapidly that the court is now behind more than two years in the hearing of cases. It is imperative that some relief should be afforded the court, so that prompt hearing and adjudication of causes may be obtained. To afford such relief two remedies have been suggested: One is to enact a law that shall limit appeals to the supreme court, in civil cases, to those involving title to real estate, in matters involving the public revenue, the construction of the constitution of the state or of the United States, or where questions of franchise are raised, or where the amount of the judgment exceeds \$500; the other is to limit the number of cases which the court is to hear to three per centum of the cases for a term of four years, to assist the court in hearing and deciding cases. The objection raised to the first law is that every citizen should have the right of appeal, no matter how small the sum involved in litigation, and that its denial would affect largely the poor man, whose money demands are usually small. The second law suggested would be efficient to remedy the evil complained of, and is preferred by the supreme court. As the delay in hearing in some cases now practically amounts to a denial of justice, it is desirable, in my opinion, that a law be enacted authorizing a commissioners' court, that it should be enacted at this session, in order that such court may begin the work of relieving the congested condition of the supreme court docket as early as practicable, or at least begin its sessions at the first of the ensuing year.

The act of congress, approved July 13, 1897, entitled "An act making appropriation to supply deficiencies," etc., contains a provision to the effect that the governor of the republic of France to take part in an exposition of works of art and the products of manufacture and agriculture of all nations, to be held in Paris, commencing the 15th day of April, and closing the 5th day of November, 1900, is accepted, and that "the governors of the several states and territories be, and are hereby requested to invite the people of their respective states and territories to make a proper representation of the productions of our country, and the natural resources of the country, and to take such further measures as may be necessary, in order to secure to their respective states and territories the advantages to be derived from this beneficent undertaking." In conformity with this provision, and with special reference to the latter portion of it, the secretary of state of the United States, the Hon. John Sherman, in a letter to me as governor of the state, dated September 27, 1897, urges the propriety, as well as the necessity, of taking steps immediately to secure representations of the natural and industrial resources of our state, "the end that an exhibit on behalf of the government of the United States, befitting its material and industrial importance, may be assured." Owing to the limited time now available for selecting and arranging the exhibits of our state, it is proper that this subject should be brought to your attention, for the reason that it is absolutely necessary, if our state is to participate in this great international exposition, that a law be enacted at once, providing for the appointment of commissioners, and appointing sufficient funds to make a proper representation of the products of our industries and the natural resources of our state.

Under an act passed by the 18th legislative assembly, a contract was made with J. Loewenberg, of the Northwestern stove foundry, in July, 1896, for convict labor, and the board of managers of the state foundry leased him the plant and sold him the manufactured stock on time. His obligations to the state were not met, but, in view of bad business conditions, and the desirability of keeping the convicts employed, great leniency has been shown him. First, he was allowed an extension of time, and later, in the spring of 1898, a second accommodation was arranged for him, under which the Loewenberg & Co. foundry took the notes of the Northwestern stove foundry; the result, notwithstanding these accommodations, Loewenberg has not kept his promises, nor met his obligations to the state. The sums due the state, with interest, aggregate a large amount. In view of these facts, I have the honor to request your attention to the matter, and to urge the enactment of a law, providing for the appointment of commissioners, and appointing sufficient funds to make a proper representation of the products of our industries and the natural resources of our state.

There is a latest bustle, too. These humble little adjuncts to some toilets which humorists have even encouraged us to believe were made of newspapers, are blooming out into things of beauty—let us hope not joys for ever. Instead of consisting of three tubular folds, boasting a "rat" apiece, the down-to-date bustle is covered with three little ruffles, each edged with lace. This extra cutlay pays a bit. Instead of a weird resemblance to a bit of stray anatomy this new-fangled notion reposing on a chair might be taken for a bit of fancy work or a doll's dress.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Reported by Downing, Hopkins & Co., Inc., Board of Trade Brokers, 711 & 713 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon.

On the advance of 3c to 5c in wheat at Chicago last week shorts covered freely. They put the September to 67½, and the December to 64 5-8. It looked at the close Saturday as if the demand from the shorts had been appreciably relieved. At the same time that the speculators were taking in their contracts at Chicago the seaboard shippers were covering theirs freely. There was a letting up in the demand of both sorts during the closing days of the week. Brokers with export connections said the inquiry for cargoes was not what it had been. The commission people with relations in all directions said the southwestern and northwestern shorts had materially relieved their anxiety. So far as the speculative position is concerned it did not look as bullish last Saturday as it did a week ago. The bear liquidation on the advance had evened the pit up. From being very bearish the local crowd seemed to have become bullish; a pretty good indication of what has been going on.

Last week's receipts were in excess of the week previous, although the spring wheat movement was curtailed somewhat by showery weather. There were heavy clearances, largely flour. There was a very bewildering shipping situation most of the week. Local receipts were so small there was a scramble from millers, elevator owners and cargo people to get the desirable grain. Yet the demand was not general. On the same days some of the most active of brokers would call the demand poor, while others would call it sharp, indicating that the smallness of the stocks and the lightness of the arrivals did not require many orders to make the demand look large to a man who had an order for a cargo. There were over 8,000,000 bushels at primary markets during the week, half at the two Northwest points. Duluth and Minneapolis were strong in spite of their heavy arrivals, but the biggest single buyer in those markets was a Chicago elevator operator, Armour.

Seattle Markets.
Tomatoes, 50c per box.
Cucumbers, 10¢ to 15¢ per doz.
Onions, \$1.15 to \$1.25 per 100 pounds.
Potatoes, \$12 to \$14.
Beets, per sack, \$1.
Turnips, per sack, 75c.
Carrots, per sack, 75c.
Parsnips, per sack, \$1.
Beans, green, 2¢ to 3¢.
Green corn, \$1.15 to \$1.25 per sack.
Cauliflower, 60c per doz.
Hubbard squash, 1¢ to 1½¢ per pound.
Cantaloupes, \$1.25 per box.
Celery, 40¢ to 50¢.
Cabbage, native and California \$1.50 per 100 pounds.
Apples, 50¢ to \$1 per box.
Pears, 50¢ to \$1 per box.
Prunes, 30¢ to 40¢ per box.
Butter—Creamery, 25c per pound; dairy and ranch, 15¢ to 20c per pound.
Eggs, 38c.
Cheese—Native, 11¢ to 12c.
Poultry—Old hens, 18¢ to 14c per pound; spring chickens, \$3 to 4.
Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 6¢ to 7c; cows, prime, 5¢ to 6c; mutton, 7¢ to 8c; pork, 5¢ to 6c; veal, 5¢ to 6c.
Wheat—Feed wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.20.
Oats—Choice, per ton, \$20 to \$22.
Corn—Whole, \$3.50; cracked, \$3.40; feed meal, \$3.50.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$23 to \$24; whole, \$22.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; straight, \$3.25; California brands, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.75; Graham, per barrel, \$3.70; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4.
Millet—Bran, per ton, \$14; shorts, per ton, \$16.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$17 to \$21 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.
Hay—Pugot Sound mixed, \$9.50 to \$10; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$18.
Portland Market.
Wheat—Walla Walla, 59¢ to 60c; Valley and Bluestem, 62¢ to 63c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.35; Graham, \$2.85; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 54¢ to 55c; choice gray, 53¢ to 54c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$20 to \$21; brew, \$22 per ton.
Millet—Bran, \$14 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$14; chop, \$13 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$10 to \$11; clover, \$9 to \$10; Oregon wild hay, \$9 to \$10 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 45¢ to 50c; seconds, 40¢ to 45c; dairy, 40¢ to 45c store, 25¢ to 30c.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11¢ to 12c; Young America, 12¢ to 13c; new cheese, 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3 to 4 per dozen; hens, \$3.50 to 4.50; springs, \$1.25 to 3; geese, \$5.00 to 6.00 for old, \$4.50 to 5.50 for young; ducks, \$4.00 to 5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12¢ to 13¢ per pound.
Potatoes—45¢ to 50c per sack; sweets, 2¢ to 2½¢ per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, 90c; turnips, 75c per sack; garlic, 70c per pound; cabbage, \$1.15 to 1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, 75c per sack; beans, 30c per pound; celery, 70¢ to 75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 8¢ to 9¢ per pound.
Onions—Oregon, 75¢ to \$1 per sack.
Hops—8¢ to 10c; 1897 crop, 6c.
Wool—Valley, 10¢ to 12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8¢ to 10c; mohair, 25c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3½¢; dressed mutton, 7c; spring lambs, 7½¢ per lb.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.75; light and feeders, \$3.00 to 4.00; dressed, \$5.50 to 6.50 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, 8.50 to \$3.75; cows, \$2.50 to 3.00; dressed beef, 5¢ to 6¢ per pound.
Veal—Large, 5¢ to 6c; small, 6¢ to 7c per pound.



Governor William P. Lord.

This bill also provides for the amending the Port of Portland act so as to permit that corporation to "establish a scale of harbor and wharfage dues, and assessments on freight, goods and property landed upon the wharves and upon all ships and vessels arriving at or departing from said port of Portland, or within the limits of the territory under its jurisdiction." It is provided that "from the dues so collected, if any, and from the regular taxes levied and collected by it, the said corporation, the Port of Portland, shall pay the interest on its indebtedness and provide a sinking fund for the payment of its bonds at their maturity, and no funds derived from the sale of its bonds shall be expended other than in making improvements of a permanent nature to the channel of the rivers aforesaid (Columbia and Willamette), or for the construction of and operation of a drydock, floating dock, or marine railway."

The power and authority to be given by this act, it is provided, shall be exercised by a board of commissioners, to be composed of John McCracken, Ellis G. Hughes, Theodore B. Wilcox, J. C. Flanders, Donald Mackay, J. A. Brown and Charles E. Ladd.

The Artless Kimono.

The most artless little room gown is no other than the kimono, so dear to the Japanese maiden's heart—what difference if some day it's the height of art? Of course, the tall, ungainly maiden must fight shy of it, which is the reason the "shy" little Yum Yums and Pitti Sings will do it with all the more glee. We all like something which is our very own, and the construction of which amounts to a "hands-off" placard to everybody else. Of course, it's nice to have a rich, silk embroidered kimono, but if that's out of the question, a gay little cotton affair, with cheerful landscapes and thrilling marines cavorting indiscriminately over its surface, may be had for a modest sum of a dollar and a half. For a bit more one may indulge in a cotton robe of softest gray, over which a party of fans and pink oleander blossoms are making merry.

The Latest Bustle.

There's a latest bustle, too. These humble little adjuncts to some toilets which humorists have even encouraged us to believe were made of newspapers, are blooming out into things of beauty—let us hope not joys for ever. Instead of consisting of three tubular folds, boasting a "rat" apiece, the down-to-date bustle is covered with three little ruffles, each edged with lace. This extra cutlay pays a bit. Instead of a weird resemblance to a bit of stray anatomy this new-fangled notion reposing on a chair might be taken for a bit of fancy work or a doll's dress.