Their Hamifications Found in All Spheres of Society-The Discoveries Made by

There are at the present moment in Paris between fifty and sixty serious matrimonal agencies, having ramifications in all spheres of society. Furthermore, 25 per cent, of the marriages in the middle and upper classes of Paris are arranged by these agencies. This is a fact which as been established by careful inquiry. Now let us see how the agency is organized and how the nuchinery works.

Anatole desires to marry. He does not know a girl that will suit him; his friends cannot belp bina; the usages of Parisian life prevent him from making acquaints among marriageable maidens. He therefore goes to an agency and says, we will suppose, to the manager:

"Monstettr, I am 34 years of age; I am an engloye in the Bilateral Filter company. I earn \$50 a month, but hope to get an increase next year. Can you find me a nice young wife, pretty, bright and an orphant. I do not care to have a motherin-law, and I don't mend if the young lady is not a untsteian."

The matrimonial agent looks over his books, reflects, and replies: Monsieur, I think I can just fix you. Lady, 29 years of age, agreeable exterior,

small house near Dijon, expectations

\$8,800, daughter of a retired military man, excellent planist." Anatole accepts at once, and two months later he is married and happy, and his excellent wife, who knows nothing about the intervention of the discreet agency, exclaims in a moment of expansion: "My Anatole, what a lucky blea that you stopped at Dijon on your way to Geneva! Had it not been for that

we might never have met?" HOW DID IT HAPPEN! New comes the question. How did the matrimonial agent know that this modest and henorable spinster was waiting for a husband on the outskirts of Dijon? The answer is, because he has correspondents all over France, who send him information and exercise a sort of secret police on his account. In the provinces, everybody knows everything about everybody else. and it is easy for the correspondents of the matrimonial agents to note that Mile. A. has interited \$20,000, that Mile, B. has a weakness for lawyers, and that Mile. C. has refused to take the yell. "Very good," you will say. "Now tell me how the matrimonial agent manages to bring the young people together?" This is precisely the point where the genius comes into play, aided often by an obliging priest. The matrimonial agent has under his command a whole army of secondary

agents, who may be classified under seven

headings, viz., scouts, entertainers having

homes, permanent or temporary inquiry

agents, travelers, followers, introducers,

and conscious or unconscious intermedi-

The chief scout of a first class Parisian matrimonial agency was formerly a body servant of Cavour; he married the chambermaid of a fashionable beauty of the court of Napoleon III; and now he and his wife earn in their new profession \$2,000 a year. Their business is to discover marringeble girls and to report them at headquarters; the ex-valet of Cayour gossips at cafes with men servants in rich families; be learns the modus vivandi of each family; he gets the names of all the friends of a family, and, if necessary, the names of the friends of the friends; thanks to this information the chief matrimonial agent is able to discover among these names either that of a person affiliated with the agency, or else an unconscious agent who will introduce his elient to the family of the young lady whose and and dowry are to be won. AGENTS ON THE LOOKOUT.

Travelers are agent sent to the provinces, and especially to the seaside or to watering places, on some special mission. Followers are volunteer agents who go to marriages and midday masses in the Paris churches, remark young girls accompanied by their mothers, follow them to their homes, and by dint of patience discover who they are, what they are worth, and so constitute a sort of dossier or brief, which they sell to an agency. Conscious intermediaries are financial agents, solicitors or notaries whose business enables them to collect information of a private kind. As for the unconscious agents, they are created by the conscious intermewho calls upon a friend of the family about which information is required or upon a doctor or a priest who is in relations with that family. This conscious intermediary has an honorable social position; he apologizes for intruding and says that he has been sent to ask for information in view of a marriage much desired by a person whom he is not yet at liberty to name. The family is puzzled, wonders who the injeterious person may be and answers vaguety, perhaps, but sufficiently to enable the agency to know what are the desires of the family. Then, if the agency has not on its books a client capable of realizing those desires, it is but

The bride rarely knows that she has been won through the intermediary of an agency. It is only the very richly dowered who are aware of the existence of this complicated and mysterious machinery, and who are therefore tempted to see in every young man with whose they waltza | stand what's the matter o' Hanner!" Bill client of a matrimonial agency which is seeking to earn its usual commission on the dowry. Thanks to the extension of the operations of matrimonial agencies, French marriages in the middle and upper classes tend more and more to become merely operations of loveless and arithmetical multiplication.-Paris Cor. New York Sun.

Name of a Class Color.

The unique name of a class color in a university not far from Boston is "No. 8. When the freshman class met to select its color it found the duty full of difficulties. What color could be chosen which had not already been appropriated by the preceding classes? After much discussion a committee was appointed to secure samples of colors, and in due time a card, to which bits of ribbon were attached, was presented to the consideration of the class. A unique color, between the shades of pencock green and peacock blue, was the result of the vote. Unfortunately no one knew what to call the color. It was neither blue nor green. Finally one freshman had a bright idea. He proposed that the color should be called "No. 8," the mark of the sample of ribbon upon the eard, and by unanimous vote his suggestion was adopted -Chicago Times.

William Rockefeller, the Standard Gil millionaire, lives over two miles away from his office, and always walks both ways, raip or shine.

SHE MARRIED A SCHOLAR.

Oh, she said she'd never marry any Tom and Dick and Harry, She'd wed some famous scientist of learning

and renown;
But her Tom was quite commercial, and of Agas-

He went to making money and forgot his wild | 90° of heat,

despuir; Forgot, I say; at any rate he hastened to de-Into a social business man, a triffing million-

But she west a screatific, and his tastes were quite in the surfered to run down by had man-other markets.

The property of the surface of th For various kinds of insects and for toads and

And instead of plaques and pictures, rattlesnakes and beganistrators He'd take into his sixting room to ornament the

As a zealous decorator he preferred an alligator. To a statue of Minerva of a bust of Henry Cay; And you owned to hear him talk awhile of his

And his colors in expello, a very charming fellow, Turningly less resisting recont and bedroom used to more all that y drift;

And marketing on a probosers and two young this

But he sold his wife's piano to buy ipecacuanha To feed his happopotamus to ease his stomach

Latier Day Tyrants.

and turns on the other. Unfed Waiter-Yes, sah.

something worse; tastes as if flavored with pine, kerosene and garlie,"

Watter-Ves, sah, "Take it back, tell the cook what the matter is and see if he can't give me something

Wniter (entering kitchen)-Steak for one, -Omaha World.

Well Qualified.



Plumber (to applicant for work)-Where were you employed last? Applicant-I was making out bills for an iceman all summer, and-

Plumber—That's enough! You may consider yourself engaged for the winter,-New York Sun.

Mct His Waterloo.

"Yes, we saw it." "School wasn't called yet, I reckon?"

"Was the boys out havin' a ring rastle an' whoopin' a good deal like Injunst "No; everything was very quiet,"

"School house broke up any-winders gone or door stove in !" "Guess not."

"See anything of the teacher?" "Yes; saw him through the door, sitting with his feet on the desk rending a book." "Was, hey! Seemed calm?"

"He appeared that way," "See anything of a hig, raw boned boy, with long arms an' big bands, wearin' a high felt but painted red, white 'n' blue?"

"Yes; we noticed him." "Wa'n't be walkin' 'round talkin' loud with his thumb under one gallus an' a chip on his

"No. He was sitting on the ground near the school house, with his back against a tree. His nose was all bloody, his arms were hanging down, and he looked sick. His clothes were about half torn off of him, and one of the small boys was carrying his striped hat full of water to him from the creek."

"Well, I swim if that don't beat me! Didn't holler no slang at you or offer to fight

reckon the plan dish't work."

"What was it? "W'y, that feller's my boy, you see, an' he reckon from what you say something went wrong somewhere. The teacher gave him a longer 'rithmetic lesson than he orter, an' says I to him, 'liop onto the little dood an' whale him-jes' show him that you undersaid that he'd do it an' that I'd better see the other two school offeers an' git another teacher somewhere, 'cause there wouldn't be enough o' this un left to wad a gun when he got done with him. Says he, 'Pap, don't be scart if you notice small pieces of a school teacher fallin' round here long durin' the forenoon! One eye shet an' his nose bloody! An' Bill al'ays claimed he was a fighter, too! I'll be tectotally chawed if he ain's been trottin' in the wrong class for two years. When he gits home if I don't bring out the old strap

to pieces by his old father!"-Chicago

The Holiday Absentee. Johnson-Your brother is spending his winter in Florida, I believe; health badf Jackson-He's there for economy; not

an' larrup him myself then you can shoot me.

till 4:30 o'clock an' you'll see a big, lazy,

double fisted fraud of a boy gut pounded all

A black eye an' nose all bloody! Say, wait

Johnson-Feonomy!

The Irrepressible Tourist. Lady-Your clothes are very ragged. Can't I do some sewing for your Tramp—Ym, madam; you may sew an overcont on this button, if you please. It seems to feel the need of society,—Drift.

SWEET POTATOES.

Dig as soon as the vines are touched by frost, being careful not to bruise the tu-He was as amorant, she said, as any circus bers. These to be kept should be dried for a day in the sun, and then be packed the "secondary Agents"-How a Match | So she gave poor Tom the mitten, and as meek as | in perfectly dry sand, cut straw or leaves. Keep in a dry place, where there is about them to leave the warehouses. All kinds

BAD MANAGEMENT.

tion, and let the rest lie, and so go on mand is checked. The Liverpool spot through the farm. One rich field will market rules steady and futures irreguthen make it easy to enrich another or lar at the close. Eastern nurkets are ind you contact to liver him talk awhile of his footnoon; bally eroccodile two; and while the beginning is slow, it lower.

That he payed with in his parlor just to while is downshill work; and as the end is become Queste; Standard, \$4.75; Walla the time away;

Walla at 5.1 per barrel.

PEASTS.

Anteres in the proposes and two young rases the difference between what may be 32.50; Chop Feed, \$25 per ton; Barley, He present also his children as a fitting Christ- vegetative and reproductive stages in \$1.250 Like per cental. is at once brought to the fruit-bearing or 22 a 24c per pound. And a sense at any his baby, for you know how reproductive condition. So far there is Cause-Quote: Oregon, 14 floc; Californize they be. an antagonism between the regetative domain, 14 or or per pound, and reproductive stages. When the respective value of the results of the res other subdivision. The part to which Broilers, \$4,00 a 4 50; large Broilers, \$5,00 nutrition most freely flows procuees #5,50; Ducks, \$10 #12; Geese, nominal, Customer-This steak is raw on one side chiefly female flowers, while the part to \$12 per doz no Turkovs, 17c per pound, which nutrition flows less freely yields chiefly male flowers. Any one can see 1.75 per cental; Candillower, \$1.5001.50 "And it's greased all over with eleo or this who examines a largh, a spruce or a pur dozen; Celery, the per dozen; On-

KITCHEN GARDENS.

says the New England Homestead, who per sack; Lettuce, 200/25c per doz-n; does not have an ample, well-cared-for Squash, 2 gaz 4c per pound; Green garden, It isn't necessary to go to a great Pous, 'e per pound. String Beans, 15c expense to secure this, but to just a lit- per pound; Rhubarb, \$2,0002.25 per box; tle forethought and care is planning the Uncumbers, \$1.25 per dozen; Artichokes, work. A rich, well-cultivated soil is 50e per dozen; Parsley, 25e per dozen. necessary to push forward the vegetables. | Radishes, the per dozen bunches; young The land should also be well dramed and | Onions, 30c p r dozen bunches. have southern exposure. Unless one | Fauvrs-Quote: Los Angeles Granges, wants them it isn't necessary to have all \$2,250 2,50; Riverside, \$1,000 3,25; Nathe hotbeds and other appliances of the vels, \$5.50 per box; Sicily Lemons, \$6.50 market gardener, but good seed is, As @7.00, California, \$4,50@5.00 per box; soon as the ground can be worked, ma- Apples, \$1.00@2.50 per box; Bananas, nure heavily. Plant radishes first, and \$5.00@4.00 per bunch; Pineapples \$5.00 follow with lettuce ten days later. At |@8.00 per dozen; Strawberries, 50c per the same time plant the earliest peas, pound. These can soon follow with the later varieties. Beets and onions can also be @12 c; Hickory, 8 c; Brazils, 12c; sown about this time. Cabbage and to-Almonds, 16a 18c; Filberts, 15@14c; mato plants are soon ready, but can be Pine Nuts, 17@18c; Pecans, 17@18c; bought at some market gardener's Cocoanuts, Sc; Hazel, Sc; Peanuts, Sc cheaper than to raise them. Bush beans per pound. and sweet corn come a little later. Nothing is gained by planting them too early, | nal prices. Lima beans are among the last things to be planted. Don't have more than three @20c; Eastern Oregon, 12 @17c per plants in a hill or more vines than beans pound. will be raised.

planting them at intervals of a week or ten days, so that when one lot is over a fresh one will be coming on This is a shearlings, 10 a 2 bc; Tallow, good to choice, 3 a 3 bc per pound. Much greater benefit will be derived by fresh one will be coming on. This is especially true of sweet corn, beans, peas, etc. Again, as fast as one crop is har-"Jes' a minute, if you please," said a man vested, clear the ground and put in a in western Nebraska as he came out of a later one. Early peas can be out of the house and hailed us as we were going past. | way for tomatoes and turnips after sweet "Did you happen to notice the school house corn in many sections. Cultivation is a much when you come past it down here a thing that does wonders with all of these things, however. Run the cultivator \$17; stock, \$11 per ton in carload lots. through the rows every week to stir up the roots and give a good digging be tween the hills. You will be surprised to see how fast the crops will grow.

LEAVES AS BEDDING AND MANURE.

The value of forest leaves and scrapings from the bush generally as manure is crushed and powdered, 634c per pound. well understood by the fruit growers, says the Prairie Farmer. There is perhaps a loss in many instances in the method of its application. The very general method of application is to spread it as a mulch over the surface of the ground, and while its application in this manner is no doubt productive of much benefit, yet the full benefit of the leaves can scarcely be expected to be obtained in this manner, as much of their substance is evaporated into the atmosphere. A preferable method of application in every respect is to compost the leaves with lime and swamp muck, or in fact any stiff soil if swamp muck cannot be obtained. The compost heap should be formed by spreading the leaves on a piece of high and dry ground about one foot deep. Cover this with time three or four inches deep, and on the top place a "I don't think he saw us at all-one eye depth of say fifteen inches of earth. Under this pressure and heat the leaves will "I expect—nothing s'prises me now! I speedily decay. The nitrogenous matter contained in the leaves will be absorbed by the earth and fixed there, and the earth will be mellowed and disintegrated lowed to lick the teacher this mornin', but I by the gases rising from the decaying moss beneath. When the leaves are decayed, turn the compost heap over by trenching, and permit it to lie and decay and disintegrate for a couple of months longer, when it may be spread on the soil, and will be found an excellent manure for orchards and nurseries.

The autumn is obviously the best time to propare this heap, for then the leaves are most abundant and contain fertilizing ingredients in greatest abundance The winter or early spring is the preferable time to apply the compost. Weeds, which form such a nuisance in many places, make an excellent compost; only care should be taken that noxious weeks have not seeded before being composted, because the heat of the compost heap will not destroy the life germ in many of the seeds, and if such a compost is placed on clean land a rich crop of weeds will

be the result, and trouble will ensue, Leaves make good stable bedding. A German chemist, Breitenlahmer, found that 1,000 pounds of bedding absorbed the following weights of liquid: Straw, 3,000 pounds; sawdust, 3,571 pounds, and leaf rakings, 4,330 pounds. From this it seems that it is not good economy to use straw as bedding while forest Jackson—Yes. He calculated that the sav-ing in coal and Christmas presents would pay railroad fare both ways and put money in his pocket.—Lowell Citizen. leaves is now well understood all world over. Before the bedding of this kind is applied to the soil it should be composted for a few weeks. There is a mine of wealth in our decaying forest matter, limestone rocks and sour, in-tractable swamp muck, little understood by many, appreciated and utilized by few of our farmers and horticulturists.

FARM AND GARDEN, PORTLAND MARKET.

The markets are quiet. Groceries and smoked meats have a tendency to advance, Ground barley has advanced. Eggs are still weak and lower. Navel oranges are scarce, probably on account of the shortege of crops in Southern California and fruitmen there not allowing of oranges have advanced. California lemons have also gone up. Chickens are still plentiful. Canned corn and stock salt have risen. Dried Italian prunes Many a man has broken his back and have fallen. California walnuts have lost his heart on a poor farm which he advanced. There are no changes in the

capital over 100 acres, when by confining the local markets. Offerings are small himself to twenty-live or thirty he might, and prices asked considerably above, an have become happy and rich. The way export basis, causing bayers to hold off, to repair such an error is to begin with. Caugoes are again cabled firmer and one field and get that into good condi- about ad higher, but the continental de-

Oxrs-quois: 62 gettör per bushel. Har-Quote: \$100 17 per ton. Milliotures - Quote: Bran, \$19 220; It is important to distinguish in plants. Shorts, \$120 23; Ground Barloy, \$31,50 or

plants, says Thomas Mechan. If a Berrica - Prote: Oceron lancy creambranch on an unimitful tree is "ringed" erv. 30:, lancy dairy, 25:; lair to g sed, or in some other way injured, that branch | 200 Mile; common, 170 c; California,

VESSTABLES-Quote: Cabbage, \$1,500¢ ions, 4 c per jound; Carrots, \$1,00 per sack; Beets, \$1.50 per sack; Turneps, \$1.75 per sack; Pointoes, 655575c per cental Tomatees, \$2,000r2.50 per box; Aspara-No farmer can be a true bushandman, gus, 5 and per pound; Parsnips, \$1.00

Ners-Quote; California Walnuts, 11%

Hors-Quote: 28c per pound; nomi-Woot-Quote: Willamette Valley, 18

HIDES-Quote: Dry Hides, selected One rule for a successful garden should be remembered: Don't plant all the vegetables of the same kind at once. pounds, 3c; Sheep Pelts, short wool, 30 @50e; medium, 60@80e; long, 90e@\$1.25;

Steel, \$3.10; Wire, \$3.75 per kez.

The Merchandise Market.

Coal On.-Quote: \$1.95 per case, Rice-Quote: \$6.00@6.75 per cental. HONEY-Quote: 16 at 18c.

SALT-Quote: Liverpool, \$16, \$16.50,

COFFEE—Quote: Costa Rica, 22c; Rio, 23c; Mocha, 30c; Java, 25½c; Ar-buckle's, roasted, 26¾c per pound, Brans—Quote: Small Whites, 3¾c; Pink, 3c; Bayos, 43/c; Butter, 45/c; Limas, 45/c per pound.

Sugars-Quote: Golden C, 516c; extra C, 53gc; dry granulated, 63gc; cube DRIED FRUITS-The market is tirm. Quote: Italian Prunes, 101/2@12c; Petite and German Prunes, 10c per pound; Raisins, \$2.25 per box: Plummer-dried Pears, 10@11c; sun-dried and factory Plums, 11@12c; evaporated Peaches, 18@ 20e; Smyrna Figs, 20e; California Figs, 9c per pound.

CANNED GOODS-Market steady, Quote: Table fruits, \$2.25, 2148; Peaches, \$2.50; Bartiett Pears, \$2.25; Plums, \$1.65, Strawberries, \$2.50; Cherries, \$2@2.50; Black berries, \$2.25; Raspberries, \$2.75 Pineapples, \$2.75; Apricots, \$2.40. Pie fruit: Assorted, \$1.50 per dozen; Peaches, \$1.65; Plums, \$1.25; Blackberries, \$1.65 per dozen. Vegetables: Corn, \$1.35 al 55, according to quality; Tomatoes. \$1,10@3.50; Sugar Peas, \$1.40@1.60; String Heans, \$1.10 perdozen. Fish; Sab mon. \$1.250 (1.50; sardines, 85c@\$1.50) obsters, \$2503; oysters, \$1.50003.25 per dozen Condensed milk; Eagle brand \$8.15; Crown, \$7; Highland, \$6.75 Chammion, \$6 per case, Saor-Quote: \$1.75 per sack.

The Meat Market.

Reef-Live, 4: dressed, 7@8c. Mutton-Live, 4 5 5c; dressed, 10c Hozs-Live, 5 4 5 5c; dressed, 7@8c Veal-5 a8 per pound.

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