

OUR SISTER STATES

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES FROM VARIOUS PLACES.

Great Northwest Furnishes Some of the Most Interesting News of More Than General Interest—Development and Progress in Various Industries—Oregon.

Albany has a school district named "Lighting Seven."

The Bandon broom-handle factory has started up again.

The sheepmen of Grant county are taking their sheep to the hills.

Umatilla reservation farmer will receive 1,500 acres in grain this year.

Two eagles were caught in a trap set near Coyotes near Grant's Pass last week.

The public schools in Albany for the year had an average attendance of 90.3 and an enrollment of 603.

The whole cost of assessing Washington county for the year 1895, including field and office work, was only \$1,850.

Fishermen predict there will be no good water in the Columbia this year, and anticipate a poor fishing season in consequence.

Brownsville is one of the few towns in the state where no city tax is paid.

Albany city has decided electric lights are absolutely necessary just yet.

There is said to be a good prospect for Astoria for the location of the railroad depot at Smith's point, in case negotiations for the Snow bay site fail.

The mill company's boom at Pittsburg, in Columbia county, was broken by a freshet, and between 150,000 and 200,000 feet of logs went down the river.

A petition was circulated and signed St. Helens last week and forwarded to Senator McBride to be presented to Congress asking for an appropriation for the improvement of Scappoose bay.

A man in Brownsville is putting out 10,000 fruit trees, the majority of which are prunes. Almost seventy varieties of fruit are represented, and being placed in good soil will doubtless grow into an excellent orchard.

The Exploring Syndicate of Mines and Mining in the United States, the French syndicate that has been buying mines in Eastern Oregon, made the first payment on a placer claim in the Short river district, a short distance from the town of Bridgeport.

Several hundred cranberry plants have recently been received by persons in the Nehalem beach. Wild cranberries have grown there for many years and there is no doubt that, with proper cultivation, an immense crop of the same variety can be raised.

J. H. Houston has been buying furs from Klamath Falls for the past three months and is now ready to make one of the finest shipments that has ever been made from Klamath. His lot of furs consists of martin, mink, wildcat, skunk and badger, and the whole will pass through him in a neat little sum.

The Ashland woolen mills are shipping blankets to San Francisco as fast as they can be turned out. An order for 1,000 pairs of vicuna blankets for a big San Francisco firm is now well advanced. A portion of the goods has been delivered, and they are so satisfactory that the firm desires to increase the order to 3,000 pairs at the same price.

The taxroll of Lane county for 1895 has been turned over to the sheriff. It shows the following: State, county and school tax, \$108,881.28; poll tax, \$1,491; Lebanon poll tax, \$148; Lebanon city tax, \$959.98; Halsey city tax, \$143.63; Sodaville city tax, \$98.73; Seio city tax, \$30.21; special school tax, \$8,386.15; total, \$122,120.98. Of the school tax, Albany's share will be \$3,485.

The East Oregonian is informed that the buyer for the abattoir at Linnton will come into Eastern Oregon next week for the purpose of purchasing a large number of horses to be shipped to the buyer, to be killed for canning.

The searching parties that went out to search for D. J. Woodward, the missing toll-gate keeper, have returned, and are of the opinion that Woodward has perished in the snows of the Blue mountains. The Elgin searching party found a pair of snow shoes, but whether they belonged to Woodward is not known, though all indications pointed that way. Little doubt now remains that the missing man has perished. Woodward was a Mason in good standing and the order may institute further search.

A thrifty dairyman, near Ashland, has figured up what he has realized on a half-blood Jersey and Durham cow in the last nine years. He finds that from the butter and cream and the sale of ten calves he has raised the amount foots up \$995, or an average of over \$110 per year. This is the actual cash return easily traced, and does not include any allowance for the skim milk that during that length of time has fattened a good many hogs. The cow is now 12 years old and apparently as valuable as ever as a money-maker.

Washington.

Recent rains have so swollen the Yakima river that fording at any point is difficult.

Work has been commenced on a Methodist church building at Chinook, Pacific county.

The firemen of Walla Walla have de-

ecided to organize teams at once to take part in the tournament to be held in Pendleton.

The Seattle capitalists who are putting in chlorination works on the Upper Cle-Elum are moving in their machinery.

The Washington academy at Colville, has just closed its second term. The people are much gratified at the success of this school.

Columbia county commissioners have ordered 1,000 ounces of strychnine for distribution to the farmers for poisoning squirrels.

The general opinion in Eastern Washington is that the recent cold snap did no damage other than slightly injuring fruit trees that were far advanced.

Colonel L. S. Howlett, commissioner of arid lands, has gone to Washington, D. C., where he will endeavor to secure the passage of a bill granting the government arid lands outright to the state.

There will apparently be almost as great a rush to the Nez Perce reservation this spring as there was last fall. Many will return to their claims, and others will go in the hope of finding homes or work.

In Whitman county during the month of February there were 14 judgments granted, 26 foreclosure actions brought; nine marriage licenses issued six returns, two divorces granted, 28 births and five deaths returned.

David Chambers died at his home on Chambers prairie, near Olympia of heart complications. He was prominently associated with the early history of Washington. Since 1848 he had resided on his farm east of Olympia, where he amassed a considerable fortune fattening stock.

Expert Cation, who was appointed to examine the city official's books of Walla Walla, has submitted his report to the city. The report is from June 1, 1886, and shows a total deficit of \$3,471, divided between the city treasurer and two ex-mayors. The shortages, so the report says occurred through negligence on the part of the city clerk, who collected the delinquent taxes for the marshal.

Thousands of acres have been planted to grain in Garfield county the past two weeks, and many farmers are well nigh through their early seeding, says the East Washingtonian. The ground is said to be in excellent condition, and on the pasture lands the grass has been coming on rapidly. The recent indications are that this is to be a productive year, and that the state of Washington will make such a record in growth and prosperity as will bless her people with abundance and plenty.

The loggers of Chehalis county have organized a temporary Loggers Protective Association. A committee was appointed to confer with the millmen of the harbor and, if possible, agree with them in the selection of a man who would be acceptable to millmen and loggers alike for appointment as government sealer of logs, the intention being to entirely do away with private sealing of logs, all concerned to accept as final the figures of the sealer who may be so agreed upon.

Idaho.

A restoration and increase in pension has been granted George F. Lyons, of Lewiston, Nez Perce county.

The postoffice at Leyburn, Shoshone county, has been discontinued, and its mail hereafter must be sent to Fraser.

In Fremont and Bingham counties recently a rabbit drive was had and nearly 1,200 rabbits were killed in one day.

A patent has been granted to James B. Perkins, assignor of one-half to P. Flannery, of Lewiston, Idaho, on an animal trap.

It is said on good authority that the woolen mills of Desert, Utah, are soon to be moved to Orchard, about thirty miles from Boise.

In the Star mail service operating from Blackfoot to Challis, Bryan post-office has been ordered to be supplied without any change in the distance of the route. Bryan is between the Blackfoot and Arco. The order became operative March 2.

Harry B. Hall, ex-treasurer of Shoshone county, has been sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for embezzling county funds. Hall was treasurer of the county and cashier of a bank which failed, and in which Van B. DeLashmutt, of Portland, was one of the principal owners. County funds were in the bank. All except \$1,500 was recovered by the county. Hall was tried for embezzlement for failing to produce that sum.

Montana.

Several rich copper veins have been discovered east of Dillon, Mont.

The annual report of the Boston & Montana Mining Company for 1895 shows that this concern is in a most prosperous condition.

The smelting concerns of Colorado find it necessary to draw on the lead mines from Montana and British Columbia for the majority of this class of ore and there are a number of shipments reported each week.

The hills around the Rabbit district are full of prospectors and a number of very good discoveries have already been made. The snow is fast disappearing. Several new copper discoveries have been made during the past few weeks in the Nez Perce canyon, which give good indications for proving valuable.

A syndicate from Batte has taken up 200,000 miners inches of water from the Madison river three miles east of Red Bluff which they propose to utilize in generating electric power for various uses in the different cities of Montana, and especially Butte. The papers have all been filed with the proper authority and it is said that fully \$25,000 will be expended this summer in building dams and other necessary improvements.

FIELD, FARM, GARDEN

USEFUL INFORMATION CONCERNING AGRICULTURE.

Farmers Must Meet Competition in the World's Markets—New Onion Culture—Feeding Potatoes to Dairy Stock—Miscellaneous Notes.

Farmers begin to realize that they must meet the new order of things. We have the markets of the world and must meet the competition, or produce what South America, Australia and India cannot produce for the European markets. They raise wheat cheaper than we can, and they raise scrub stock cheaper than we can; but in the better grades of improved stock and dairying North America stands next to the European countries.

Our exports are now well established for high grade beef, mutton, pork, horses and dairy products, and we have a great and growing home trade in our own cities. All our markets are much more exacting than in former days, and we must produce superior quality or be content to take scrub prices. The markets demand greater quantity and better quality of the high grade, early maturity sort, from good grade cows and pure bred sires, but where can we get the high grade cows? Now we marketed most of them when we quit breeding; and as to bulls, there are but few breeders, and the Western breeders are taking all the bulls at better prices than our farmers think they can pay; but as there is no way to breed good beef animals other than to use good, pure bred sires the sooner we get them, the quicker we can get into market.

New Onion Culture.

The new culture consists simply in sowing the seed in greenhouse, hotbeds or elsewhere, and then transplanting to the open ground, as cabbage or other plants. By selecting the right varieties, there is claimed for this method a larger yield of better quality and with less labor than by any other method. There are several varieties of foreign origin that take well to this method of culture, but the Spanish King or Prize Taker is by far the best and most attractive of any of the varieties we have tested. This variety resembles the large Bermudas.

The seed may be sown from the middle of February to the middle of March, and the transplanting done when the soil will permit. The plants are taken up by loosening the soil under them first with a trowel or stick. By trimming off parts of the tops and roots we are enabled to set plants more rapidly and better. Do not trim severely, but with a bunch of plants in one hand and with a single stroke of the knife we take off just enough of the top so that the plant will stand erect when set, and at another stroke enough sprangly roots are taken off so that we can do much better work. To set the plants a round stick about an inch in diameter, sharpened to a point, answers the purpose very well. With this make two or three strokes to each plant. First, a straight hole, into which the plant is placed and held with the left hand. A second time the dibble is inserted, about an inch from the plant, pointed toward the plant at an angle, and then pushed toward the plant, thus compacting the soil about the roots; then another light stroke to fill up the hole. When properly set, plants cannot be pulled out by the tops. Aim to set the plants when the soil is moist.

By this new method of cultivating, says an Eastern paper, is avoided the most tedious part of the cultivation, that of the first two weedings, and most of the cultivating is done with the wheel hoe. Aim to cultivate with this every week or ten days. One thorough weeding by hand ought to suffice. One of the best tools for this work is an old table knife. What hoeing is necessary after this is usually done with a narrow-bladed hoe.

Feeding Potatoes.

One of our experiment stations says that for dairy stock it is doubtful, when foods are as cheap as they are at present, whether it would pay to feed very large quantities of potatoes, because a dairy ration necessarily requires more protein than a fattening ration.

Potatoes cannot be fed to young animals as safely as to more mature ones. If fed to large quantities they have a tendency to prematurely fatten the animal and build up a lighter frame work. With more mature animals, when the fattening period is largely a period of the addition of fat to the body, the potatoes can then be fed to advantage and more economically. In the feeding of large quantities of potatoes, no more should be fed than the animals can comfortably dispose of in one day. In one of the digestion trials, when ten pounds of potatoes per day were offered, the pig refused about half of them; when only nine pounds were offered there were none left over. Rolling the potatoes in the grain was found to be another way of encouraging a large amount to be eaten. It is impossible to state at the present time, the actual money value of potatoes in the production of pork and beef. When fed in proper combinations potatoes will, without doubt, yield a larger return than their present market price, of about ten cents per bushel.

Notes.

Young animals should be watched and attended to with as much care as any crop on the farm receives, but not always.

It is claimed by writers in the East that it costs one cent to produce an egg. On the farm in the West, a writer says, it is not believed that it costs more than half as much, which would afford a profit at the lowest market figures.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Dealers in early vegetables and fruits reported a good shipping trade the past week, and other produce markets enjoyed a satisfactory city business. Receipts of fruit and green produce were light. The egg market is fluctuating, with the average price a trifle higher than reported last week. In poultry and dairy produce quotations were maintained. No changes are reported in groceries.

Wheat Market.

There is practically no local wheat market. Receipts are small, offerings light and no trading reported. Dullness may be expected for the rest of the season. There is very little wheat in the country, and what changes hands from now on will make but little stir in the market. Prices are quoted as follows: Walla Walla, 50 to 60c; Valley, 62 to 63c per bushel.

Produce Market.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at \$3.15 per barrel; Goldrop, \$2.95; Snowflake, \$3.20; Benton county, \$3.15; graham, \$2.90; superfine, \$2.25.

Oats—Good white are quoted weak, at 27c; milling, 28@30c; gray, 22@23c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags \$4.25@5.25; barrels, \$4.50@7.00; cases, \$3.75.

Hay—Timothy, \$9.00 per ton; cheat, \$6.00; clover, \$6@7; oat, \$5@6.50; wheat, \$5.50@6.50.

Barley—Feed barley, \$14.00 per ton; brewing, nominal.

MILKSTUFFS—Bran, \$13.00; shorts, \$14; middlings, \$18@20.00; rye, \$5@5.7c per cental.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 55c; fancy dairy, 45c; fair to good, 35c; common, 17c per roll.

POTATOES—New Oregon, 25@30c per sack; sweets, common, 3c; Merced, 3c per pound.

ONIONS—Oregon, 60@90c per sack.

POULTRY—Chickens, hens, \$3.50 per dozen; mixed, \$2.50@3.00 per dozen; ducks, \$3@5; geese, \$6.00; turkeys, live, 8@9c per pound; dressed 11c.

Eggs—Oregon, 12c per dozen.

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

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, \$3.00@3.50; choice, \$2.50@3.00; Sicily, \$3.50; bananas, \$1.75@2.50 per bunch; California navel, \$2.50@3.00 per box; pineapples, \$4@5.00 per dozen.

OREGON VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1 1/2c per lb; garlic, new, 7@8c per pound; artichokes, 70c per dozen; sprouts, 5c per pound; cauliflower, \$2.75 per crate; 90c@1 per pound; hothouse lettuce, 40c per dozen.

FRESH FRUIT—Pears. Winter Nellis, \$1.50 per box; cranberries, \$9 per barrel; fancy apples, \$1@1.75; common, 50@75c per box.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, evaporated, bleached, 4@4 1/2c; sun-dried, 3 1/2@4c; pears, sun and evaporated, 6@6c; plums, pitted, 3@4c; prunes, 3@5 per pound.

Wool—Valley, 10c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8 1/2c.

Hops—Choice, Oregon 4@6c per pound; medium, neglected.

NUTS—Almonds, soft shell, 9@11c per pound; paper shell, 10@12 1/2c; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 11@12 1/2c; standard walnuts, 12@13c; Italian chestnuts, 12 1/2@14c; pecans, 13@15c; Brazil, 12 1/2@13c; filberts, 14@15c; peanuts, raw, fancy, 6@7c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8@10c; coconuts, 90c per dozen.

PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, 11 1/2@12c per pound; hams, picnic, 7 1/2c; breakfast bacon 10 1/2@10 3/4c; short clear sides, 8 1/2@9c; dry salt sides, 7 1/2@8c; dried beef hams, 12@13c; lard, compound, in tins, 7 1/2c; lard, pure, in tins, 9 1/2@10c; pigs' feet, 80c, \$3.50; pigs' feet, 40c, \$3.25; kits, \$1.25. Oregon smoked hams, 10 1/2c per pound; pickled hams, 8 1/2c; boneless hams, 7 1/2c; bacon, 10 1/2c; dry salt sides, 6 1/2c; lard, 5-pound pails, 7 1/2c; 10s, 7 1/2c; 50s, 7 1/2c; tierces, 7c. Country meats sell at prices according to grade.

HIDES—Dry hides, butcher, sound, per skin, 11@12c; dry kip and calf-skin, 10@11c; culls, 3c less; salted, 60 lbs and over, 5c; 50 to 60 lbs, 4@4 1/2c; 40 and 50, 4c; kip and veal skins, 10 to 30 lbs, 4c; calfskin, sound, 3 to 10 lbs, 6c; green, unsalted, 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@1.60; No. 2, talls, \$2.25@2.50; fancy, No. 1, flats, \$1.75@1.85; Alaska, No. 1, talls, \$1.20@1.30; No. 2, talls, \$1.90@2.25.

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

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1 1/2-inch, is quoted at 8 1/2c, and Sisal, 6 1/2c per pound.

BAWS—Golden C, 5c; extra C, 5 1/2c; dry granulated, 5 1/2c; cube crushed and powdered, 6 1/2c per pound; 1/2c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, 1c more than barrels; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

COFFEES—Costa Rica, 22@23 1/2c; Rio, 20@22c; Salvador, 21@22c; Mocha, 29@31c; Padang Java, 30c; Palembang Java, 29@28c; Lahat Java, 23@25c; Arabica's Mokka and Lion, \$21.30 per 100-pound case; Columbia, \$21.30 per 100-pound case.

RICE—Island, \$4.50@5 per sack; Japan, \$4.00@4.50.

COAL—Steady; domestic, \$5.00@7.50 per ton; foreign, \$8.50@11.00.

Meat Market.

BEEF—Gross, top steers, \$3.25; cows, \$2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4@5 1/2c per pound.

MUTTON—Gross, best sheep, wethers, \$2.75; ewes, \$1.50@2.25; dressed mutton, 4 1/2c 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, 3 1/2@4c per pound.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

FLOUR—Net cash prices: Family extra, \$4.00@4.10 per barrel; bakers' extra, \$3.80@3.90; superfine, \$2.55@3.10.

BARLEY—Feed, fair to good, 70c; choice, 72c; brewing, 85c.

WHEAT—Shipping, No. 1, \$1.12 1/2; choice, \$1.13 1/2; milling, \$1.22@1.27 1/2.

OATS—Milling, 75@80c; surprise, 90@95c; fancy feed, 77 1/2@80c; good to choice, 70@75c; poor to fair, 60@65c; gray, 75@82 1/2c.

Hops—Quotable at 3@5c per pound.

QUEER JAMAICA WAYS.

How One Woman Failed in Rome to Do as the Romans Do.

"When in Rome, do as the Romans do," says the old dictum, but in these days of universal travel it is somewhat necessary to know beforehand the manners and customs of the native inhabitants of the countries that are visited.

"I have eaten with chopsticks with a mandarin's wife and daughter in China and sat cross legged with the Persian ladies in Teheran and smoked nargiles," said an American woman who was nothing if not cosmopolitan, "but I never failed to adapt myself successfully to the customs of the country until I reached Jamaica, in the West Indies. I had letters to one of the magnates there, and upon delivering them I received a prompt invitation to breakfast and to spend the day. The hour was not mentioned, but as the people were French I supposed of course it was 12 o'clock, a la fourchette, at which time I presented myself, only to find that I had been expected at 8. However, my entertainers were most hospitable, and their usual frugal luncheon of cake, wine and fruit was evidently supplemented by more substantial viands for my benefit. After luncheon I was asked if I would like to take a nap. As I had just arrived I assured my hosts that I never slept in the daytime and proceeded to make myself as agreeable as possible. My entertainers endeavored to be cheerful, but there was something in the atmosphere that made me aware that I had committed a solecism, and that I had guessed rightly was very apparent in the relieved looks of the family when I said that I thought I did feel tired and would be glad to repose myself a little. I was immediately conducted to an apartment which had evidently been arranged with the expectation that I would go regularly to bed, and wishing me a good rest the lady and gentleman of the house left me for the whole afternoon.

"About 5 one of the daughters came to fetch me in a fresh toilet, looking very nice and making me feel very tumbled and untidy in consequence. So after I had been shown the gardens, which were really lovely, I began to make mes adieux. 'But you must stop to dinner,' they urged; 'we quite expected you.' But I thought they had had enough of me and persisted in my refusal. I thought they parted from me rather sadly, and in driving over the long avenue which led up to the house I met a number of smartly dressed people, who, I afterward learned, had been invited especially to meet me. So I missed it all around and gave no end of trouble and offense, all because I did not just know Jamaica habits."—New York Tribune.

THE CODE OF HONOR.

Duelling as It Was in France in the Time of Richelieu.

The passion for dueling, which had cost France, it was said, between 7,000 and 8,000 lives during the 20 years of Henry IV's reign, was at its height when his son came to the throne. The council of Trent in 1545 had solemnly condemned the practice of single combat, impartially including principals, seconds and spectators in its penalty of excommunication. In 1602 an edict of Henry pronounced the "damnable custom of dueling introduced by the corruption of the century" to be the cause of so many piteous accidents, to the extreme regret and displeasure of the king and to the irreparable damage of the state, "that we should count ourselves unworthy to hold the scepter if we delayed to repress the enormity of this crime."

A whole series of edicts followed to the same effect, but it was easier to make edicts than to enforce them. Degradation, imprisonment, confiscation of property, loss of civil rights and death were the penalties attached to the infringement of the laws against dueling, and still the practice prevailed. In 1626 Richelieu published a milder form of prohibition. The first offense was no longer capital, a third only of the offender's property was to be confiscated, and the judges were permitted to recognize extenuating circumstances.

A few months later the Comte de Bouteville thought fit to test the minister's patience in this direction. The Place Royale had long been a favorite dueling ground, and De Bouteville traveled from Brussels to fight his twenty-second duel here, in the heart of Paris, in deliberate defiance of the king's authority. The result was not encouraging. Montmorency thought he was the count went with his second to the scaffold, and the marked decrease from that time in the number of duels may be attributed either to the moderation used in framing the law or to the inexorable resolution with which it was enforced.

—Macmillan's Magazine.

The Salts in the Ocean.

The salts of the sea have fed, throughout all time, countless living things which have thronged its water and whose remains now form the rocks of continents or lie spread in beds of unknown thickness over 66,000,000 square miles of the 143,000,000 square miles of the ocean's floor. They have lent the substance to build the fringing reefs of the land and all the coral islands of the sea, and there are at present, on the basis of an average salinity of 3 1/2 per cent in the 290,700,000 cubic miles of water which make up the oceans, 90,000,000,000,000 tons, or 10,173,000 cubic miles, of salt. This is sufficient to cover the areas of all the lands of the earth with a uniform layer of salt to a depth of 1,000 feet.—Popular Science Monthly.

Boston's Worship of the Bean.

If baked beans were sold at \$1 a plate, terrapin wouldn't be in it, pate de foie gras would be given the go by and caviare would be turned from with loathing. There is no fruit that can compare with the seductive bean, and Boston's glory will abide no other treatment than baking.—Boston Transcript.

A FASHIONABLE RUSE.

That Things Are Not Always What They Seem Evidenced in This Case.

The season of weddings taxes the ingenuity no less than the purses of fashionable devotees. The deceptions to which many of the so called upper crust resort to discharge social obligations are almost incredible to old fogies not in the swim. It has long been the accepted custom of brides who receive many duplicate presents to exchange the same at the stores where they were purchased. When the articles have not been marked or defaced in any manner merchants, as a rule, are very willing to make satisfactory exchanges.

A volume might be written on the revelations that this custom has often brought about. It has been the unguessed cause of more than one social sensation. Less than a year ago a fashionable bride of Gotham received a gorgeously showy gift in repousse silver from an old school friend, daughter of a multimillionaire. The present was displayed in a beautiful box bearing the stamp of a famous house, and attracted unusual attention from the guests. Several months after the wedding the bride, in an unlucky moment, took this apparently gorgeous gift, together with others, to exchange for articles for which she had more immediate need.

When the selections she made were delivered at her residence she was surprised to find the repousse silver. A note from the firm stated that the silver had not been purchased at their store. It was plated goods. They added, however, that they had detected the trademark of a firm in the Bowery. If indeed desired, they would furnish the address. A visit to the Bowery jeweler confirmed this assertion, and the indignant bride bided her time. In a short time the giver of the spurious silver was wedded. The most striking gift she received was a familiar box, in which reposed the unlucky piece of repousse silver. It bore no name; it was not exhibited. No comment was ever made by either party. To all outward appearance the social intimacy is unruined.—New York Herald.

LESS TRUTHFUL.

This Is a Woman's Assertion in Regard to Men Compared With Men.

A man who has made a study of women and their ways remarked the other day that women are, as a set, less frank and truthful than men. Whatever truth there is in this assertion we may be sure it is at least not innate, but due to the difference in the requirements of the two sexes and the consequent difference in their education. Men are taught to reveal true natures from the cradle to the grave. Men are taught that, being human, they are subject to various passions and liable to fall into error which it is not necessary for them to conceal, for if they deviate from the straight and narrow path the world will quickly forget and forgive. Women, on the contrary, are taught that if they are not inwardly statues of decorum, they must make it appear that they are, for the world is merciless to one of their sex who by word or deed hints that the smallest tottering on her pedestal, not to mention even a momentary descent from it, is possible.

In short, women are required to conceal their real human selves from all beholders as absolutely as they conceal their lower limbs in the conventional draperies of femininity, while men are as free to reveal their real selves to the