Conservatory Recitals.

Last week the pupils of the conservatory gave the commencement recitals in Brighton chapel. There were four recitals in all. The first was Tuesday afternoon when the pupils of the lower grades appeared. It was a long program as there were twenty-four numbers, but all those taking part did very well. Many of the pupils showed considerable advance over their work in the winter recitals and gave evidence of the good work done in the conservatory.

Tuesday evening the programs intended for two evenings were crowded into one, as the week was too full to permit of another evening for a recital. The entire program was well up to the standard of the recitals given heretofore, and each number was enjopable and played with good expression. The eight-handed piece from the Bach symphony was very well rendered. Eight of the fourteen numbers on the second part of the program were played by Miss Clapp's pupils and all showed that Miss Clapp has been doing excellent work as a teacher this past year. The two Schubert Impromptus were especially well played and the vocal numbers of the evening were very much enjoyed.

Friday evening the more advanced pupils gave a recital. The opening number, Schumann's Traumerie played by the piano and two violins, was very much enjoyed as that piece always is when played on the violin. All the piano and vocal numbers were well rendered and showed the thorough preparation put on them. Miss Pearl Miller's Polka De Concert was very well received by the audience because of its brilliancy and the sympathy with which she played it. The closing number was "An Old Norwegian Romance" by Grieg. Miss Lieser and Miss Hoople played this difficult piece with marked skill and expression.

The last of the Conservatory Recitals was given Saturday evening before a larger and more appreciative audience than attended any of the other recitals. The program opened with an eight-handed piece, the beautiful March and Chorus from Tannhauser. The piano solos of the evening were well rendered. The audience was enraptured with Mr. Dwinell Clapp's beautiful rendering of the Faust Fantaisie in which he surpassed all his previous efforts. The vocal numbers of the evening were very much enjoyed. Two of Mrs. Chapman's Portland pupils, Misses Crossley and Slusser were here and delighted the audience with their songs. Miss Slusser has a particularly rich, full voice which was heard to excellent advantage in the number Burst Ye Apple Buds. Miss Pearl Chandler also sang two numbers in her pleasing way which is always appreciated by a Forest Grove audience. To close the program Miss Clapp and Miss Sewell repeated the two piano piece which was so much enjoyed at Miss Sewell's recital.

For Sale.

I have some dry, big fir wood and No. 1 cedar posts for sale. Ind. Phone 261. Ed. Boos. 49t4.

—Ladies, do you contemplate buying a new dress, waist, or skirt this spring? If so, call at Hoffman & Allen Co's. They can supply your needs

—The top price at Bailey's for your Wool and Mohair.

Let THE NEWS do your job work. We guarantee good workmanship good stock and most reasonable prices. We print everything.

—Hoffman and Allen Co. are agent for the famous Butterick patterns.

—Bailey will buy your Wool and Mohair.

—Money to loan on farm security. W. H. Hollis, Forest Grove

—We'll buy your wool and mohair. Bring it in. Bailey.

—See Special Sale of muslin and underwear at Hoffman & Allen Co.'s.

—Don't forget that Hoffman & Allen Co. carry the famous Butterick Patterns and sell Delineators, also take subscriptions for same.

—Money to loan on farm security W. H. Hollis.

Sunday School Convention.

The Sunday schools of Washington county will hold their convention at Reedville, Thursday, June 25, and each school of the county should send one delegate, and one for each ten enrolled in school. Everybody welcome. Come and enjoy a good program.

L. L. HOLLINGER,
Pres. County Ass'n

Their Wedding Silence.

[Original.]

This story was told to me by a crusty bachelor.

"Listen to this, Alec," and Mabel Burnet read: "'In Korea during the whole marriage day the bride must be mute. If she says a word she becomes an object of ridicule. It may be a week or even a month before her husband hears the sound of her voice. Singular custom, isn't it? How would you like to adopt it when we are married?'"

Her father and mother were sitting near, the father reading his paper, the mother sewing. The latter said: "That reminds me of the night we became engaged. Do you remember I made you wait a long while for your answer? I kept you a whole hour without giving you a word."

"Happy day!" observed the husband dryly and without lowering his paper.

A smile passed over his wife's face, and a tender light shone in her daughter's eyes. As for Alec, he cast a suspicious glance at his prospective father-in-law.

Nothing would do for Mabel but to introduce the Korean custom at her wedding. On account of the recent death of an aunt who had made her life miserable, but had left her $10,000, the ceremony was to include only the family. Alec protested against the introduction of a custom taken from a degenerate eastern race, but Mr. Burnet's remark, "Happy day!" had fastened the idea upon Mabel, and it could not be removed.

On the day of the wedding the bride did not speak from the moment of her awakening. After the ceremony she kissed the family all round, but spoke never a word. All agreed that her silence added a solemn charm to the most impressive occasion in a woman's life.

Mr. and Mrs. Alec Hicks started immediately after a wedding breakfast (at which the bride sat mute) on their wedding journey. As they rolled along in a parlor coach the young husband remarked upon the presents they had received, the interest taken in their marriage, the concourse of people who would gladly have been present had not the ceremony been private. His wife listened, but spoke not. Then he directed her attention to passing objects. There was a happy, dreamy look on her face, but she uttered no word. They dined in a buffet car; but, though there was a bottle of wine, her tongue was not loosed. After dinner Alec surprised her by telling her that he was going into the smoking room for an after dinner cigar. Half an hour was enough for the cigar, but he took an hour. When he returned she received him with a lowering brow.

"How long," he asked her coldly, "is this beautiful Korean custom to be kept up?"

She made no reply, but inwardly resolved that it should be kept up until he learned not to leave her for a whole hour on the evening of their marriage for a nasty cigar.

Meanwhile there was much talk among the women left behind in commendation of the custom introduced at the Hicks wedding. One elderly spinster of practical views declared that since men were forever commenting on women not being able to hold their tongues perhaps one man would get all he wanted of woman's silence. Many young girls said that they would adopt it at their own wedding. A few feminine gabblers dissented, considering it a shame that a man might say what he pleased to his wife without retort. No such silence for them. The matter brought about a number of marital differences where husbands took occasion to sneer at their wives under cover of this Korean custom. Great interest centered in how long the silence of Mrs. Hicks was to endure. The sneering husbands declared that the second hand to a watch would not divide time delicately enough to measure her silence after the first sign of independence on the part of her husband. Other cynical men said the whole affair was paradoxical, for instead of a wife muzzling herself her first act after marriage was to muzzle her husband. One woman forgot herself so far as to remark, "How can she get him under"— but checked herself.

The wedding trip was to cover the honeymoon, but it lasted only three days, when the bride and groom returned, and, instead of going to the house that had been prepared for them, the bride went to her mother and the groom to bachelor quarters.

"For heaven's sake, what's the matter?" cried the mother as her daughter fell on her neck weeping.

"He's a brute."

"What has he done?"

"We hadn't been gone half a day before he ceased to say a word to me."

"But you didn't say a word to him, did you?"

"No."

"Is this all the complaint you have to make of him?"

"Yes."

"Foolish child! You have a model husband. Would that your father were such a man! He could never have kept silence for a single day—no, not for twelve hours! Alec must be a wonder. Think of possessing a husband who is able to hold his tongue indefinitely and let his wife do all the talking!"

The good lady sent for her son-in-law at once, and the quarrel was made up. Alec Hicks is now a middle aged man. He is deaf in one ear. He says he finds it very convenient. When his wife talks to him, as she frequently does while he is in bed and she is doing her hair for the night, he turns over on the side of his well ear, and he doesn't hear her.

ALEXANDER ELY.

SHEFFIELD PLATE.

History of This Now Very Rare and Valuable Ware.

Sheffield plate differs from all other plated ware in that the plating was done on the sheet metal before the article was shaped. Before and since then plating of various sorts has been applied only to the finished piece, as in our electroplating process. Moreover, the plating was done on copper, while modern base metal is usually composed of an amalgam of copper, nickel and zinc.

Furthermore, it is possible for the collector to secure examples of early Georgian and so called Queen Anne work in Sheffield plate, while the rarity and high money value of silverware of that period make its acquisition extremely difficult. Sheffield plate historically and artistically is as worthy of a place beside old china and old mahogany as is old silverware.

In 1742 one Thomas Bolsover of Sheffield, England, described in the histories as an "ingenious mechanic," accidentally fused some silver and copper while repairing a knife. He began experimenting, seeking for a method of plating copper with silver for the manufacture of small articles. In 1743, together with Joseph Wilson, he set up a factory for the manufacture of buckles, snuffboxes and knife handles.

Joseph Hancock soon got hold of the secret and, perfecting it, demonstrated that it was possible to imitate the finest and most richly embossed silverware. Settling in Sheffield, he started the manufacture of all sorts of domestic pieces. Beginning modestly with horsepower, he later added water power for the rolling process. Other manufacturers followed his example, and Sheffield plate soon began to replace pewter on the tables of the English middle classes. Altogether we know of twenty-three important manufacturers of this ware.

The industry flourished until the middle of the nineteenth century, and so few pieces of copper rolled plate were made after that time that they need not concern the collector. Electroplating was discovered or invented by a medical student of Rotherham, near Sheffield, and the new process was patented on March 25, 1840. By 1850 the new ware was on the market everywhere, and the industry had been revolutionized.—Country Life In America.

BISMARCK'S ANGER.

The Incident That Made Certain the Franco-German War.

The Princess Bismarck, so the story goes, changed the political history of France unwittingly, and but for her the Franco-Prussian war might never have been waged.

Bismarck was unfriendly to France, but the Empress Eugenie hoped with her beauty to influence him so that the little trouble with France and Germany might be smoothed over. She therefore invited the German prince and his wife to visit the court of France, and the Prince and Princess Bismarck arrived in great state at the Tuileries.

That evening there was a grand reception, and Eugenie received the guests in a gown which made her so ravishingly lovely that even Prince Bismarck, German, stolid and in love with his wife, stood and gazed upon her with admiration. And Eugenie was not slow to observe the effect of her beauty upon him. She called him to her side, and Bismarck came, with his wife upon his arm.

Now, the Princess Bismarck was tall and gaunt, and her feet were generous. As she walked she showed a great deal of sole.

While Bismarck stood talking with Eugenie an audible titter was heard along the line of ladies. Bismarck, who was quick as a flash, followed the glance of their eyes and saw them rest upon the feet of his wife.

That settled the matter. The political history of France was altered from that moment.

A year later, when Paris was besieged, Bismarck himself fired a cannon over the ramparts, and those who were near him heard him shout:

"Take that for the feet of the Princess Bismarck!"

The slight was avenged.

The Mayflower.

Never did a ship sail with such momentous results as the little west country clipper schooner the Mayflower, but few people have bothered to ask what was her fate after she had landed the heroic band of Englishmen on Plymouth rock. As a matter of fact, she drifted into the cotton trade and sank after many years of service for the East India company at Masulipatam, on the coast of India.—London Standard.

A Third Need.

"You need," said the expert to the sufferer, "two pairs of glasses, one for reading and one for long distance."

"Can't you make it three pairs?" asked the man who had made a study of his own case. "I'd like some short sighted ones to use on bill collectors."—Nashville American.

Agreed With Him.

Father (calling from head of stairs at 11:30 p. m.)—Jennie, don't you think it's about time to go to bed? Jennie—Yes, papa dear. What on earth keeps you up so late?—Pathfinder.

Not Unusual.

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "I ketches myse'f lambastin' a mule foh doin' purty much de same as I would do if I was in de mule's place!"—Washington Star.

Nature creates merit; fortune brings it into play.—Rochefoucauld.

By Advice of a Lawyer.

The circus and menagerie of Jones & Jones was coming that way. The greater part of its menagerie consisted of the elephant Abdul, and Abdul had become old and irritable and no longer saw things with the friskiness of other days. He was being most carefully watched when the show arrived at Clementsville.

The season had not been a profitable one for Jones & Jones. They had had to offer 50 cents on the dollar to their creditors at the last three stands, and when the exhibition at Clementsville was over they could not pay certain farmers for oats, hay and straw. One of the farmers, and the largest creditor, refused to take a note of hand. His claim was for $40, and he rushed to see a lawyer about it. Mr. Taylor was the lawyer. The two or three others in town happened to be out of their offices. The great opportunity had come at last. The fourteen years of waiting was to be repaid.

"Your claim is good, and all we have to do is to attach something," was the lawyer's announcement. "As the elephant is the biggest and most valuable thing they have, we will attach him. The circus must have him. It won't move on without him. Your case will be settled within an hour after we attach him."

The elephant was attached. There was a lank and disconsolate looking cassowary with the show, but he was passed by. There was a lonely and dejected dromedary, with its lonely and dejected humps, but that attachment was not for him. Abdul was the victim and was duly attached.

The constable saw the farmer creditor, and arrangements were made to take Abdul out to the farm. He figured that he was going to get a soft thing, and, much to the astonishment of the circus folk, he went along in a contented manner and fi ly brought up in the farmer's barn. Then the real history of the case began. Jones & Jones left town with smiles on their faces. That meant that the suit would have to be adjourned when called. That meant that it would be ultimately decided in the farmer's favor and that he would find himself with an elephant on his hands. He found that out even within the first hour.

Abdul wanted from three to five barrels of water to wet his throat. It took an hour to bring it from the house. Then he wanted a quarter of a ton of the best hay to eat and the same amount to toy with as he stood up to meditate and feel sorry for those elephants that were still knocking around the country. Night had not yet come when he took a fancy to a certain beam in the barn and wrapped his trunk around it and pulled it from its place and used it for a baseball bat. Then he tore out the manger and used the slivers for toothpicks and went to bed happy. The farmer consulted the lawyer again, and the lawyer was primed with information. He had been making elephants a study for the last four hours.

"Yes, all the cost of Abdul's keep and all the damage he did while in the hands of the law would be assessed on Jones & Jones when the case was decided against them, as it surely must be. Just go right back home and give that elephant whatever he wanted and it would be all right."

Abdul had been chained on the open floor of the barn. On the second day of his stay he broke his chains and pulled a ton of hay from the mow and walked over it until it was hardly fit to bed the hogs with.

He wanted a small drink, and when the farmer cut him off with five barrels of water he trumpeted until he scared farmers for two miles around and then broke up the fanning mill, the corn sheller and some stray boards and beams. The lawyer was notified, and he came riding out to the farm on a bike to say:

"Very irregular and improper on the part of Abdul, but of course Jones & Jones will settle. They must settle. They must have him with their show."

On the third day Abdul demanded seven barrels of water, half a ton of hay and most of the pumpkins growing on the farm and then broke down the doors and piled the fragments in a neat heap and set out on a voyage of discovery. He discovered the smokehouse and chicken coop and dairy house and upset them. He discovered the family well and yanked the pump out by the roots and threw it over the house. He discovered the house itself and smashed all the windows and doors. Then he passed into the orchard and pulled up twenty-one big apple trees to show that he was no bluffer. He had leveled forty rods of fence and torn down a wagon shed and tossed a reaper and mower sky high when he decided to seek the shade of the cool forest. On his way there he entered a big mudhole to take a bath and met his fate by drowning.

The lawyer came out and said that Abdul's proceedings could be legally criticised, but that there was no question as to how the suit would go. There wasn't. Jones & Jones came back and won it and made the county pay them $7,000 for the loss of their elephant while in the hands of a duly elected constable. And then Jones & Jones, the clown, the bareback riders, the tight rope walker and other circus people smiled and winked at each other, and Lawyer Taylor went back to his office and realized that he had had his chance and was not equal to the occasion.

M. QUAD.

SHAKESPEARE'S TOMB.

Its Would Be Desecrators and the Poet's Imprecation.

The fact that would be desecrators of Shakespeare's tomb have not dared to risk the falling of the curse invoked in the lines cut upon his tomb is a striking testimony to the powerful effect upon mankind of such an imprecation. J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, writing in the eighties, said:

"The nearest approach to an excavation in the grave of Shakespeare was made in the summer of the year 1796 in digging a vault in the immediate locality, when an opening appeared which was presumed to indicate the commencement of the site of the bard's remains. The most scrupulous care, however, was taken not to disturb the neighboring earth in the slightest degree, the clerk having been placed there till the brickwork of the adjoining vault was completed to prevent any one making an examination. No relics whatever were visible through the small opening that thus presented itself, and as the poet was buried in the ground, not in a vault, the great probability is that dust alone remains. It is not many years since a phalanx of trouble tombs, lanterns and spades in hand, assembled in the chancel at dead of night, intent on disobeying the solemn injunction that the bones of Shakespeare were not to be disturbed. But the supplicatory lines prevailed. There were some among the number who at the last moment refused to incur the warning condemnation, and so the design was happily abandoned."

A correspondent of the London Athenaeum wrote in 1881: "I remember on a visit to the grave of Shakespeare in 1827 or 1828 remarking that it was little creditable to the authorities that the raised covering to the tomb should have been allowed to fall into such decay, for I could see into the grave through the hole formed by the sinking of the stones. The reply was that, 'on account of the anathema inscribed upon the tomb,' no workmen could be persuaded to meddle with it."

An earlier incident is thus set forth by a contributor to the Monthly Magazine of Feb. 1, 1818:

"Notwithstanding the anathema pronounced by the bard on any disturber of his bones, the church wardens were so negligent a few years ago as to suffer the sexton in digging the adjoining grave of Dr. Davenport to break a large cavity into the tomb of Shakespeare. Mr. — told the writer that he was excited by curiosity to push his head and shoulders through the cavity, that he saw the remains of the bard and that he could easily have brought away his skull, but was deterred by the curse which the poet invoked on any one who disturbed his remains."

The attempt at a later day to meddle with the tomb had no more effective ending.—New York Tribune.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington County, as administrator of the estate of Rebecca Traver deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and required to present the same to me properly verified as by law required, at the office of J. N. Hoffman at Forest Grove, Washington County, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof. Dated this 21st day of May, 1908.

R. W. TRAVER,
Administrator of the estate of Rebecca Traver, deceased.

J. N. Hoffman, Attorney.

Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon,
Apr. 7th, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Soren Jeppesen, of Bacona, County of Washington, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 7732, for the purchase of East ½ of NW¼ and Lots 1 and 2 of Section 30, in Township No. 3 north, Range No. 3 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before Register and Receiver at Portland, Oregon, on Thursday the 9th day of July, 1908.

He names as witnesses, Eli Howell, of Mountaindale, Oregon, John Howell, of Mountaindale, Oregon, Charles C. Nelson, of Bacona, Oregon, Peter Hoffman, of Bacona, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of July, 1908.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.
(First Pub. May 7)

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Forest Grove Time Table

NORTH BOUND.

No. 7 departs	6:40 a. m.,	arrives at	Portland	8:00 a. m.
No. 3 "	8:50 a. m.,	"	"	10:30 a. m.
No. 9 "	1:20 p. m.,	"	"	2:50 p. m.
No. 1 "	4:44 p. m.,	"	"	6:35 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 2 lv.	Portland	7:00 a. m.	lv. Forest Grove	8:34 a. m.
No. 8 "	"	11:00 a. m.,	ar. "	12:30 p. m.
No. 4	"	4:10 p. m.,	lv. "	5:46 p. m.
No. 10 "	"	5:40 p. m.,	ar. "	7:00 p. m.

E. C. SIMPSON, Agent.
W. E. COMAN, General Freight and Passenger Agent, Portland.