

# The Hood River Glacier.

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## Hood River Glacier.

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### OCCIDENTAL NEWS.

A. D. Childress, manager of the clearing house at Los Angeles, has resigned at the solicitation of the clearing-house banks.

The scarcity of salmon in the Columbia this season is more marked than ever before, and has led to the belief in many quarters that the river is fished out, and that fish wheels, traps and seines must be abolished in future if the industry is to be revived.

The people of Yuma and vicinity held a mass meeting recently, and unanimously agreed to request United States Attorney General Olney not to appeal to the United States Supreme Court the Algodones land-grant case, recently decided in favor of the claimants by the United States Land Court of Private Claims. The reasons given are that the settlers on the grant are perfectly satisfied with the decision.

A fisherman on the Lower Columbia had his net in the river, and was making a drift, when the steamer T. J. Potter passed on her way to Astoria. The captain did not see the net, and in passing one of the vessel's big wheels picked it up and wound it around the shaft, taking the fisherman and part of his boat with it. Fortunately he was so completely tangled in the net that he was held firmly in one place and carried around, and escaped being dashed to pieces. His cries for help were heard and the steamer was stopped, and he was released.

In speaking of Oregon being unrepresented in the National Board the Chicago Tribune of a late date remarks: "Oregon is without representation in the deliberations of the National Commission, and in this incident there is another feature of the old Cleveland-Pennover feud. One of Oregon's National Commissioners is ill, and his alternate resigned. To this resignation the Governor paid no heed. Oregon's other Commissioner is not in the city, and the Governor's refusal to notify the President of the vacancy in the commission leaves Oregon without a spokesman. Oregonians are fearful that they will fall ill in the apportionment of jurors of awards, and have asked the National Commission to take such action as will result in Oregon having a voice in the body's deliberations."

One of the most important features presented to visitors is the magnificent educational exhibit, now fully open and complete, in the department of liberal arts. Nearly all of the States and Territories are creditably represented. Particularly are the most distant States well represented, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and of these no exhibit is more attractive than that presented by the State of Oregon. Its specific characteristics are numerous and many of them unique, and at once hold the attention of the passer-by. In the department of ornithology there is a magnificent display of all the game birds of Oregon elegantly mounted. There are free-hand and mechanical drawings and photographic work illustrating all features of public-school work through the several grades. Of the higher institutions of learning the State University, the State Agricultural College and the Willamette University lead in their exhibits. The entire exhibit is a tribute to the enterprise, skill and ability of the teachers and schools of the Web-foot State.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

One of the most attractive exhibits to the public in the mines and mining building is the model or miniature hydraulic placer mine in the Oregon section, which as a drawing card to the general public is only surpassed by the silver statue of "Justice." The placer mine consists of a bed of gravel about fifteen feet long and six feet wide, with sluiceway run through the middle. A small hydraulic ram throws a vigorous stream of water against the gravel bank, carrying the dirt down in the sluice where the gold is caught by the riffles placed crosswise in the box. A number of Oregon placer-mining properties gave the gravel, 100 sacks of 150 pounds each coming from the following properties: Ingram & Baker, Centennial and Willow Springs in Willow Springs district, Davenport in the Davenport district; on the opening day some gravel from the Basin mine, the property of Captain Clough of Portland, was worked over; a clean-up was made after each bag was worked, but the gold was allowed to remain in the boxes in order to give visitors an insight into the system of placer-mining. A final clean-up was made late in the afternoon, which netted about one ounce of gold dust and two nuggets weighing about one-eighth of an ounce each. This special attraction is in charge of F. H. Rowe, superintendent of the Oregon mining exhibit.—New York Engineering and Mining Journal.

### BUSINESS BREVITIES.

The tin-plate factory at Elwood, Ind., has resumed work, giving employment to 500 men.

Canada supplies nearly all the plumbago used by American manufacturers of lead pencils.

Four hundred and forty persons in this country live on the labor of every 100 workers.

There are seventy-seven zinc mines in Prussia, which produce one-half the world's zinc.

It is stated that women hold 156,081 shares in Philadelphia building and loan associations.

The distance from New York to Melbourne via San Francisco is 12,265 miles; to Hongkong, 10,590 miles.

Glass bricks are made so cheaply that it seems only a matter of time when glass houses may come in fashion.

During the last three years English capitalists have invested \$213,000,000 in Mexico and American capitalists \$345,000,000.

British manufacturers of agricultural machinery and hardware acknowledge that the United States is in keen competition.

Fifty-six years ago the block on which the Chicago postoffice now stands was sold at auction for \$505. It is now worth \$5,000,000.

The Amoskeag mills, which has closed for the month of August according to vote of its directors at Manchester, N. H., employs 8,000 hands.

The most expensive fur is the skin of the black fox of Kamchatka. These animals are scarce and hard to kill, and a single skin sells for about \$4,000.

Toboggan expresses have been a feature in the bowlder district of Montana the past season, and have been very useful in conveying freight to points off the main road.

The smallest horse in the world is named General Tom Thumb. He belongs to a museum out West. He is three feet high, and weighs only eighty-five pounds.

The salaries paid to persons in the civil service of the United States amount to \$90,000,000 annually. This amount pays the wages of 180,000 persons. The average is \$500 a year.

The fast train over the New York Central and the Lake Shore between New York and Chicago must, it is stated, carry seventy-five through passengers to pay the cost of running it.

In round numbers the total amount of life insurance written by the different insurance companies of the world is \$12,000,000,000. Of this sum \$5,500,000,000 are placed in the United States.

Soil in Egypt is tilled by exactly the same kind of plow as that used there 5,000 years ago. The furrows made are extremely shallow, and the clods are further broken up with a big wooden cudgel.

Notwithstanding the world's great mechanical progress there are wine districts in France, Spain and Italy where the grapes are still trodden with bare feet under the idea that the wine is better when made so.

The British insurance companies during the year 1892 received in premiums \$17,518,067, and paid out in losses \$11,662,967. The expenses and commissions paid by forty companies are placed at over \$5,700,000.

Electric street railways in the United States have in operation a mileage which exceeds the sum of street railways run by other powers, viz.: 5,939 miles run by electricity, 4,460 by horses, 646 by cable and 620 by steam.

A writer has figured out that the United States produces 2,200 pounds of grain to each inhabitant; Denmark, 2,005; Canada, 1,500; Russia, 1,200; Roumania, 1,150; Spain, 1,100; France, 980; Sweden, 980; Argentine Republic, 850; Australia, 790; Germany, 700; Belgium, 600; Portugal, 550; Ireland, 500; Scotland, 400; England, 360.

### PURELY PERSONAL.

Attorney-General Hendricks of Kentucky prides himself on the fact that he rose from a laborer to his present place of dignity and honor.

Charles Foster, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, is meeting the usual fate of the unfortunate. Now he is charged with gross mismanagement, if not worse, of the financial affairs of those who had entrusted their interests to his care.

A horseback ride to last three years and to extend from Texas to Patagonia has been planned by Colonel E. F. Johnston of Philadelphia, Philo Beveridge of Chicago, M. C. Picking of Ottumwa, Ia., and K. Edgecomb, nephew of Lord Edgecomb.

Mme. Laboudy, widow of the great French sugar refiner, who left her a fortune of \$30,000,000, lives in a small house at St. Cloud, and spends about \$1,000 a year. Her son, however, is compensating for this maternal economy by squandering the fortune with a prodigal hand.

In the marriage of Miss Catherine Weed Barnes to Henry Snowden Ward, editor of the English photographic magazine, New York loses one of its brightest women, and the "right little tight little woman" will gain one of the best women amateur photographers in this country.

Gabrielle Greeley, daughter of the founder of the New York Tribune, is married to Rev. F. M. Clendinning, pastor of a fashionable church at Westchester, N. Y. She is active in all the charitable work in the parish, and has done a great deal toward building the hospital, which is now nearly finished.

Baron William von Faber, the only son of Baron Lothar von Faber and part owner of the world-renowned lead pencil factory in Nuremberg, died in Germany a few days ago. The family is one of the wealthiest in Germany, and its members stand high among the patri- cians of old Nuremberg.

### EASTERN MELANGE.

Trouble Brewing in Railroad Circles in Nebraska.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT IN FLORIDA

Suspended Pensioners Given More Time in Which to Make Proof of Their Rights.

The wheat crop of Illinois is the smallest ever known.

Chicago's unemployed number more than ever before.

The troops will soon be removed from the East Tennessee coal mines.

The biggest gas well in America was struck near Pittsburg last week.

It is said all the members of the Cabinet will keep house this winter.

The Mormon Tabernacle choir will go East to sing at the World's Fair.

Work will be begun on a new Federal building at Burlington, Ia., at once.

Hot weather has given East Tennessee the best cotton crop in twenty years.

The Board of Trade of New Orleans is working to secure a better mail service.

There was an increase of over \$17,000,000 in the amount of currency during July.

A plague of grasshoppers is sweeping down on the farmers in the Tennessee Valley.

Aluminum car tickets are in use on a Michigan-street railway, and are quite popular.

The United States Watch Company of Waltham has resumed work, but cut down pay.

Labor day in St. Louis, it is predicted, will furnish the greatest procession ever seen there.

More hard coal has been mined so far this year than ever before in a corresponding period.

Girls may legally smoke cigarettes on the streets. So reads the decision of a Louisville (Ky.) court.

West Virginia has suffered from a long-continued drought, but a recent violent storm has ended it.

In the Brooklyn elevated railroad system steam as a motive power is to be superseded by electricity.

Secretary Smith says the Cherokee Strip will probably be thrown open to settlement on September 1.

New York is having no end of trouble with its cable railroad on Broadway. It breaks down every day or two.

Ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio announces that under no circumstances will he be a candidate this fall.

Returns from recent school elections in Kansas show that women are fond of exercising the right of suffrage.

Advices from Labrador report the cod-fishing excellent and salmon-fishing fair. There are no reports of distress.

The property in the county of New York which was exempt from taxation last year amounted to \$904,000,000.

A Baltimore asphalt company has discharged 1,000 hands because the banks would not discount its city warrants.

The new postmaster at Dundee, Mich., among his other qualifications has a mustache 32½ inches from tip to tip.

There is trouble brewing in railroad circles of Nebraska over the injunction proceedings in the maximum freight law.

A company has applied for incorporation which proposes to construct a ship canal from Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie.

The Australian ballot was used for the first time in Florida recently at Jacksonville, and gave unqualified satisfaction.

New England farmers are reported to be unable to harvest crops that are remarkably fine because of insufficient help.

The railroads centering in Boston suffered a depreciation of more than \$1,500,000 in stock valuation during the month of July.

There will be no more deaths from "heart failure" in Philadelphia, for the Board of Health has declared that there is no such disease.

A colored people's insurance company, which had no existence, has been victimizing the colored people in New Jersey out of large sums.

Taunton, Mass., some years ago deeded a site to the United States for a Federal building and, having lost patience waiting for the latter, wants the land back again.

It is rumored in New York that William B. Hornblower will be selected to fill the vacancy on the United States Supreme Bench caused by the death of Judge Blatchford.

A plot of ground, 75x100 feet, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Eighty-first street in New York has been sold to August Belmont for \$285,000, or at the rate of \$38 a square foot.

In Milwaukee an old couple took fright and drew their savings—a few thousand dollars—from the bank. Since then one of them has sat up all of every night guarding the money.

Judge Lochren, Pension Commissioner, has extended until October 10 the period within which pensioners whose pensions have been suspended may make proof of their right to receive them.

A great scheme of changing many of the important surface railroads in the section of New York city above Twenty-third street into roads operated by cables instead of by horses is agitated.

Wolves and coyotes are increasing in numbers on the stock ranges in Southern Alberta as in the Dakotas and other Northwestern States, and are causing serious trouble and loss to the ranchers.

### FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

Preparations for opening the Cherokee Strip are about completed. It is the present expectation of Secretary Smith to have the opening day set between September 1 and September 15.

Upon inquiry at the pension office it is learned that up to date there have been 6,472 pensions suspended, which were granted under the act of June 27, 1890, averaging 170 daily. A large proportion of these cases, it is said, were suspended pending a medical examination.

H. H. Gilroy of Oregon has not been displaced in the Senate, as erroneously stated. He is one of the men designed to remain. He is a Democrat. It is scarcely to be expected that Charles Newell will remain. Gilroy has served during the Republican ascendancy in the Senate with satisfaction.

S. H. Boyd, the United States Minister to Siam, has not tendered his resignation to the President as a result of the publication of a personal letter which he wrote to Mr. Holderman, expressing views on the Siam situation in very undiplomatic language and reflecting upon Secretary Gresham. While Colonel Boyd will not be asked to resign, it is understood his tenure of office will be ended by the appointment of a successor. Mr. Holderman called on Secretary Gresham to explain why he made the Boyd letter public, but the Secretary declined to hear him, stating that he was wholly indifferent on the subject. Mr. Boyd was appointed Minister to Siam October 1, 1890. The salary of the position is \$5,000.

Secretary Gresham of the State Department needs \$100,000 to pay the expenses of his office. A good part of this deficit is due to the expense incurred in the entertainment of foreign visitors, notably the Duke of Veragua. While the Duke was in Chicago being luxuriously provided for, he wrote to the President expressing his regret that he would be delayed in reaching Washington to pay his respects to the chief executive. He was informed in reply that the President would release him from any obligation he might feel in that direction. He was further advised that arrangements had been made for his return to Spain. Of course the Duke was left to fix the date himself, but there was no mistaking the anxiety of the department to have his visit come to an early end.

The expense of the entertainment of the Duke will not fall short of \$40,000, not to mention the entertainment by private persons.

Senator Vest has introduced a bill to fix the number of grains of gold and silver in gold and silver coins of the United States, the silver dollars to contain 464.4 grains of silver or 516 grains of standard silver. Vest also offered a joint resolution setting forth that the American people from tradition and interest favor bimetalism; that it is the established policy of the United States to maintain the parity between gold and silver, and that it is the duty of Congress to speedily enact such laws as will effectually maintain these objects. The most significant bill introduced in the Senate perhaps was one by Senator Hill of New York. The measure he presented leaves no doubt of his position on the financial issue. While repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, it unqualifiedly pledges the country to bimetalism. It is "A bill to repeal certain sections of the act of July 14, 1890, entitled an act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon and for other purposes." This repealing act, however, "is not to be construed as abandoning bimetalism, but it is hereby declared that the policy of using both gold and silver as standard money of the country shall be established, and to the accomplishment of that end the efforts of the government shall be steadily and safely directed." The Western people are felicitating themselves on the position assumed by Senator Hill. They are pleased that he should have so unqualifiedly pledged himself to bimetalism as to indicate his willingness to favor subsequent legislation looking to the restoration of silver as money metal.

### CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

World's Fair Managers are devoting much attention to schemes to increase the attendance.

The Duchess of Marlborough expects to revisit her native land in September, and will attend the World's Fair.

What is claimed will be the largest flagstaff ever erected is to be dedicated to the World's Fair by the State of Washington in September.

Governor Lewelling of Kansas will soon appoint a commission to lay his gulf transportation scheme before foreign representatives at the World's Fair.

The British government has sent Major Craigie to Chicago to report on the agricultural statistics accumulated by the various governments at the World's Fair.

It is now conceded that the stockholders of the World's Fair will not get any of their money back. It is also conceded that in addition to their \$5,500,000 the city of Chicago will not get any of its \$5,000,000 back.

At a meeting of the National Commission Commissioner Goodell of Colorado precipitated a lengthy and heated debate by a resolution reducing the salaries of Commissioners St. Clair and Massey, members of the Council of Administration, to \$2,500 a year. Now they are getting \$500 per month. The matter was finally referred to a special committee.

Some of the officials and directors of the exposition have a scheme to charge 25 cents admission to the fair after 6 o'clock in the evening. The matter has been under discussion for several days, it is said, with good prospects of being carried through. It is believed that by doing this the increased attendance will be large enough to more than double the receipts taken in after 6 o'clock.

### FOREIGN FLASHES.

Financial Returns of Victoria, Australia, Unsatisfactory.

THRIFTY PEASANTS OF RUSSIA.

Capturing Fur Seals on Russian Land Without Special Permission Forbidden by Ukase.

Bangkok, Siam, has a trolley street-car line, which pays handsomely.

The Duke and Duchess of York received over 9,000 wedding presents.

A master chimney sweep is among the new members of the German Reichstag.

New custodians of Shakespeare's house in Stratford are both patient and obliging.

The Rhine wine production this year will be unusually large if crops do not fail.

The Franco-German frontier line is to be remarked to avoid awkward "incidents."

In Italy, France and Austria only from 4 to 6 per cent of the criminals are well educated.

The slave trade is booming in Zanzibar according to the Bishop of that benighted region.

In France it is proposed to arm the postmen who have charge of the delivery of postal orders.

Quite a colony of Americans has settled in Cowles, Isle of Wight, for the yachting season.

Dr. Koch and his once-vaunted consumption cure have fallen into sad disrepute in Germany.

It is cited as complimentary that nearly all the monarchs of Europe are attended by American dentists.

Russia proposes to have an international fruit exposition and congress at St. Petersburg in the fall of 1894.

The finances of the Leeds corporation water works for the past year show a clear net balance of profit of £6,351.

It has been found necessary to open a home in Sydney for servant girls out of employment, owing to existing depression.

As a result of the recent experience with France in Siam the English government manifests a strong disposition to join the triple alliance.

Russian crop prospects have greatly improved. A fairly large yield is now expected, especially of rye, the chief breadstuff of the nation.

Princess Marie Bibesco swam the Hellespont recently from the European shore to the Asiatic, recalling the exploits of Leander and Byron.

In Germany quantities of watermelons are grown, but the people do not consider them fit for food. They use the luscious fruit to feed the pigs.

The Alps this year are in splendid condition for climbing, and ascents are being made already, which are not usually undertaken until a month later.

News comes from Paris that Mme. Rhea, the actress, has married W. F. Hart, her leading man, who is 25 years old and fully twenty years her junior.

It is 223 years since a blow was struck in the House of Commons until the row of week before last. That historic blow cost its author an imprisonment in the Tower.

A good deal of high play has been going on just lately in some of the London clubs. The practice of paying with "paper" has been very much on the increase.

The State railways of Cape Colony, South Africa, yielded last year £4 14s 8d per cent on a capital of £18,500,000, against £4 13s 4d per cent on £18,500,000 in 1891.

It is reported that Baron de Rothschild and Jacques Laboudy, a millionaire sugar refiner, will start shortly a 1-cent sporting daily paper named the Jockey Club.

According to the opinions expressed by various Berlin journals the intended Boer "trek" into German Southwest Africa will not be sanctioned by the imperial government.

The trappers of the Russian army are to be equipped with snowshoes next winter. The Prussian troops on the Russian frontier have used snowshoes with satisfaction for several winters.

Baron von Bauer, Austrian Minister of War, said at the sitting of the Budget Committee of the Austrian delegation the other day that the present condition of society did not permit of the abolition of dneling.

The financial returns of the Australian colony of Victoria for the year ending July 30 are expected to show a deficit of about £1,068,000 in addition to a debit balance of £980,000 brought forward from last year.

A modern postal system is soon to be established in China. The imperial government has approved a plan, drawn up by Sir Robert Hart, under which the native postal organization will entirely disappear and will be replaced by an imperial postoffice, with branches throughout the country, under the management of qualified foreigners.

An imperial ukase issued recently forbids the killing or capturing of fur seals on Russian land without special permission from the government. Persons violating this decree or engaged in unlawful pelagic sealing will render themselves liable to imprisonment from two to sixteen months and forfeiture of ships, equipments and the sealskins already taken. All cases of unlawful poaching on seal life in Russian territory will be referred to a district tribunal sitting at Vladivostok.

### SHREWD CHINESE SERVANTS.

Their Methods of Appropriating Employers' Household Belongings.

A former Detroit young lady, now married and living at Vancouver, B. C., is visiting relatives, and tells some interesting as well as amusing stories of the Chinese, with which article of humanity Vancouver is overrun. They are as numerous there as are negroes in certain of the southern cities, and no one would think of hiring a white servant, because they are not to be had. A "tenderfoot" family, she says, ought to set the price of their first servant as moderate as possible, for should they pay him twenty-five dollars per month to start on, they will never be able to hire another for a cent less.

The Chinese servants of Vancouver are not organized into a union. They don't need to be. They all know each other and all work together to the common end—to get as much as they can of the good things. The minute a newcomer strikes the town he is shown around. That, he will be told by his yellow skinned brethren, is a twenty-five dollar house; this a twenty dollar house, and so on, and he readily promises to do as the rest do.

Mrs. McF—tells of a servant she had. She had let a former servant, to whom she was paying twenty-five dollars per month, go, and hired in his place a celestial from a "twenty-five dollar" house. The latter was the incarnation of stolidity and stupidity. He could do only the simplest tasks and cook only the plainest dishes. Disgusted with him the lady went to see his former mistress, to whom she told all.

"He has simply been fooling you," answered that lady. "Ling was the best servant I ever had—a good cook, who knew all about the choicest dishes, willing and active. But how much do you pay him?"

"Twenty dollars."

"Ah, there's the secret of his laziness. He is merely gauging his work to make it commensurate with his pay—according to his idea of the fitness of things."

Mrs. McF—raised his pay five dollars, and now gets the latest dishes, etc. She has come to the conclusion that the Chinese, especially the servants, are not fools.

They never steal, she says. But they will lease the household belongings just as though they owned them. She went to a birthday dinner at a friend's house one day and was astonished to see three of her teaspoons and two damask napkins, all handsomely monogrammed, on the table. Her friend fortunately caught her eye at the critical moment, and noting the rising flush on Mrs. McF—'s face, took her aside and explained matters. She was satisfied and resumed her seat at the table, once more marveling at the mixture of shrewdness and independence in the Chinese character—and honesty, too, for these things are all religiously returned, cleaned, to their rightful owners.

She had reason later on to thank her stars that this was the Chinese custom. She gave a 6 o'clock dinner in honor of the visit of an eastern friend. She wanted to invite thirty guests, but hadn't the requisite amount of tableware from which to feed them all at a table. In her dilemma she remembered the old trick and acquainted Ling with the facts.

"Allee right, me sabb. Me gettee him," promptly responded that worthy.

She and her guests entered the dining room that evening, and of a verity Ling had kept his word, for upon that table was the most varied assortment of knives, forks, spoons, dishes, etc., she had ever seen. The indignation of the soon-to-be-laid upon her, and, laughing outright, she explained matters to her eastern visitor, while the rest of the company looked on and laughingly nodded approval.—Detroit Free Press.

Fill the Lungs Daily.

Cultivation of deep inspiration in breathing is of the greatest value wherever there is a predisposition to any lung trouble. Half of the world never use the lower part of their lungs at all, thus lessening very materially their chances of resistance to any disease of the respiratory organs. In such dangerous and sudden illness as pneumonia, for instance, a celebrated physician has affirmed that the chances of life would be much greater if the patient had been in the habit of fully filling all the lung cells when in health. A little daily breathing practice will do much to teach the proper use of the lungs and have invaluable results in the future, and is certainly well worth the ten minutes devoted to the exercise daily.

There is a little instrument called a "spirometer," which is used for the purpose, but an ordinary quill of straw, or a glass tube, is about as efficacious. Draw in the breath slowly until you count a deliberate fifteen, and exhale the air for the same length of time. At first a decided sensation of fatigue will be experienced when ten times are counted. Increase by degrees until you are able to take twenty deep inhalations without difficulty. This done every day will surely broaden and deepen the chest, and greatly increase the power of the lungs.—New York Tribune.

The Siberian Register.

There is an administrative regulation in force in most Siberian penal settlements requiring political exiles to appear at the police station daily, semi-weekly or weekly, and sign their names in a register. The intention, apparently, is to render escapes more difficult by forcing the exile to come, at short intervals, to the local authorities and say, "I am still here; I haven't escaped." And as a proof that he hasn't escaped they make him sign his name in a book. It is a stupid regulation; it affords no security whatever against escapes; it is intensely humiliating to the personal pride of the exile, especially if the authorities happen to be brutal men; and it causes more heartburning and exasperation than any other regulation in the whole exile code.—George Kennan in Century.

A Fair Financier.

Cobwigger—The material for this quilt must have cost a pretty figure.

Mrs. Cobwigger—How can you say such a thing? Any one but a man would know that it is made of pieces that were left over.

Why, ever since we were married, whenever I bought a new dress I got an extra yard or so for this very purpose.—Life.