

BARS TO MATRIMONY

FEAR KEEPS MANY MEN FROM THE BLISS OF WEDDED LIFE.

Some instances of a Lack of Sufficient Pluck to Take the Fateful Trip to the Altar—Various Reasons That All Spell "Afraid."

"There is a great deal of speculation," said a well known lawyer, "as to why men are so reluctant to marry. But one reason never seems to occur to the speculators, and that is that many of them are afraid to. No, I am not joking. It is a sober and well considered statement of fact, for which I can adduce as many proofs as you want, that many men would almost as soon think of putting a fierce bull on the head or facing the midnight burglar as taking a trip to the altar."

"I remember as a boy an amusing specimen of this kind of man in Iowa. He was a farmer and was as notorious for his amorous entanglements as for his ingenuity in getting out of them when marriage began to loom near. It was said he had been engaged a dozen times, and though he left all his fiancées in the lurch he never found any difficulty in getting a successor. One day my father, who was his lawyer, asked him: 'Why don't you get married, John?' It isn't for want of opportunities, you know, and it's quite true you thought of settling down."

"Well, sir," John answered, "it's this way: You see, I like cooing well enough, but I can never summon up pluck to go any further. To tell you the truth, I'm afraid of getting tied for life to one of 'em."

"If you have heard many breach of promise suits you will have observed that this wholesome dread of matrimony is the cause of a good proportion of them, though all the defendants have not the courage to say so. 'One client of mine had allowed matters to proceed right to the eve of the wedding day, when he disappeared mysteriously and was not discovered for some months. The young lady promptly sued him for damages for breach, and at the hearing the reason for his conduct came out. He admitted that he was fond of the girl, but jealousy which he had witnessed had so scared him that he simply hadn't the courage to marry her. 'I meant to marry her right enough,' he said, 'but when it came to the point my courage failed me, and I thought it safer to bolt.'

"In another case in which a widow sued a widower for playing her false the defendant put in a singular plea. It seems that the widow's family strongly objected to the match, and as passive opposition was useless to prevent it one of the sons, a stalwart young fellow, called on the middle aged wooer and told him that if he persisted in his suit he (the son) would give him such a

thrashing as would ensure any cure him of any further sentiment. 'So what could I do?' the defendant pathetically asked.

"The more one sees behind the scenes the more one realizes that there is often a great deal to be said for the man who loves and runs away. One of my clients a few years ago found himself in an awkward quandary. He had engaged himself to three girls at different times and, having canceled his engagements with two, was on the eve of marrying No. 3. No sooner was his intention known than the two jilted ladies threatened him with legal proceedings if he persisted in his proposed marriage, and the favored lady in turn threatened a similar fate if he didn't."

"Here was a dilemma, for whatever he did would end unpleasantly. However, like a prudent man, he decided to run the smaller risk. He notified his two former fiancées by canceling his engagement and prepared to face the music of the third lady."

"The mother-in-law is often a fatal disturber of love's young dream. One breach of promise defendant declared that he would willingly have married the plaintiff only he couldn't stand her mother at any price, and the prospect of having his married happiness disturbed by her interference so scared him that he decided it was more prudent to break off the engagement, while another frail lover actually stated in court that he was afraid to marry the plaintiff lest she should 'grow up like her mother,' whose 'tongue and temper' had shown him some of the less desirable possibilities of married life."

"One man whom I defended last year seems to have had a constitutional dread of matrimony. He had been engaged to the plaintiff no less than nine years. Four times the wedding day had been fixed, and as many times it was adjourned by his wish. Finally he cried off altogether, and in court he declared that, although he loved the girl, he felt he could never screw up the courage to marry her. When he was asked the reason for his diffidence he said that he had seen so much of the unhappy side of married life and the difference between wooing and wedding that he didn't feel equal to running the risk."

"These are but a few from scores of similar cases which have come within my own knowledge. One man feared to face matrimony on account of his fiancée's extravagance, another quailed at a horror of his wife's cooking and domestic gifts generally, a third defendant was afraid to wed because a distant relative of his lady-love had died in an asylum, and so on. But, whatever the cause, you may take my word for it that the men who are downright afraid to take wives are legion."—Chicago Tribune.

A Sure Sign.
When a young man talks about the business of "our firm" in a pitch of voice that can be heard from one end of a street car to the other it is a sure sign that his wages have been raised to \$5 a week.

The Prize Winner.
Nagsby—How did the contest in optimism result last night?
Waggaby—Gaggster won the prize by laughing most heartily at one of his own jokes.—Baltimore American.

Versatile.
Hobson—How is your brother doing at college?
Dobson—Fine. He's singing first tenor and playing second base.—Indianapolis Journal.

We would make fewer bulls in this life if we had not so many wrong steers.—Baltimore American.

"Bridget, can I trust you with the china?"
"Sure ye can, ma'am. O'll save every piece."—Life.

MISSING WORDS.

Annoying Gaps in English Language That Cause Inconveniences.

The English language may fairly claim to be the most prolific in the world. Not content with its native riches, it possesses in a special degree the faculty of assimilating everything useful from other tongues, ancient and modern. It ought indeed to be the most perfect vehicle of thought in the world, and in some respects no doubt it is.

But, curiously enough, there are deficiencies in English not to be found in far less copious languages. While in many cases we have half a dozen words expressing the same or practically the same thing, there are, on the other hand, certain ideas that have no appropriate words to express them.

In the words denoting relationship some notable gaps are found. The most glaring instance is the want of a word to distinguish between a male and female cousin. Other languages, such as French and Italian, have a separate word for each, but in English some addition or explanation is required in order to make it clear which sex is intended.

Curious gaps occur here and there in our language if we look into it. The word "show" expresses the idea of making to see, but there is no word for making to hear—a phonograph, for example. "I took the phonograph to my friend and"—a "What?" "Got him to listen to it!" would probably be the inelegant finish to the sentence.

On the other hand, "audience" means those who hear and applies very well to those present in a lecture hall or concert room. But what of those who see a cricket match, for instance? "Spectators" is the nearest word, but it does not correspond exactly to "audience."

There is one deficiency in the language so awkward and irritating that even at this late hour it ought to be made good. Need it be said that reference is made to indiscriminate use of the personal pronoun to denote either the person speaking or the person spoken of? This may not be a defect peculiar to English, but it is one from which the ancient classical tongues are entirely free.

"He said he had offered him money, which he had declined," would be quite comprehensible either in Greek or Latin, but in English it necessitates a number of bracketed explanations which are positively annoying and destructive of grace and fluency.—London Answers.

THE GENTLEMAN BURGLAR.

He Can Exist Only in Fiction, Never in Real Life.

Whenever a thief who is dressed otherwise than in rags falls into the police net there are chronicled the adventures of a "gentleman burglar."

Such a being is, of course, impossible. He is a literary creation, like the "lovable man," the Frankenstein monster, Kipling's Mowgli and the rest of the crew of prodigies that dwell within book covers.

As a character in fiction the "gentleman burglar" could be made plausible and picturesque, for when we get into the realm of fancy there is an implied contract that the reader shall accept the author's premises and not bother about possibilities.

A burglar is just a thief—about the meanest of thieves.

To a man endowed with qualities of refinement and consideration of others and honor—which are the attributes of a gentleman—burglary or other theft is impossible. The pride of such a man, his regard for his own opinion of himself, would prevent his sneaking into another man's house and taking his plate or his wife's jewelry. Then it must be remembered that the burglar is prepared to do murder to accomplish his robberies, and the idea of a gentleman committing murder for

gain is too inconsistent even for fiction.

A "gentleman burglar" is a contradiction of terms, like a brave coward or a tall pygmy. He may be better dressed or his booty may be larger than that of most burglars, but when it is all summed up he is a thief—just a plain thief—with the moral code and impulses of a pickpocket or a card swindler or any other predatory creature whose natural home is a prison and whose deserved and fitting punishment is a suit of stripes.—New York American.

NATIVE PLATINUM.

The "Noble" Metals Extracted From This Peculiar Substance.

On the slopes of the Ural mountains and in Brazil, California, Australia, Canada and many other countries a peculiar substance known as native platinum is found. This is an alloy of the metals platinum, palladium, iridium, osmium, rhodium and ruthenium, together with a little gold and iron. All of these except the last mentioned are the "noble" metals. They do not tarnish in the air and are not soluble in any single acid. The most plentiful metal occurring in native platinum is that from which it takes its name. This metal is of a grayish color and with one exception is the heaviest substance known. Its fusing point is extremely high, and this property, together with its freedom from tarnishing, causes it to be largely used for the manufacture of crucibles and other vessels required by scientists to stand a very high temperature. It is also sometimes used as a substitute for gold in photography, and when deposited in a thin film on the interior of the tubes of telescopes it forms a dead black surface, which prevents the light from being reflected by the polished sides.

Palladium is of a lustrous white color. It is the most easily fused of the metals found in platinum ore, and can even be volatilized. A curious quality which this metal possesses is that when heated to redness it is porous to hydrogen gas, allowing it to pass through somewhat in the same manner that blotting paper permits the passage of water. The silvery white color of palladium and its freedom from tarnishing render it useful for making scales and division marks on scientific instruments. A mixture of this metal with mercury is sometimes used for filling teeth. Osmium is a metal which possesses two remarkable properties—it is the most refractory of the metals, resisting fusion at the most intense heat, and it is also the heaviest substance known, being twenty-two and a half times heavier than water. Together with iridium, it occurs principally in a peculiar variety of native platinum called osmiridium. This mineral differs from ordinary platinum ore in that it contains a larger proportion of osmium and iridium than platinum. Osmiridium is found in small particles, varying in weight from one-sixth to one-third of a grain. These particles are extremely hard and are used for pointing non-wearing pens.

Metallic iridium possesses a white steel-like appearance. The knife edges of delicate balances and other bearings which require extreme hardness are often made of it. An alloy of 10 per cent iridium and 90 per cent platinum has been found to be very little affected in volume by changes of temperature and is the substance of which the standard meter kept in the international metric bureau at Paris is made. Rhodium and ruthenium are metals of little practical use. The former occurs in platinum ore to the extent of 5 to 6 per cent. The latter is found only in osmiridium and averages about 5 per cent of that mineral. The metal which ranks next to platinum in price is sircostium, which occurs in hyacinth and some other rare minerals. Uranium is remarkable for its high atomic weight, the heaviest known.—Chambers' Jour.

RIVERVIEW PARK

AND

IDLEWILDE ADDITION

TO HOOD RIVER.

Centrally Located. Fine View.

Pure Spring Water.

STREETS ARE NOW BEING GRADED,

Sidewalks will be Put in when Grading is Completed

Property is in the first sewerage system that will be put in by the town of Hood River.

Several fine buildings will be erected on the property during the summer.

Special Inducements to People who wish to Build.

For full particulars call upon

PRATHER INVESTMENT CO.,

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GEORGE D. CULBERTSON & CO.

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TRY A WANT AD.

If you want to buy anything, or have anything to sell, try the effectiveness of a Want Ad in the GLACIER. A six-line ad will cost you

ONLY 25c A MONTH

Holiday Games FREE
Inside each pound package of **Lion Coffee** will be found a FREE game. 160 different games. All new. At Your Grocer's.

DAVENPORT BROTHERS

HAVE

\$60,000 Worth of Land for Sale Cheap, or Trade.

Also, HORSES, CATTE, WAGONS, MILLS AND WATER.

The Valley Improvement company have contracted for about all the water they can furnish without enlarging the flume. In order to enlarge the flume the Davenport Bros. have decided to sell land to the amount of \$60,000. This will be a bargain in lands, and will hold good for 30 days and then will be taken off the market. So you will "have to hurry" if you want some of it.

This sale will include the Barrett Ranch, the best farm in Hood River valley. Four thousand fruit trees; free water for a part of it; contains 180 acres; worth \$20,000, but will sell in a lump for \$16,000 cash. Or we will sell in 5, 10, 15 and 20 acre lots to suit the purchaser. This is a fine bargain at only.....**\$16,000**

Also, the famous ranch known as the old E. L. Smith place, near the Frankton school house. This place contains 150 acres, with several fine cold springs on the place, and nearly enough water to irrigate the entire land. Only 2 1/2 miles from town, with the Frankton school on the place, one of the best schools in the valley. This place will be sold in small lots and will all be gone inside of ten days, for.....**\$15,000**

Next comes the old Van Johnson place, and this will be included in this bargain sale. Worth \$4,000, but for the cash it will go for 3,000. This place contains 40 acres, 25 in clover and timothy, 500 bearing apple trees, house and barn, nice wood shed, cold spring at the door, good cellar, small hay barn, all the water

needed for the place from a private ditch from Ditch creek. You can not afford to miss this at.....**\$3,000**

Also, ten acres from the southeast corner of the old Sipma place, all cleared and seeded to clover and timothy. Plenty of water for irrigating the entire place, free. Well worth the price.....**\$2,000**

Another 160 acres on Bald mountain, for.....**2,000**
Twelve hundred acres 4 miles from town, worth ten dollars per acre. We will sell for.....**8,000**

3,300 acres up around Parker Town. This land will be sold off in 80 and 160 acre lots for about five dollars per acre, or the whole tract for about.....**\$15,000**

M. M. Davenport has 13 acres for sale cheap. He will also sell his house and lot, with 8 acres, cheap.

We are not offering this land cheap because we are hard up, but to help out the Valley Improvement Co. The deeds to this land are in the name of the Davenport Bros., hence there will be no commission. All the lands selected by them for choice hay lands, as well as apples and strawberries, all having free water more or less. These places

are the oldest places taken in Hood River, and are also the best, as all of them have good cold springs on them.

We also have eight or ten large teams that we will sell in the next thirty days, including harness and wagons. Eighty head of cattle in good condition; two complete saw mills.

Do not think because we are offering to sell that we are going out of business, for none of this property is included in our lumber business. The Davenport Bros. Lumber Co. is incorporated for \$50,000, fully paid up. Their large mill is now cutting 40,000 feet per day, and included in this, besides their mill, is the water flume, timber, planing mill, lumber, etc. We are sure that this property will be sold inside of 30 days to men living right here in the valley, as the men know the bargains there are in it, and we are also sure they will not let the outside take up these snaps.

Call on Frank Davenport, in the old bank building, and look over the plat of the above lands.