

The Oregon Register.

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USES OF ALUMINIUM.

Facts About a Substance Which Has Been Called the Metal of the Future.

Aluminium, the commonest, the hardest, the lightest and the most durable of metals, is yet of recent discovery, comparatively speaking, and but little used. Thousands of dollars have been spent in the metallurgy of this metal, without, apparently, any very satisfactory results; and though vast strides have been made within the past few years, the use of aluminium is still in its infancy.

Aluminium, the metallic base of alumina, and "the metal of the future," as it has been called, is a whitish metal much resembling silver. Very little of it is made in this country, the largest quantities being made in England, Germany and France.

The pure metal is very difficult to work, and can not be soldered, consequently it can only be used to a limited extent where it can be riveted, or employed in solid pieces, and this renders it only suitable for making certain pieces of jewelry and articles for table use or for ornament. When chased or made to look dull or frosted it quickly soils, but a watch case simply polished will wear for twenty years without change or tarnish, even if touched by acid.

A Broadway jeweler shows some very pretty rings in this metal set with diamonds. A set of after-dinner coffee spoons has a repousse design on the handles and gilded bowls. They are very handsome and are much lighter than silver spoons of the same size, which is certainly a recommendation.

Aluminium bronze is used in making propeller screws, it is not being affected by water, and neither does it corrode. Aluminium iron holds its color, gives a finer grain and prevents sand holes in the casting. Alloyed with zinc, copper and nickel it has a pale, yellow tint, while with 5 per cent aluminium and the rest copper it takes a rich yellow similar to brass. These alloys are used for harness, or wherever a yellow metal is desired.

The alloys are also used in small household articles. Agents for an English firm show samples of almost every article necessary for table use—cups, spoons, knives, forks, nut-crackers, tea-pots and candlesticks—in an alloy that closely resembles silver.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

A GAMBLER'S RASH ACT.

A Chinese Actor Stabbed. A Huggy Thief Arrested. Snow Sheds Burned.

Decapitated by the Train.

A Gambler's Rash Act.

A well-known gambler named Frank Woolstead, alias Pete Olstead, shot himself twice with suicidal intent, in a pawn-broker's shop at Los Angeles, Cal. He asked for a revolver, and as soon as he got it placed the muzzle to his abdomen and fired. The bullet passed through him and struck a man named James Gillespie in the side, the ball ranging round and lodging in his chest. Gillespie is watchman at the Southern Pacific depot, and happened to be in the shop at the time trying on a coat. His wound is very dangerous.

Woolstead fired a second shot into the floor, a third into the ceiling, and a fourth into his own head. Despite his terrible injuries he is yet alive, but is not expected to recover. He is about 33 years old. The supposed cause of his rash act is despondency, as he recently served a long sentence in jail for gambling.

A Chinese Actor Stabbed. Chhn Fuo, an actor at the Chinese theatre at San Francisco, was stabbed and probably fatally wounded by a highbinder, who afterwards made his escape. Fuo was in his room when the murderer entered and demanded the money. This was refused, and the assassin drew a knife and stabbed him in the neck, wrist and across the temple. The highbinder then ran away.

Burglars Arrested. The jewelry establishment of Wendell & Haller, at Chehalis, W. T., was robbed on the night of August 11th last, and gold and silver watches, rings, chains and other articles valued at \$1,500 stolen. The thieves went to San Francisco to dispose of their plunder, and Detectives Dan Coffey, Hanley and Silvey arrested Wm. Dunlap and James Bartlett and placed them in the city prison. A portion of the stolen property was found on their persons, and in a valise in their room was stored the rest of the jewelry. Chief Crowley telegraphed the authorities at Chehalis, and the sheriff arrived and will take the burglars back on a charge of burglary.

Decapitated by a Train. Arthur Donnelly, who for some time has been in the employ of the Southern Pacific Company at San Francisco, was run over and killed by an outgoing Monterey train. While unloading a flatcar which stood alongside the main line, he slipped and fell on the track just as the train was passing. His head was severed from his body.

A Fatal Fall. George Farlow, a Yolo rancher, fell from a railroad trestle, near Sacramento, Cal., receiving injuries from which he died. He had been at the fair in the pavilion, and started in the wrong direction. When he discovered his error he started to return to the city. He was walking down the railroad track when he fell. He was 60 years of age and well to do.

horses and four buggies have been recovered. His letters show he had several aliases.

Killed by the Cars. Frank Machado, a young Spaniard, while jumping on and on a freight train while switching, at Gilroy, Cal., fell under the wheels and was run over, and his ankle was so badly crushed that death resulted from the shock.

Hanged Himself. A marine named Fritz Oppinger, Vallejo, Cal., who has been confined for drunkenness at the Marine barracks at Mare island, hanged himself with a piece of his coat from the grating in his cell.

Fire at Lakeport. Fire broke out in Tully's merchandise store, at Lakeport, Cal., and in a short time that store, Mrs. Green's lodging house and Mrs. Bray's lodging house and restaurant were consumed, and Levy's two-story brick with a stock of merchandise was badly damaged. The total loss was \$13,000, insurance \$6,700.

Saloon Keeper Fatally Wounded. Theodore Medina, of Napa, Cal., assaulted Capt. Baxter with a knife, cutting him so seriously that he will die. Medina's wife frequently visited Baxter's saloon, and Medina accused him of giving her whisky and opium. An altercation following, Baxter chasing Medina and striking him with a billiard cue, the latter drew a knife and drove it into Baxter's lung. Medina claims the act was in self-defense.

Fire in a New Residence. Fire broke out in the fine new residence of Angus Mackintosh, president of the Merchants' National bank, at Seattle, W. T., supposed to have been the result of spontaneous combustion in a room where had been thrown by workmen a lot of greasy clothes. The fire was quickly extinguished and the damage was only about \$200.

Killed by a Bursting Cannon. Thomas Bogan was instantly killed by the bursting of a canon at a democratic speaking at Tulare, Cal.

A Portland Boy Hunting his Sisters. Willie Hall, a bright looking lad, 10 years of age, was taken to the office of the chief of police at San Francisco, to be detained until his sisters, who are supposed to be living here, are found. The boy says his parents are dead, and that about two months ago he left his old home in Portland, Oregon, with his two sisters. They stopped over at Sacramento, and a few days later his sisters came to this city. Willie grew homesick and started out in search of his sisters. The police will endeavor to bring about a meeting.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. Type-Writing Record Reduced. Frank D. McGurn, of Salt Lake, champion type-writer of the world, gave an exhibition of his wonderful work at Chicago, and succeeded in putting down the record. The operator's first task was copying a newspaper article, reading it himself. In one minute he wrote ninety-five words. He then wrote from dictation, and in one minute he wrote 108 words, and concluded the performance by a blindfold effort, in which he succeeded in writing 107 words in one minute.

Death to Marriage. At Sandy creek, N. Y., Wm. Van derwert was to have been married to Miss Frankie Matteson, a highly respected young lady, but before the hour arrived for the ceremony he shot himself dead.

A Minister's Son Drowned. John D. Caperton, a printer, son of Rev. H. C. Caperton, a prominent Baptist minister, and John Pearce, an old river man, were drowned in the Ohio river near Louisville, by the capsizing of a sail boat.

Death of a Mexican War Veteran. A fatal accident occurred at the Commercial hotel, in Phoenix, Ariz., by which Joseph B. Blackwell, a veteran of the Mexican war lost his life. He retired at night to a cot standing on the new veranda, on which no banister had been erected, toward morning he arose and walked off the veranda, fracturing his thigh bone and sustaining internal injuries from which he died. He was 72 years old, and a noted member of the Texas rangers during the Mexican war.

The Lost Balloon. Referring to the balloon found near Providence, R. I., with the name "Carl Myers," and the penciled words, "Met our death in the clouds," Madame Charlotte, who made a balloon ascension, says: "On the 26th instant Leon A. Dare and Charlotte, wife of Carl Myers, were to have had a balloon race from Syracuse. The name found on the lost balloon is that of my manager Carl Myers. I cannot believe Charlotte or Dare are hurt, though they may be. I have not heard anything in relation to the matter, which makes me think it can be neither of them. Perhaps I have not been telegraphed for fear I should be frightened."

A Gigantic Wheat Steal. W. G. Hanley, a commission dealer, of the firm of Peterson & Hanley, of Minneapolis, was arrested on a warrant charging him with stealing 150,000 bushels of wheat from the Minneapolis union elevator No. 2. It was first discovered that 50,000 bushels of wheat had been stolen by overloading cars. Hanley has been D. C. Monk & Co's cashier and bookkeeper. They are grain dealers, and have suspended, a large amount of their paper, having gone to protest. Others are suspected of complicity, including well known wheat men, and it was said the announcement of the names would cause a profound sensation. By the advice of his attorney, Hanley refused to talk.

window of the third flat of an apartment house in Brooklyn, N. Y. The young mother left a family of three children, all under 4 years of age.

A Convict's Fatal Leap. Anton Blonder, while being conveyed to Joliet (Ill.) penitentiary, to enter upon a three years' sentence, escaped from the sheriff and jumped from the train. He received a fracture of the skull, which will prove fatal.

A Fall of Snow in the South. There was a light snowfall at Harrisburg, Va. The weather was very cold. Fiftful falls of snow fell at Paluski City, Va., and there was a light fall in the mountains.

Another Bank Package Stolen. The fact has just transpired that a package containing \$5,800 was stolen from the New York National Bank of Republic, in some mysterious manner.

A Spy in Camp. A great scare has been caused in the war department over information to the effect that a young British officer, who has been in this country, has penetrated the secret of operating our torpedoes, upon which we mainly depend for coast defenses, and that he has secured complete drawing and forwarded them to England.

A Sudden Death. Among those who attended the funeral of the Mennonite bishop at Lancaster, Pa., was Henry W. Stehman, who married a grand daughter of Bishop Stehman. He noticed a pimple on his finger while listening to the funeral sermon, and he pricked it with a pin. Before the funeral was over he became so sick he had to be taken home. His hand and arm were swollen to twice their natural size before he reached home. The swelling spread over his entire body, and he died shortly after in great agony. Deceased was but 43 years old, but he had, through his own exertions, become the owner of seven of Lancaster county's finest farms. While acquiring this great property he also made himself a classical scholar by assiduous study. He took an active part in politics, and was president of the local club. He was looked on as the future farmer king of Lancaster county.

Murdered in Wyoming. Information has been received from Rock Springs, Wyoming, of the murder by unknown persons of S. M. Wall, of Philadelphia, and C. L. Strong of New York. Both were wealthy young men who had been spending the summer hunting. It is supposed that they were robbed by the guilty party.

A Salvation Army Man Killed. A member of the Salvation Army named Tuttle boarded a passenger steamer at South Norwalk, Conn., and began preaching to the fireman of the steamer. The latter struck Tuttle on the head with a shovel, and Tuttle died from congestion of the brain.

Krupp's Gun Works. A Gigantic Establishment Which Employs Over Eleven Thousand Men.

The steel casting works of Krupp cover an area of about 1,000 acres of land, in which 11,211 men are employed in the production of steel, and also in the manufacture of countless different articles, such as axles, wheels, etc., for locomotives and railroad carriages; rails, switches and sleepers for railways, tramways, and mining railways; springs—spiral and leaf—for locomotives and carriages; parts of all kinds of machinery used for any purpose; bridge material and rolls; material for large pumps as used in mines; all requisite steel and iron material for the building of ships of all sizes, for war and commercial purposes; cannons of every caliber—the production of them having already exceeded 20,000—an last, gun-carriages, artillery wagons and shots.

The gross production of iron and steel averages 260,000 tons per annum. For accommodation of traffic and shipping in the establishment are used 28 locomotives with 883 freight carriages. About 45 miles of narrow and broad gauge railroad line is laid through the establishment. One chemical laboratory, 1 photographic and lithographic studio, 1 printing office and a book-binding establishment are at work for the sole use of the firm. Telegraph and telephone communication goes all over the factory and an engine company with 68 firemen and 38 fire alarms is also there for the benefit of the establishment.

This is the gigantic workshop to which you can see a regular stream of human beings run in the morning. The entire establishment is surrounded by a high wall, or a fence. There are only certain gates where the workmen are allowed to enter.—Cor. Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Dr. Richardson, the eminent London physician, says that the death-rate is the smallest in European cities where Sunday is a day of rest, and the largest where the day is given up to drinking, amusements and rioting.

The Queen of England never sends her personal correspondence through the regular mail as her subjects do. Every trivial communication, whether of a personal or a private nature, is delivered at its destination by a Queen's messenger. Queen Victoria is the only living sovereign who indulges in this little piece of extravagance as the expense of her subjects. Private and unimportant letters from other potentates are sent like epistles from mere ordinary mortals, by the post.

MARKET REPORT.

RELIABLE QUOTATIONS CAREFULLY RE-VIDED EVERY WEEK.

WHEAT—Valley, \$1 30@1 31 Walla Walla, \$1 20@1 24.

BARLEY—Whole, \$1-10@1 12 1/2 ground, per ton, \$25 00@27 50.

OATS—Milling, 32@34c; feed, 44@45c.

HAY—Baled, \$10@13.

SEED—Blue Grass, 14@16c; Timothy, 9@10c; Red Clover, 14@15c.

FLOUR—Patent Roller, \$4 00 Country Brand, \$3 75.

EGGS—Per doz, 25c.

BUTTER—Fancy roll, per pound 25c; pickled, 20@25c; inferior grade, 15@25c.

CHEESE—Eastern, 16@20c; Oregon, 14@16c; California, 14@.

VEGETABLES—Beets, per sack, \$1 50; cabbage, per lb, 2c; carrots, per sk, \$1 25; radishes, per doz, 20c; onions, \$1 00; potatoes, per 100 lbs, 40@50c; rutabagas, per doz., 15@20c; rhubarb, per lb, 6c.

HONEY—In comb, per lb, 18c; strained, 5 gal. tins, per lb, 8c.

POULTRY—Chickens, per doz., \$4 00@5 00; ducks, per doz., \$5 00@6 00; geese, \$6 00@8 00; turkeys, per lb., 12c.

PROVISIONS—Oregon hams, 12c per lb.; Eastern, 13c@13 1/2c; Eastern breakfast bacon, 12c per lb.; Oregon 10@12c; Eastern lard, 10@11c per lb.; Oregon, 10c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, \$5 50 @ 85c; Sicily lemons, \$6 00@6 50 California, \$3 50@5 00; Navel oranges, \$6 00; Riverside, \$4 00; Mediterranean, \$4 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Sun dried apples, 7c per lb.; plums dried, 10c 1/2; peaches, 13c; Italian prunes, 10@12c; peaches, 12@14c; raisins, \$2 40@2 50.

WOOL—Valley, 17@18c; Eastern Oregon, 9@15c.

HIDES—Dry beef hides, 8@10c; culls, 6@7c; kip and calf, 8@10c; Marrisin, 10@12c; tallow, 3@3 1/2c.

LUMBER—Rough, per M, \$10 00; edged, per M, \$12 00; T. and G. sheathing, per M, \$13 00; No. 2 floor ing, per M, \$18 00; No. 2 ceiling, per M, \$18 00; No. 2 rustic, per M, \$18 00; clear rough, per M, \$20 00; clear F. S., per M, \$22 50; No. 1 flooring, per M, \$22 50; No. 1 ceiling, per M, \$22 50; No. 1 rustic, per M, \$22 50; stepping, per M, \$25 00; over 12 inches wide, extra, \$1 00; lengths 40 to 50, extra, \$2 00; lengths 50 to 60, extra, \$4 00; 14 latb, per M, \$2 25; 14 latb, per M, \$2 50.

BEANS—Quote small whites, \$4 50; fluks, \$3; bayos, \$3; butter, \$4 50; Lima, \$4 50 per cental.

COFFEE—Quote Salvador, 17c; Costa Rica, 18@20c; Rio, 18@20c; Java, 27c; Arabuck's roasted, 22c.

MEAT—Beef, wholesale, 24@30c; dressed, 6c; sheep, 3c; dressed, 6c; hogs, dressed, 8@9c; veal, 5@6c.

PICKLES—Kegs quoted steady at \$1 35.

SALT—Liverpool grades of fine quoted \$18, \$19 and \$20 for the three sizes; stock salt, \$10.

SUGAR—Prices for barrels; Golden C, 64c; extra C, 68c; D, granulated, 75c; crushed, fine crushed, cube and powdered, 75c; extra C, 68c; halves and boxes, 4c higher.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

On the part of religion has grown free irreligion, and out of infidel liberty practical immortality.—Joseph Cook.

Statistics of the cost of public education in Prussia have just been published. They show that the cost is fifteen per cent per head.

Boys are sometimes tempted to think that to tender-hearted is to be weak and unmanly. Yet the tender heart may be associated with the strongest and most forcible mind and will.—Christian at Work.

Probity, independence, unswerving tender regards for the feelings of others, and a hearty hatred for whatever is mean, tricky, vulgar or profane—these are among the qualities that distinguish the true gentleman.

A religion that does not make a man honest and kindly, and fill his heart with noble aims to help others, is not worth the having. It is a delusion, and he is deceiving himself, if not trying to deceive others, and is thus a hypocrite.

No simpler teaching can be found than that which our Lord himself has given us. It is in the direction of obscuring the simple teaching of our Lord with our profound verbosity and subtle philosophies.

The teacher must show his appreciation of a child's common sense as well as of his knowledge of the lessons. Sometimes the dull pupil has a better every-day judgment than the scholar who never fails in lessons, and will make an able man.

Schools are men of peace; they bear no arms, but their tongues are sharper than Actin's sword, their pens carry further, and give a louder report than thunder. I had rather stand in the shock of a ballist than in the fury of a merciless pen.—St. T. Browne.

On soils containing any clay or minerals a crust forms on the surface of cultivated fields after every rain. It is caused by the water of evaporation, leaving all its mineral elements on the surface, when it changes to moisture. This crust shuts out air from the soil beneath it, and it is very important that it be broken. Hence some stirring of the soil is needed after every rain, or even and potatoes will suffer. While these crops are small, dragging over the surface breaks this crust and prepares the way to more thorough cultivation after the rows can be seen.

AGRICULTURAL.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

In the old worn fences the top rail was most apt to be a heavy one, with the smaller rails at the bottom, so as to make a wise barrier against pigs and other small stock. This made the fence top heavy, and it toppled over. Nowadays the top rail is more apt to be a barbed wire than anything else.

In New York State the grape crop gives promise of being unusually large. Every year the vineyards are receiving better attention from the growers, and what has for years been known as the Hudson River Peach District is fast giving way to the cultivation of grapes. Growers say there is much more money in them, and they require, as a whole, less attention.

Wherever commercial fertilizers are sown with the drill, the bulk of clover and grass seed will be found in the rows with the grain. It would be better for both if they were a little separated. Some farmers drag down the drill marks before growing grass seed, and claim to get better results. Others, who do not, find their timothy standing in rows the subsequent spring, showing as plainly as the bones on a half starved horse.

In sowing grass for pasture, the best results are reached by sowing a mixture—for instance, of red top, timothy, Kentucky bluegrass, meadow fescue, and meadow oat grass—bearing in mind that a mixture of several sorts is more likely to afford herbage through the whole summer, and to be more permanent. In seeding for meadows, though, it is better to sow only one kind of seed, as the different kinds will very seldom be ready to harvest at the same time.

It is surprising what growth grape vines will make over an evergreen, if given a chance to run. With only moderately rich soil the vine will entirely cover the tree, killing it after a few years. Its tendrils cling to the slender stems of the evergreen foliage, and will not relax their hold. The higher the vine runs the finer the grapes and the harder they are to get. It is not a good way to give grape vines their will over any kind of trees. A low, neat trellis will cost but little, and be every way more satisfactory.

Mr. J. P. Lawes, whose opinion everybody respects, says he does not think the quality of a cow's milk is affected by the quantity of water she drinks. In other words, you cannot dilute her milk by making her drink water. He, however, is of the opinion that thin and sloppy feed, may have the effect of reducing the quality of the milk. Doctor Voelcker is of the same opinion in regard to the water supply, and he agrees with Mr. Lawes in regard to the effect of poor, sloppy food on the quality of the food.

It has been said that a farm without a boy would soon come to grief; but what place would not come to grief without him? Who is it that "does the chores" and the bothersome errands? And what boy ever amounts to much who is not taught to do chores well and in time, and to do errands in an exact way? It is business every time, and fathers should remember that their methods are noted and copied by the boys, and if the hatchet, spade or rake is left to rust under the tree in the yard, he thinks that, if father does it, it must be all right.

A PECULIAR RACE.

The Tenacity With Which the Indians of Ecuador Cling to the Past.

Ecuador is a country in which the past still reigns. The buildings are never repaired; the Indians, remembering the ancient glory of their ancestors, have no songs and no amusements, and the Spaniards, in inhabitants are poor and too proud to get much active pleasure from the present. One peculiarity of the Indian, showing his attachment to custom, lies in the fact that he will only trade in the marketplace in Quito, where his ancestors have for centuries sold their produce. The traveler upon the highways may meet whole armies of Indians bearing loads of supplies, but he can obtain nothing from them until they have reached their accustomed place for better. The Indian will even carry goods ten miles, and sell them for less than he was offered at home.

The author of the "Capitals of Spanish America" says that he once met an old woman trudging along with a basket of fruit, and though he offered her cents for pine-apples, which would only bring her two and a half in the market, she preferred taking the dusty journey of two leagues, to being relieved of her burden at once.

A gentleman living some distance from town says that, for four years, he tried to induce the natives who passed every morning with packs of alfalfa (clover) to sell him some at his gate (clover) to sell him some at his gate to be invariably compelled to go into town to buy it.

Now will the natives sell at wholesale. They will give you a gourdful of potatoes for a penny as often as you choose to buy, but they will not sell their stock in a lump. They will sell you a dozen eggs for a real (ten cents), but they will not sell five dozen for a dollar.—Youth's Companion.

According to the Bible, a doctor's first duty, when he called to see a patient, is to find out the nature and the cause of that patient's disorder, and then to prescribe accordingly. What better can any teacher do in the case of his scholar nowadays?—S. S. Times.

A WOMAN ON WOMAN.

What a San Francisco Lady Says About the Peculiarities of Her Sex.

Women in this country begin as a rule, to feel old when they are only thirty, but they will rarely acknowledge the fact, even among themselves. The reason is that they begin what is known as life when far too young and when they ought still to be in the nursery. If they are poor, they have to do battle with the world, and if rich they have to struggle through its luxuries, which doubtless wearies one and proves the harder battle of the two. If a woman has to work when very young, she will naturally feel the effects before she is thirty. If she is rich and whirls through life in a round of dissipation she is worn out at thirty. There are very few women indeed, who conduct and carry themselves with any regard to health or longevity. At thirty the life of the majority of women is past the best part of their existence is gone. There are few women like Patti or Bernhardt. They are the exception that prove the rule.

The foundation of a woman's life is laid when she is young. One can not live a life and have another one afterward. When young we are always more apt to be imprudent or dazzled by those who live reckless lives. The power of reasoning is not fully developed, and we are lured by what is pleasurable. But in after years these memories and recollections will return to us. They can never be forgotten. The fruits of our early life will return to us also a hundredfold, and then we reap the harvest of youthful follies that are ineffaceable. It is not so surprising that there are but few women who, when advanced in years are able to enthrall or hold the public. A woman who is capable of doing this must not only be personally attractive but she must be endowed with that rare gift of mental attraction. Paint and powder, a smile and a well-made dress will do much to captivate the foolish public, but an enduring and pleasurable impression can only be secured by cleverness and intelligence on both sides. The American air and American climate, are often erroneously held responsible for the premature aging of women, whereas the fault is with themselves and the lives they lead. Our women take no exercise in the open air. They will daily go shopping, than which there is no more fatiguing occupation, but it does not exercise. They become so wearied that they ride home on a car instead of walking. A walk to or around the park would be exercise, or to climb over the hills across the bay, and how many American women are there who ever take such exercise? Yet they would be in far better health if they did so. The majority of American women do not work, but live a life of idleness. The wife of a plasterer or a carpenter desires to be a lady; she must not work; but prefers a life of idleness. She needs no children and will adopt almost any means to avoid having a family. This is of itself enough to wear out a woman and make her feel old and look old at thirty. The real laborers, as the word laborer is generally understood, of America, are the Irish, Germans, Portuguese and other foreigners. It is they, both men and women, who really work hard and raise families. The American woman, as a rule, keeps her home and family, when she has one, much neater and more attractive than the Irish or German, but she tries to live beyond her station and standing and earnings of her husband, who is a laborer. In other words, she puts on style that ill-fits her station.—San Francisco News-Letter.

The tendency among the best farmers is toward an early harvesting of the hay crop. The old idea that grass when dried is too light and nutritious is disproved by the gain of milk in cows and of beef in other cattle when pastured upon it. The early cut hay does dry away in weight considerably, but what weight remains is nutritious. In grass that has been left to ripen and dry up the nutrient is too much like cord-wood. What was nutrition has turned to fiber, and in the animal serves mainly the purpose that cord wood does in the stove—to maintain warmth.

A mule and two horses were observed looking over a rail fence into a tempting clover field near Baltimore the other day. In a minute the mule had made up his mind and placing his nose under the top rail he lifted it out. He then tried to jump over, but got stuck with his fore feet in the other side. Then one of the horses very deliberately backed up and letting fly his heels, landed them square on the mule, landing him clean over into the clover patch. The two horses followed in the gap thus made, and all three went to browsing, apparently well satisfied.

Elegant Autumn Mantles.

Demise-season mantles are of material silk, of scintillate, and velvet and of fancy cloth. Both short mantles and long cloaks are of the most unique shapes. The director velvet, flowing collars and yokes of velvet are features of new garments. Short round mantles have a velvet yoke that lengthens into a vest in front, and soft cloth is then added in great plaits that keep their shape to the end of the wrap. Two materials appear in most cloaks and in the shortest garments. The large buttons of director cloaks are of figured cloths, with velvet director revers, and some have sleeves that extend to the foot of the garment, and are bordered there with velvet or fur. Beards' fur and others of fine furs are almost shaggy are fashionable trimming for winter-cloaks. The nun's cloak, full and long enough to cover the wearer, and furnished with a hood, is made of light camels' hair stuff, lined throughout with silk, for early wear.—Harper's Bazar.