

THEY DO NOT MARRY.

WHY YOUNG PEOPLE FIND SINGLE BLESSEDNESS SO COMFORTABLE.

If They Got Married They Would Have to Make a Great Many Sacrifices, or So They Think, and as a Result They Keep Away from the Knot of Hymen.

It is an oft repeated remark that New York is the finest place in the republic to live in—if you are rich. But it is worse than the meanest suburb, the dreariest of western "boom towns," the dullest country village—if you are poor.

This is the criticism of the person who does not contemplate life as a possibility—or an agreeable possibility—without society, in the narrow sense of the word; without the pleasures that come from money, without the social standing that a good bank account gives, without being able "to keep up with the procession" of those who are well dressed, well fed, well situated and well off.

Singularly enough, those who demand these things—who will not accept married life without them—are generally not well supplied with this world's goods. People who have been rich all their lives do not realize what it means to go without their luxuries. But people who have been poor know just the wretchedness of having to wear patched boots and go without lunch; of having to walk long distances, because car fare "mounts up"; of having to refuse nice invitations, because they have no clothes or no means of returning proffered civilities. To these, poverty is a bitter thing, and they loathe it. Marriage, unless it means escape from carping cares of this kind, they eschew as a hopeless evil. Better endure those trials that we have than fly to others that we know not of, they say.

So thinks the everyday, gentlemanly, good looking, entirely personable young man of thirty, who draws an income of from two to four thousand a year, and is asked out all over because he dances admirably and is good to look at, and never does anything gauche. So, also, thinks the pretty, well bred, well dressed, moderately bright girl of twenty-five, whose father spends six thousand a year and has five children. Both of these know just the way they want their lives to go. Ever since childhood they have associated with companions who have had more money than they have, and they know how nice it is to be well off. To be rich or to remain as we are, that is their motto. "When we make the great move," they both think, "we make it to better ourselves materially, or we don't make it at all."

They do not want to be millionaires, but they do not want to be really pinched anywhere. Their house must be large enough and be comfortable. It must be well fitted up—no "sheet by night and tablecloth by day" for them. There must be servants enough to run it. This girl—who has always been comfortably placed, but never luxuriously—has no intention of binding herself down to domestic cares, of dusting her own drawing room and turning up hems in her own table linen. No; all that must be done for her. She has made her own dresses and trimmed her own hats all her girlhood, and she wants, when she marries, to change all that. Better to go on doing it in your own home, where it is all you have to worry over, than to do it in your husband's, where you have to keep the house and take care of children as well.

Thus the young lady reasons and rejects her suitors with a peculiar and good humored indifference. She has made up her mind that she will not marry a man who has a cent under five thousand a year, and is not above telling this to the suitors, who take the hint and strive to realize the ideal. The young lady is quite frank. She is not in the least ashamed of her worldliness or desirous of hiding it under a veil of attractive coyness. She is not mercenary. It is not riches that she demands—comfort, that is all. If she is comfortable she will continue to be a very nice, attractive person, but if she has to scrimp and struggle and fight over ten cent pieces, and turn her old clothes, and have her shoes patched, she will not be responsible for her temper. She is a fine piece to her finger tips—sensible where she might be romantic, practical where she once would have been impassioned—a person who is bound to make a success of her life and keep it on the lines that she regards as the best.

The young man of her kind holds precisely the same views. Life with a beloved object sounds very charming, but it is not to be indulged in unless the incomes of himself and the beloved object foot up to from five to six thousand per annum. The beloved object on three thousand a year is too expensive a luxury. He cannot afford it. What might have been a courtship dwindles to a mild friendship. Not infrequently he tells the lady of his sad predicament and how impossible a matrimonial alliance would be on his salary. She condoles with him and they become friends, for no violent fires burn in their hearts and friendship comes quite easily to them.

Marriage would mean a series of sacrifices that neither is willing to make. They would have to live in a flat in Harlem—and no one knows who has not lived in Gotham the horror in which Harlem is held—or a second rate boarding house beyond Fourth avenue.

Then come clothes and theaters. A New York woman spends money like water on her clothes. She would much rather be well dressed than well fed. She must be well dressed to be up with anything. The moment she grows shabby she is no longer of any importance. Then she may as well give up all the fun and consent to be relegated to dreary insignificance like the old wives of the pashas.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Couldn't Do It.

Dashaway—Come around, old fellow, and help me select a suit of clothes.
Travers—Couldn't do it, possibly, old man. You seem to forget that we both go to the same tailor.—Clothes and Furnisher.

A Guitar's Tale.

Miss Bessie W. Harris, daughter of a music dealer in Troy, N. Y., broke a guitar which her father had given her some time ago. It was a peculiar looking but fine toned instrument, which had belonged to her dead grandfather, and no one knows how it came into his possession. Mr. Harris, in examining the pieces today, found the following strange inscription written on the wood: "March 6, 1880.—This guitar is put together today by a man who has been in prison eleven years under a sentence of life, a prisoner who is a victim of circumstances and today is held as a criminal. To carry out revenge the plan was so laid that Chamberlain is into it yet unbeknown to himself. In time this guitar may be broken and these words read by some one, and whoever it may be I ask them to know and publish this fact.

"A man may be a state prisoner for years and yet get square with his enemies. I have enjoyed many pleasant moments even in this prison, for it is a pleasure to believe that there are those who fear me as a man. Chamberlain stood with his hand on his revolver, Christmas, 1879. Oh, how contemptible he looked, the poor cur. Yes, he is a cur of the mongrel breed. Rets of Neb., cripple nine years, caused by neglect of prison officials."

Read backward the signature forms the name "Ben Foster."—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

An Uneven Trade.

A Brooklyn boy nine or ten years old began several months ago to save money to buy a pony. His parents and relatives humored his whim, and having ample means they helped along his accumulations very rapidly. The youngster had no idea of the purchasing power of money, but he had started out with the notion that when he filled his little iron bank he would have enough to buy the pony. When the bank would hold no more he broke it open, and his mother counted \$60.15. "That is not enough to buy a pony," said she. "Then I guess I'll take a tricycle," said the boy. The tricycle was bought, and the boy started to explore the neighborhood. He was gone about two hours, and when he reached home he had no tricycle, but he held his hat carefully under his arm. "Oh, mamma, look at these pretty kitties!" he exclaimed, displaying four small kittens just able to walk. "I traded my tricycle for these." The boy's parents have not yet been able to find the other party to that bargain.—New York Times.

The Telautograph.

Speaking of Gray's telautograph an electrician well acquainted with the promoters of the Writing Telegraph company said: "It is current gossip with the electrical fraternity that the telautograph is to be handled in connection with the Bell telephones. That is, a general company controls the device. It will form local companies in the usual manner, and in working with the Bell telephone people place telautographs with telephones. Thus a man will be able to talk or write as he may see fit. If his 'hello' is out he can leave a note. Signatures and legal documents can be transmitted, and you gentlemen of the press can call up your city editor, tell him what you have, receive his orders as to space and write out your copy, which will be instantly reproduced in your editorial rooms. It's a great scheme and will work nicely harnessed to the telephone.—Chicago News.

Tigers' Bones.

Consul Denby, of Peking, China, reports that in 1889 from one port, Ichang, there were exported 13,000 pounds of tigers' bones. For use as fertilizers—the only use intelligent people seem to have for dead tigers—these bones might be worth \$150, yet they were entered at a value of \$3,000. They are to be used as a medicine. From them will be made a "tonic," which the Chinese invalid believes will impart to him some of the tiger's strength and fierceness. For the same "medicinal" reasons 9,000 pounds of "old deers' horn" were valued at \$1,700.

Many of us who are filled with disgust at the folly of such absurd beliefs are now keeping up old customs and habits that are almost as absurd and expensive, in the light of modern progress, as this tiger bone tonic.—Rural New Yorker.

The Army and the Church.

The Austrian war minister has issued an order to encourage religious feeling in the army. He finds that Austrian soldiers do not attend divine service according to the regulations. Inasmuch as the encouragement of religious feeling is regarded as of great service to the military, the army must henceforth go to church at least once a month. Likewise, young officers in command at church must conduct themselves in a more reverential spirit than has been observed lately.—Berlin Letter.

Silkworms.

Some genius in Syria, named Mousa Rhoori, has discovered the secret by which the silkworm makes silk. He can make the silk by machinery without the aid of the silkworm. In this way the cost of making silk can be reduced one-half. A manufactory is to be started in Georgia soon by a Syrian colony. To manufacture silk in this way a large tract of land has been secured on which to plant mulberries, and the emigrants expect soon to make their fortunes.—Meehan's Monthly.

A Floating Fire Engine.

The floating fire engine, propelled by steam, which has been lately built for the service of the prefecture of the port, made a short trial trip in the Marmora recently. It steams twelve to thirteen miles an hour.—Livant Herald.

Two Singular Mayors.

A former mayor of Concord, Fla., lately died in Caharrus poorhouse. The town of Concord has only contributed two white males to the poorhouse, and the other one was also an ex-mayor.—Marion Free Lance.

THE TRANSPORT OF AMMONIA.

It is Often Carried on the Upper Decks of Steamships to Keep it Cool.

Ammonia has been carried in considerable quantities on the upper decks of steamships, but in many vessels the bottles, carboys, or tins are stowed in the between decks. In fact, they are sometimes stowed in vacant cabins of cargo vessels. The explosion of one of these receptacles awakened attention to the placing of such substances dangerously near heat. The master of the vessel on whose ship the explosion happened unscrewed the tops of all those undamaged, and thus allowed the gas to blow off.

Restrictions on carriage of dangerous goods were imposed under the merchant shipping act, 1873, section 23 of which provides that if any person sends or attempts to send by, or, not being the master or owner of the vessel, carries or attempts to carry in any vessel, British or foreign, any dangerous goods, such as aquafortis, vitriol, naphtha, gunpowder, lucifer matches, nitroglycerin, petroleum, or any other goods of a dangerous nature, without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the packages containing the same, and also giving written notice of the nature of such goods and the name and address of the sender, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100; but if the person sending the goods on board is merely an agent and ignorant of its contents, the penalty is not to exceed ten pounds.

False description makes the sender liable to a penalty of £500. The master or owner of a ship may refuse to take on board a vessel any suspicious package, and may require it to be opened to ascertain its contents. Clause 26 in the act has always been looked upon as a mistake in legislation. The master of a ship is empowered to throw overboard goods of a dangerous nature which have been sent without being marked or notified of their true character, and neither the master nor the owner of the vessel shall be subject to any liability for such casting into the sea, civil or criminal, in any court.

There is no reason for denouncing the carriage of ammonia by sea, but it is of the greatest importance that each special compound should be accurately defined, and that it ought not to be exposed to heat. If everything that is expanded on submission to heat were interdicted, the shipping trade would be sadly hampered. For example—yeast is shipped for conveyance, and is usually carried on deck. In hot weather the casks have been broken and hoops burst from exposure to the sun, although no material damage is done. We could name other breakages, but enough has been urged to bring home the necessity for understanding what to carry and where to stow it.—Chemical Trade Journal.

How Not to Get Into Print.

- Don't have any enemies.
- Don't have any friends.
- Don't inherit money.
- Don't lose it.
- Don't sign any petitions.
- Don't subscribe to any lecture courses of stock companies.
- Don't recommend anything.
- Don't get victimized.
- Don't exhibit any public spirit.
- Don't tell stories.
- Don't register at a hotel.
- Don't visit a friend in an adjoining township or elsewhere.
- Don't allow other people to visit you.
- Don't show any interest in music, art, literature, science or education.
- Don't meet long lost friends or relatives.
- Don't go insane.
- Don't get sick.
- Don't accept presents.
- Don't do anything that might bring you a vote of thanks or condemnation.
- Don't sue anybody.
- Don't get sued.
- Don't go to law at all.
- Don't live to be an octogenarian.
- Don't die.—Detroit Tribune.

Danger in Physical Culture.

It is beginning to be understood that physical culture should be undertaken intelligently and with moderation. A London girl went home from her first lesson, which was a violent one, and discovered a strange condition of her neck a little at one side of the throat—a mottled appearance, with settled blood beneath. The physician to whom she applied said there was no remedy; some little blood vessels had given way under the severe and unaccustomed exercise, and her naturally thin skin revealed the mishap more than would perhaps happen in another case.

The injuries are not so frequent to young girls, with supple joints and easily moved muscles and tendons, but middle aged women should begin very carefully. Many such, to rid themselves of an unbecoming tendency to corpulence, take to extraordinary acrobatic feats not unattended with real danger to persons unaccustomed to violent exercise.—Her Point of View in New York Times.

The Mysterious Power of the Turquoise.

The turquoise, although not credited with either remedial or protective properties, so far as disease was concerned, was nevertheless regarded as a kind of sympathetic indicator, the intensity of its color being supposed to fluctuate with the health of the wearer.

The latter, however, by virtue of the stone he carried, could, it was said, fall from any height with impunity. The Marquis of Vilena's fool, however, was somewhat nearer the truth when he reversed the popular superstition in his assertion that the wearer of a turquoise might fall from the top of a high tower and be dashed to pieces without breaking the stone.—Queries Magazine.

A Gentle Teacher.

Agassiz taught natural history in Harvard college as no other man had taught in America before. He was "the best friend that ever student had," because the most genial and kindly. Cambridge people used to say that one had "less need of an overcoat in passing Agassiz's house" than any other in that city.—Professor David Starr Jordan in Popular Science Monthly.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

CATHOLIC.—St. Paul's Church, 84, between Fifth and Sixth. Father Caney, Pastor. Services: Mass at 8 and 10:30 A. M. Sunday School at 2:30, with benediction.

CHRISTIAN.—Corner Lehigh and Eighth Sts. Services morning and evening. Elder A. Galloway pastor. Sunday School 10 A. M.

EPISCOPAL.—St. Luke's Church, corner Third and Vine. Rev. H. B. Burgess, pastor. Services: 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 2:30 P. M.

GERMAN METHODIST.—Corner Sixth St. and Grand. Rev. H. L. Pastor. Services: 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school 10:30 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Services in new church, corner Sixth and Granite sts. Rev. J. T. Baird, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30; preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

The Y. M. C. E. of this church meets every Sabbath evening at 7:15 in the basement of the church. All are invited to attend these meetings.

FIRST METHODIST.—Sixth St., between Main and Pearl. Rev. J. E. Britt, D. D., pastor. Services: 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN.—Corner Main and Ninth. Rev. W. H. Pastor. Services: usual hours. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

SWEDISH CONGREGATIONAL.—Granite, between Fifth and Sixth.

COLORADO BAPTIST.—Mt. Olive, Park, between Tenth and Eleventh. Rev. A. Roswell, pastor. Services: 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rooms in Washington block, Main street. Gospel meetings for men only, every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rooms open week days from 8:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

SOUTH PARK TABERNACLE.—Rev. J. M. Wood, Pastor. Services: Sunday School, 9 A. M.; preaching, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; prayer meeting Tuesday night, choir practice Friday night. All are welcome.

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Fort Sidney is to have a new detachment of troops, the twenty-first infantry being ordered to New York forts.

ALittle Girls Experience in a Light house.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach Mich, and are blessed with a daughter, four years. Last April she taken down with Measles, followed with dreadful Cough and turned into a fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere handful of bones. Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial; bottle free at F. G. Fricke Drugstore.

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District meeting Southern and Central Turnverein, May 9 to 10. Tickets will be sold May 6 and 7, inclusive; final return, June 10.

Annual meeting general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church, May 19. Tickets will be sold May 16 and 17, inclusive; limit to return, June 15.

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