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**A GENTLEMAN OF HIS WORD.**

Twelve Years Not Too Long for One Man to Remember a Promise.

"What makes some men the soul of honor?" asked the story teller. "Every one of us has had some experience in life to prove to us that there are men of unimpeachable honor. I think the most honorable gentleman whom I ever met was a man of absolutely infernal luck. I first saw him in a frontier town. He had been a cowboy, but he had got caught in a terrible winter back on the plains, and at the time I first saw him he was only a wreck of a man, with legs misshapen and weak, and eyes that were nearly blind. He seemed to be just clinging to life in that little Colorado town, doing what little he could in bar-rooms or going slow errands, until fate should be kind enough to take him away from his misery.

"He stopped me in the street one night. "Will you lend me ten dollars?" he said roughly. "I am in a bad way and I need it."

"Now ten dollars was a good deal of money to me at that minute, for in my western experience I had my ups and downs, and at that time I was having my 'downs.'"

"Wouldn't a dollar do you?" I asked, for the fellow looked so bad that I wanted to do something for him, but I knew that I should never see my money again.

"No," he said doggedly, "it won't. I want to go to Denver. I am about crazy with pain and I want to get there and see if I can't find some relief. I haven't a cent in the world." (There were a good many men in that little town who were in the same predicament.)

"But I can't spare ten dollars," I answered. "I need it."

"You don't need it so much as I do," he said fiercely. "Lend it to me. I'll pay it back to you. Give me your name and address. I'll find you—if I live."

"Well, I gave him the ten dollars. I told him that he need not worry about paying it back. I expected to get out of my troubles some day and then I should not feel the need of it.

"No," he said. "I won't touch it on any other condition. I want to pay it back with interest—12 per cent a year." (Money was worth something out there.)

"So I wrote out my name for him, giving him as my permanent address the home of my family in the east. The next day he went to Denver. Shortly afterward I climbed into a saddle and rode away to 'punch cows.' I punched them with varying success all over the Colorado grazing fields for nine years. Having had enough of cattle raising by that time and my ideas of great fortunes having been considerably modified, I sold out my cattle and came back.

"Of course, after the first few months following my loan of ten dollars to the cripple, he never came into my thoughts, though there were times when that ten dollars would have been a good friend, but I completely forgot about it. I had been east for three years, had married and was the proud father of the two handsomest children in New York, when a letter was forwarded to me from my father's home in Massachusetts. It was from the cripple. In it was a postoffice order for my ten dollars and interest on it for twelve years, at 1 per cent a month. There was no word in the letter except thanks for my kindness and the assurance that he was now 'doing pretty well for him."

"I call that man a gentleman and I told him so when I wrote him, and I also told him something in the letter which I hoped would please him—that on that day I had made the first bank deposit for my baby son, and that the amount was \$21.40, his loan and the interest, and that though the interest for the boy would not be anything like 12 per cent, the deposit ought to bring him good luck. That's all there is to this story."—New York Tribune.

**The Eyes of Greek Statues.**

Professor Ernst Curtius, the famous Greek scholar and archaeologist of the University of Berlin, announced a few months ago that he had discovered that the Greek sculptors always made the eyes of men fuller and rounder than those of women. The alleged discovery was considered important, as it was believed that it would lead to a proper classification of many of the unidentified heads of Greek statues. The hopes, however, seem to have been premature, despite the fact that Curtius, who has been called "The Modern Greek," fathered them.

Dr. Greef, of Berlin, in a recent lecture delivered before the Prussian Academy of Science, declared that Curtius' conclusions were wrong, as he had found flat, narrow eyes—those of women, according to Curtius—in the heads of Greek statues of men. He had also measured plastic representations of women with large, full eyes. In nature, he added, there was no difference between the eyes of men and women. He had examined recently in Berlin the eyes of a hundred members of each sex and had found that they were the same in shape, size and form. He thus upheld the theories of Zinn and Sommerling that the Greek sculptors who gave a greater fullness to the eyes of men than to those of women did not follow the conditions of nature.—New York Tribune.

**Plenty of Game in Maine.**

There has not been a year for some time when game was as plenty and when so little game has been killed and destroyed as during the past winter. One reason is that the snow in many localities has not been deep, and at the same time it has been hard, holding up the deer and caribou and giving them a chance to protect themselves by flight. Another reason is that the guides and hunters have learned that it is for their interest to leave the game alone, especially during the deep snows. I have made it a point to see many of them in the early part of the winter, and tried to make them understand that it is for their interest for us to keep a good stock of fish and game, as they would get more business during the guiding season.

The most of the game that has been killed the past winter has been killed in the back settlements, hunters using dogs to catch deer. There has been a story of ninety moose killed near our border line, in township 5, range 18. I believe the most of this yarn is false. I have been within a day's walk of the township this winter and I did not learn of any such business. In fact there are not moose enough in that locality. It is near the Canada line, and this same report comes from there every year.—Cor. Portland (Me.) Press.

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**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 on all over because he dances admirably and is good to look at, and never does anything gaudy. 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 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 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 dealect 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 concedes 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—on 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.

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