Por tomorrow we offer extra special bargains in every department.

Not only is our stock the largest, most complete and best selected of any in the west, but our prices

\$1.00 CORSET AT 49c 1,000 Ladies' perfect fitting, long and short, lace trimmed, corsets in black, drab and fancy colors, all go at 49c.

49C Worth \$1.00.

An entire dress pattern styles, how much more variety and satisfaction you can find in our fa-69c Foulards at 29c.

50 pieces elegant changeable Foulard Silks for fancy waists or linings. They are 24 inches wide and all the latest combinations at 29c yard.

S big bargains in Black Satins

35 pieces extra heavy quality all allk black satin duchesse, for entire dresses and waists, worth up to \$1.50 yard, go at 59c, 69c and 85c yard.

\$1.25 Silk Waists at 50c

A big line of waist silks, broken lines of fancy taffetas, brocaded and glace taffa-tas, worth up to \$1.25,

New French plaids, ombre checks, Pekin stripes in red, at 98c, 1.25 and \$1.48.

are far below others.

16th and Douglas

100 electric SEAL CAPES.

lined-go

30 inches long, full sweep, elegantly made and

tomorrow at

go on sale at.....

morrow at

A grand lot of full skin

imitation MARTEN COLLARETTES,

10 inches wide,

One bargain square with hundreds of dozens, Ladies' high grade, real French kid gloves, in two clasp and Foster hook, go at 59c pair worth up to \$1.50.

59C Worth \$1.50

of seven yards.

In all wool mixed novelties, plain and fancy sultings in a full line of new colors and over 1200 patterns to select from; go on sale on front bargain square Monday at \$1.98 for the entire pattern.

dress pattern.

We have just received one of the most extraordinary purchases of the season, consisting of 300 pieces of Lupin's black crepons. The entire lot Ladies' All Wool Tailorwill be placed on sale Monday Made Suits, new goods, in our dress goods department the latest style jackets, lined with silk, skirts lined and at 75c per yard. These goods are actually worth \$1.50 yard.

A choice line of new Fall newest GOLF CAPES, that are now so stylish, Dress Goods just received, consisting of silk | but they blue, cerise and new greens, and wool mixtures, handsome bayadere ef- go on sale the swellest silks ever shown These will be placed on sale on our second tects, Scotch sultings, irredescent reps.

bargain counter at 39c and 49c per yard.

Tomorrow we again prove how much cheaper, how much better

and furs that will draw immense crowds.

mous cloak department than in others. Tomorrow the gigantic sale of Jackets, capes, suits

Tomorrow Another One of Those Sensational Clothing Sales Which Have Made Us Famous.

10 000 MEN'S and BOY'S

Suits and Overcoats

bought by us at 40c on the dollar.

These are the identical suits that would sell for \$10.00 and \$12.50 if bought in the regular way. They come in single and double breasted sacks, straight and round cut, all thoroughly well trimmed, made and perfect fitting. The fabrics are smooth finished cassimere, fancy worsted and solid clay worsted and fancy mixed cheviots. There are 50 differ-



full width, elegantly made U.JU BIG BASEMENT BARGAI

3,000 yards heavy 1000 yards bleach- Plain and fancy Apron gingham, Extra heavy cot- Best grade outing Pure all linen unbleached must ed muslin, good curtain serim 2tc slight imperfect, ton flannel 5c yd, flannel 8tc, worth crash toweling

quality, 31 yard. | yard, worth 12te

with the best grade perca-

two lots.....

tomorrow at

A grand line of figured gros grain fancy DRESS SKIRTS,

gains Very Sne sateen, hand knotted comforts, heavily tufted, worth \$2.00 \$1.25

worth from \$1 to \$1.50

\$3.98, \$5.00 taffets shirred and sik sale tomorrow at special sale price. Extra Special Comfort Bar- Extra Special Notice

Exquisite Silk Waist Sale—400 new

time on our 2nd floor, in plain

and

men-e lot of Children's

material, targe collars

with the latest style of

Ladies' All Wool KERSEY JACKETS, handsomely made, lined

and sizes-

On sale on our second floor to silk waists on sale for the first

trimming, in ages from 4 to 12, worth from \$5 to

throughout with all silk

satin duchesse, all colors

go in two lots at

7.50, your choice at

Reefers, in the latest novelties, made of all wool

wool blankets, having Grand special sale of cotton blankets at 49c, 59c, 75c, 98c and \$1.25 at from \$2.50 to \$7.50 per pair and worth from \$1 to \$1.50.

\$4 Boys' All Wool Suits, \$1.49 | Children's Vestee Suits,

Grand special bargain in spants suits — this includes white and gray strictly all every suit from the New York

ent patterns, your choice, \$1.49.

1,500 Pure wool, boys' knee Reefers, Capes, Overcoats, Ulsters.

child's Vestee Suit, boys' Reefer, Cape retail stock that sold at \$3.50 Overcoat or young man's Ulster from this and \$4.00, in sizes from 5 to New York purchase. The Vestee Suits are all made up tastefully and in the latest style; your choice tomorrow of four lots

New Facts About One of the Least Known Parts of the World,

PECULIARITIES OF THE INDIAN TRIBES sleek, fat and apparently well fed. Those I

Their War with the Whites-Savagery on Both Sides-Mighty Forests and Grass-Grown Plains-Gold Mines Far South.

(Copyright, 1898, by Frank G. Carpenter.) PUNTA ARENAS, Strait of Magellan, Sept. 30, 1898 .- (Special Correspondence of The Bee.)-"What do you do to keep out the Indians?" I asked a man who has charge of 80,000 sheep in Tierra del Fuego the other night. "Do?" was the reply. "Why, we shoot them. Sometimes we catch them and send them to the Catholic mission station on Dawson island, but it is cheaper to kill them on sight." I have heard other men make similar statements. The Ona Indians on or he will catch them, of northern Tierra del Fuego are hunted like wild beasts. They are shot down without question when they are seen near the white establishments, and every big sheep station has its men who keep a lookout for them. No account is made of such as are killed. There is practically no law in Tierra del Fuego, and, although both the Argentine and Chill own portions of it, the greater part is as wild as was the United States

at the time of Columbus. The Indians feel much the same as the whites, they scruple not to send their arrows into them, and when they have the greater force they are not afraid to attack. Only a few months since two Chillan naval officers were surveying one of the smaller islands near here. They were killed by the Indians. The men, when found, had been stripped naked and in one of them there were twenty-five arrows with glass heads. As a result of this warfare it is difficult to see much of the Onas outside the mission coast of Tierra del Fuego. I passed one or two bontloads near the Isle of Clarence on the south of the strait and have seen some of the half-civilized ones of the Catholic mission. I have, however, talked with the priests who are working among them and from them and other parties have gathered some new information about these littleknown people. One of the Catholic fathers has very kindly given me some of his photographs, but these represent them as better clad than the average people of their kind.

Most of his pictures are of the Ona Indians, who are found in central and northern Tierra del Fuego. They are the most numerous of the three tribes about Cape Horn. according to the Chillan estimates numbering from 2,000 to 4,000, the other two being the Yaghans, of whom there are only 500, and who are found in the southern part of the island, and the Afacalufes, or canoe Indians of the west, who also number 500, and who live almost entirely on mussels and

Primitive Styles.

Nearly all of these Indians go naked. Where they have been captured by the missionaries you find them wearing stray garments, but there is seldom a semi-civilized man among them who will not sell his whole suit for a plug of tobacco, nor a woman who would not in a driving snow storm take off all she has on and give it for a piece of red over the shoulders, tied on by thongs, bound

TIERRA DEL FUEGO IN 1898 with which they are liberally smeared. This of the skins which their husbands bring in quickly grow fat. The largest islands of the Ayres. One of the beech tree species is of from the hunt and sew them together with archipelago are Onisin, or King Charles our evergreen variety, and another is the sinews into robes or rugs. These Onas, I Southland, or Tierra del Fuego proper; common beech, much like those of our cenalthough they live in the latitude of Labrador, and I, with my winter fiannels and over-

coat, am none too warm. These Indians have been painted by travelers as wretched and miserable in the extreme. I do not find them so. They are he can. saw farther up in the Magellans had a perpetual grin on their faces, and both the Onas and the Yaghans, are, I am told, good in the ground with a wind break of branches This hole is about three feet deep and is warmth. Such fires as they make are for cooking and are in front of, and outside, the

The Onas are of a good size, though not them. The men are, as a rule, about six feet tall and the women about five feet five. The Yaghans are much smaller and the Alacalufes are between the two. Were it not for their stomachs the Onas might be said to be well formed. They are straight, deep-chested and muscular. The women when young are plump and well-rounded, with fine necks and breasts. They are all, however, great gluttons, and they sometimes gorge themselves so that their stomachs are stretched like a drum head and extend out into pot-belliedness. Their skins are lighter than those of most of our Indians. They have high cheek bones, flat noses and straight, dark eyes, with rather full, sensual lips. Their hair is straight; it is black, and with the men is singed close at the crown, forming a sort of tonsure. The women let their hair grow and it hangs down over their shoulders. The men do not begin to have beards until late in life, and as they station on Dawson island. I have met with do not like to appear old they usually pull almost none in my travels through the out the stray hairs on their faces. An Ona Strait of Magellan and along the northern seldom has a beard before he is 35 or 40.

They Eat Putrid Ment. The Onas do not apparently care whether their food is fresh or not. Before the ad-

vent of sheep farming in Tierra del Fuego they lived on fish, fungi and guanacos Guanacos are wild animals which look like a cross between the deer and the camel, and are of the size of a very large sheep. The Onas run them down with their dogs and follow them also on foot. They are very fast runners and take steps, so an Argentine man who lived on the islands says, six feet apart. When they kill more game than they can eat they bury the leftovers in the bed of a stream and come back a week or so later and eat them. This is especially so of the sheep they steal of the 560 and more, get them away into the forest and have a big feast. They then drown them in some deep stream, leaving them there until the chase of the farmers is over, when they go back for another fat but now well-rotted feed. They eat the which they find upon the shore, but, as a the Yaghans and the Alacalufes. They slice of Tierra del Fuego proper. also make traps to catch game. They use only bows and arrows in war and for hunting. The arrows were originally tipped cloth or a string of bright beads. The Onas with flint, but now they are pointed with Chicago and from north to south it is most common is the beech. There are vast of the wilds wear a strip of guanaco skin pieces of glass made out of the broken longer than from New York to Boston. The forests of antarctic beeches in Chilian

Before the whites came here there were They were described by sea captains as a natured. In traveling along the shores of healthy, hearty, naked, savage race. The Tierra del Fuego you come every now and English established a mission in south then to an One house. It is merely a hole Tierra del Fuego and persuaded them to put on clothes. It is claimed that with the wearor trees bent down and tied together over it. ing of clothes came consumption and pneumonia, and that this has reduced their numjust big enough to contain the Indian and ber to less than 500. The head of the mishis family. They use it chiefly at night, slon among these Indians is Rev. Thomas crawling in and cuddling up together with Bridges, who has a big sheep farm in where the people live in houses and where they farm on a small scale. The information sleeping hole. They do not like to stay more I have about these Yaghans comes almost they have an idea that the devil, or evil live in groups of about thirty families. They spirit, is after them, and they must move are not cannibals, as has been charged, and they do not eat raw meat. Their principal the giants that some travelers have painted birds, strawberries and fungi. Their women cook these things in different ways. They cook birds by placing them on the coals and putting redhot stones inside of them. They bake eggs by breaking a small hole in one end and then standing them upright in the embers before the fire, turning them round and round to make them cook evenly. They cook and eat the blood of animals, but, as a rule, eat their vegetables raw. The women are the fishers and the men do the hunting The men make canoes, but the women paddle them. They are good boatmen and are better and more fearless swimmers than the men. One of the wonderful things about the

Yaghans is their language. With no means of writing, they have a vocabulary of about 40,000 words. Mr. Bridges, who has made a Yaghan-English dictionary, gives this as the number. The Eskimo use, it is said, less than 10,000 words, and Shakespeare's vocabulary contained only 24,000 words. There are only 7,200 different words in the bible and in all of Milton's poems you will find less than 18,000 words. I take these figures from John R. Spears' book, recently published, on "Gold Diggings of Cape Horn."

Tierra del Fuego in 1898. have seen and from what I have learned from the men who lived upon it and who Argentine Republic, and in the war which seems now imminent it may be redivided. whites. They drive them off in flocks of As it is, Chili owns the lion's share of it, having quietly surveyed the coast and gobbled up the Strait of Magellan before the break the legs of the sheep remaining and Argentine knew what she was about. The Argentines today think that the island should belong to them, but rather than have a war they have conceded all to Chili west of a line running south of Cape Virgins, decayed flesh of stranded whales and fish at the eastern entrance to the Strait of Magellan. The result is they own only a rule, do not go out in canoes to fish, as do footing on the archipelago and only a small

The archipelago of Tierra del Fuego contains as much land as Kansas. It is wider from east to west than from Cleveland to down here at the tail-end of creation? The whisky and wine bottles thrown out by the archipelago is made up of hundreds of "Tierra del," the trees of which are eighty over the chest. The men and women among steamers passing through the Strait of Ma- wooded islands, mostly mountainous, but a feet tall and six feet thick. They make them have breech cloths, but the children go | gellac. The Ona women weave very pretty few of which have valleys and plains covered excellent lumber, and I am told some are

am unable to learn. They believe in polyg- I coasted for miles on my way here; the different varieties of shrubs and bushes in news to his interested friends. amy, one man having several wives, which Isle of St. Ives, Clarence island and Dawson Tierra del Fuego, and wild gooseberries and he buys of their fathers at as low a price as | island, a little farther to the eastward, and | wild raspberries. Wild strawberries of great little islands at the bottom of the archi- wild colery. Ferns are to be seen almost something lige 3,000 of the Yaghan Indians. pelago. The chief island is Tierra del everywhere, and one man says that the Fuego proper. It is half as big as Ohio and it now supports hundreds of thousands of sheep. The best lands of the Chilian part of it have been taken up within the last few years under lease from the Chilian government. The Argentine portion is not so well settled owing to the difficulty of access

and the uncertainty as to boundary. Plains and Pampas. Still from what I can learn the Argentines their dogs fying about and over them for the south. He has an Indian settlement have some of the best lands. Nearly all of the southern and eastern portions of the island are plains, wide stretches of moorland much like Scotland, covered with grass, than a night or so in the same place, as entirely from Mr. Bridges. He says they which in summer is green, but now in winter is turned to a reddish-brown. The other parts are made up of mountains, valleys food consists of molusks, fish, sea calves, coasts there is a rim of mountains, many of which rise almost precipitously from the interior. they are often used to tramp the ground for this purpose.

> Dense Vegetation. It seems queer to think of a dense vegeta-

tion in Tierra del Fuego. One might almost as soon believe that grass could be raised on an iceberg. The truth is that the winter American miner to stay at home. climate of Tierra del Fuego is milder than that of Canada. The lowlands are seldom covered with snow for more than a day or so at a time, though you are in sight snow and glaciers on the mountains all the The Tierra del Fuego of the geographies year around. The climate varies in differand encyclopaedias is a dreary land of snow ent parts, but it is generally cool, cloudy and ice, of glaciers and rocky wastes. Let and windy. The worst feature is the wind, me tell you what the real Tierra del Fuego which at times blows for days at a stretch is. My information comes from what I and sends the chilly air through your bones in corkscrew curves. Tierra del Fuego is in the latitude of Labrador, but so is a large have visited nearly every part of it. It is part of England and Holland, and I imimportant to know, for it is one of the agine that barring these winds, "Tierra del," bones of contention between Chili and the as they have nicknamed the island, has winters more like those of northern Europe than Labrador. The vegetation is rather like that of the temperate than the frigid zone. The mountain slopes up to about 1,000 feet are walled with a growth of trees, ferns and moss so thick that it is almost impossible to get through it. Upon the sides of the steeper mountains the trees, instead of going world. The judge is a man of abrupt speech straight up, crawl upon the earth, so that a and manner, but with a quick sense of tree with a trunk as thick as your waist is not more than three feet high, but spreads one day; only a few moments, to be sure, over a large tract of ground. This is probably due to the mountain snow, which presses days, as he afterward owned. "I overslept, the trees down to the ground and still keeps them warm enough not to impede their growth. And what kinds of trees do they have

naked, barring the coat of whale or fish oil | rush baskets of a bowl shape. They cure | with rich gress on which sheep and cattle | now being cut down and shipped to Buenos

the large islands of Hoste and Navarino on size and delicious flavor are found in their the south. Cape Horn itself is on one of the season, and there are also wild grapes and tree fern is indigenous to certain parts of the country. The sneep farmers saise cabbages, potatoes, turnips and peas in the gardens connected with their stations, and they tell me that in the spring and summer the ground is spotted with wild flowers. Klondike of the South.

Tierra del Fuego has been called the Klondike of South America. So far, however, there is no justification of the term. There is plenty of gold, but up to now no large quantities have been discovered and that found is difficult to mine. The gold is all placer gold. Some of it is in the chape of nuggets as large as marrowfat peas, but the greater part of it is in leaflets or scales. The most of the mines are in the southern part of Tierra del Fuego proper and the and plains. Around the west and south islands adjacent. The gold is found on the shore, the clay containing it running down under the water and being exposed only at water, and which probably gave Darwin the low tide. The gold is covered with shingle ground for his statement that there was not and sand, which must be removed before a level acre of ground upon the whole bedrock is reached. At the Slogget bay digisland. The plains are generally in the gings, for instance, there are six feet of sand Running midway between the and gravel above the bed rock. This has to north and south across the country there is be shoveled off, and when the tide comes in an elevated tableland and beyond this to the the goldbearing clay is again covered. Alnorth a second plain. The grasses of the most similar conditions exist at the washplains are rich, but they are so largely ings on the island of Navarino and elsetaken up by ground rats that it takes from where. From what I can learn here there three to five acres to support one sheep, are only a few places where gold has been These rats burrow in the earth, filling it found in any quantity, and these are nothwith holes like a prairie-dog town. They ing in comparison with the great gold demake it impossible to drive over the plains posits of our western states. There are two with a wagon and horseback riding has to or three companies who work sluice boxes be at a slow pace. Cattle are the only with machinery, pumping the water from the things that will drive the rats away, and sea and gathering the gold dust with machinery on copper plates. The most of the mining, however, is spaemodic and uncertain. The territory is extremely difficult to reach and the prospecting is coupled with such hardships and expenses in the way of getting supplies that I would advise the FRANK G. CARPENTER.

TOLD OUT OF COURT. "Sam," said the eloquent attorney after

the prisoner had been acquitted, "now that it's all over tell me honestly whether you ourglarized that house." "Say, boss, I thought I did till I heard that speech of yourn, but now I know durned well that I didn't."

Creditor-Do you think that you will be successful in collecting this account? Experienced Lawyer-Oh, yes! That is to say, I think I can collect enough of it to guarantee my fees.

The foreman of a jury which lately sat in a New England courtroom has a ready wit which served him well in a recent encounter with one of the brilliant lights of the legal humor. The foreman of the tury was late but it was one of the judge's most irritable your honor," said the foreman, with due meckness, as he took his seat. "Fine him," said the judge, testily. "May it please your honor," said the foreman quickly, "I did not dream of that." "Remit the fine," said the judge, hiding his mouth with his hand for a moment; but his eyes betrayed him for all

To Be Content and Happy Use "Garland" Stoves and Ranges. CONNUBIALITIES.

am told, have no Great Spirit or God, like Desolation island, which lies near the west- tral states. There are also trees of the break her engagement with a young man our Indians. Just what their religion is I ern entrance to the straits, and along which magnolia species. There are twenty-five than it is for the young man to break the Hungary In Bridgeport, Conn., the girls have or- married at Niles, Mich., October 20, ganized a movement to freeze out young to Mrs. Maggle A. O'Regan, aged \$4.

time without proposing marriage. The height of sarcasm is for a small boy at 11:15 and shout across to the coupe in the dim light on the sofa: "Get together!" some day, is sometimes glad to marry a great-grandchildren of both bride and groom, grocery clerk and \$12 a week before she is

queen of Holland is about to make. He is sent his regrets and a present and an invi-Wilhelm and she is Wilhelmina. He is a tation to the bride and groom to spend the Wied and she is a daisy.

Count Clarence von Rosen, son of Count Carl Gustav von Rosen, first chamberlain months; all the divorces were granted upon to King Oscar of Sweden, was married the the application of the lady, without opposiother day to the Baroness Agnes Blixen-tion. The dissolution of matrimonial ties Tinecke, whose family was closely allied to has been due to the tact and diplomacy of

Mrs. Thomas Horn of Prestonsburg, Kv. though only 22 years old, has been married five times. Her first appearance at the altar was when she was 18. Two of the husbands are dead, she secured a divorce from one and by mutual consent parted from the H. B. Lockwood of Lane, Kan., wants a

wife, and, being a firm believer in printers ink, makes known his desires in the fellowing notice, which appears in his weekly "A good girl wanted for a wife i am 25 yers old lite hare and blue eyes I am worth in realestate about 2000 dolers enybody excepting this offer will plese derect to H. B. Lockwood, Lane, Kan." Bill Anthony, the sergeant of marines who eported the explosion under the Maine to

Captain Sigsbee by bumping up against him n a dark passage of the vessel and saying: Excuse me, sir, I have to report that the thip is blown up and is sinking." was mared nearly two weeks ago to Misa Maude Blanchet of New York, but the marlage has only just been announced. Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane. grand laughter of the late W. H. Vanderbilt, and hn H. Hammond, son of the late General John H. Hammond, whose engageme

altruists, and the young woman, who is very wealthy, has compiled several books devoted to the furtherance of such ideas. Mr. Hamnond is a successful New York lawyer. Major D. B. Stewart, aged 75, of Morgan town, W. Va., has just been married to Miss Sarah Jane Evans, aged 71. They were sweethearts fifty years ago, but the girl's parents parted them. Stewart married, raised

a family and was left a widower a couple of years ago. Then he sought out his old love, who had received dozens of offers, and they were united. Howard Gould, who, according to his father's will, has just given up \$5,000,000 in

marrying Miss Katherine Clemmons, the actress, is the third son of the late Jay Gould absolutely unique. and the second of them to take a bride from the theatrical profession. He is 28 years old and a keen business man, so that, having still about \$5,000,000 left, he will probably be able to worry along with his young wife. Adele Horwitz, the dashing and fashlonable belle of Baltimore, who for a dozen seaso has set the pace for the "high-hearted laughter-loving" set of the Maryland capita and has rejected a score of gilded suitors Francia Stevens of Castle Point Hoboker After casting aside millionaire wooers sh will marry a poor man, who has only hi profession to depend upon for income. At a trial at Loraine, O., between two

Hungarians the interesting comes to light that \$65 changed hands to Lupek had bargained with Frederick Stock ish to have the latter's sister-in-law com-to this country from Hungary to become hi wife. Lupek advanced money for the girl's passage. She came, but upon her arrival

she fell in love with another man, who paid Stockish \$65 for the girl. Now Lupek brings

suit against Stockish to get back the money he had paid to get the girl here from

Donald B. McDonald, aged 98, was gentlemen callers who monopolize their The aged bridegroom was married three times in Canada and is the father of fourteen children. His bride has been married twice to thrust his head in at the parlor door before, once in Ireland and the second time in New York and is the mother of ten children. The groom's son, Justice John R. A romantic g'rl, who, when she is 16, really McDonald officiated in tying the knot in the has an idea that she may marry a prince presence of great grandchildren and great-

Mrs. Augustus Thistlewood of Providence, R. I., has been married six times. At her The proprieties seem to have been observed last wedding four of her former husbands in the alliance which it is said the young were present and acted as ushers. The fifth honeymoon at his house. The average term of servitude for these husbands was ten months; all the divorces were granted upon the lady, who convinced her several spouses that they were mismated.

In one respect the brides of the year drawing to a close have aroused comment never before perhaps calld forth in any one season. So far as physique has been concerned, they are a group of goddesses, whose stature n several instances emphasized the fac that the bridegrooms, in the matter of inches, fell considerably short of Olympian proportions. Miss Catharine Duer, the favorte of all her set, who married Clarence Mackay last spring, was a young Juno, who overtopped her husband by an inch or two. Mrs. George Vanderbilt, another June bride, is taller than her husband. The young duchess of Marlborough, by the way, the better of the duke in inches, as well as in millions. And now another Englishman, Harold Baring, who has just married Miss Marie Churchill, will also look up to his wife n more ways than one. So it has gone until people are beginning to raise their eyebrows and wonder where this inverse proportion is to end.

The eccentricities of J. Sergeant Cram's narital venture are the subject of perplexities and paragraphs in New York. Cram is a Tammany official, who, after a long bachelorhood, which was regarded as has just been announced, are both | too confirmed a habit to be dropped, saw fit to be married. His bride was a young widow, one of the three beautiful daughters of Samuel Budd, and that quite accounted for Cram's becoming a benedict. The event took place September 2, but it was not published until a week or so ago. Mr. Cram was then in Europe and it was supposed on his wellling tour, when it was discovered that he was accompanied, not by his wife, but by his sister and that his bride had taken up her abode at a hotel so privately that nobody knew it until his return on the Umbria was ear, when she paid her bill and left the hotel. Probably this is nobody's business out their own, but people will talk. After all, their way of celebrating a wedding is not

AUTUMN BLAZONRY

Mathilde Blind, Coral-colored yew berries
Strew the garden ways,
Holl; hock and sunflowers
Anke a dazzling blaze
In these latter days.

The green mountain side

Far away, on hilly slopes Where fleet rivulets run, Miles on miles of tangled fern, Burnished by the sun,

For the year that's on the wane, Gathering all its fire, Flares up through the kinding world As, ere they expire, Flames leap high and higher.