RIGHTS OF ANIMALS

In Germany Horses Must Not Be Spoken to in an Insulting Way.

In Civilized Countries Animals Are Coming to Have Better Treatment Than Children Are Sure Of.

"Ex-Attache," in New York Tribune.

While it is unfortunately true that child life is infinitely happier in the semi-barbaric Orient and even in the wilds of Africa than in the most highly civilized portions of Europe and America, yet the enlightenment and progress of the West, while they seem to carry in their train fresh ingenuity of infant torture, lead, on the other hand, to a very marked improvement in the treatment of animals. These are subjected by Orientals to much the same horrible cruelty as the children of the white races so often suffer at the hands of their parents, relatives and seniors in general. But in Europe and America domestic animals are gradually acquiring an importance and a consideration undreamed of save in those olden times when they were worshiped as gods or adored as saints.

On some future occasion I hope to be permitted to draw a contrast in these columns between child life in the Orient and child life in the Occident, and to demonstrate from personal experience the superiority of barbarism to civilization in that one particular. But for the present I will content myself in dealing with the vast improvement in the treatment of our dumb friends, whom strangers might often be tempted to believe enjoy the preference over our children.

No one has ever heard of a man being imprisoned for apostrophizing a child with some coarse, contemptuous or insulting epithet, yet only a short time ago the Berlin press contained the record of a sentence of three weeks' imprisonment imposed on a stableman employed in the imperial mews of Potsdam, for having addressed an insulting epithet to a favorite mare belonging to the Kaiser. Although this is the first instance known of a man being actually sentenced in a regular judicial way to imprisonment for the use of insulting language to a horse belonging to the state, yet I have often seen troopers in crack cavalry regiments of European armies taken severely to task and threatened with punishment for talking roughly to their mounts the welfare of which is a subject of infinitely greater solicitude to the officers than that of the men. For the horse is worth so much to the national treasury in cold cash, which the trooper is not, at any rate in countries where military service is obligatory; and, moreover, the advancement and promotion of the commanding officer depends, as a rule, far more upon the physical condition of the horses of his regiment than of its men. And even in the United States the same ideas with regard to courtesy toward horses seem to prevail. According to Col. Dodge's valuable work on "Riders in Many Lands," just published by Harper & Bros., the stablemen and grooms to the celebrated Palo Alto stables in California are strictly forbidden, under pain of instant dismissal, to talk roughly or in an insulting manner to any of the horses.

INSULTING A HORSE.

This being the case, no one need be astonished to hear of one of the leading Austrian sportsman, Count Paul Festetics, bringing legal proceedings against a Viennese sporting paper for having referred in a slighting manner to his racehorse Thalany, the insult consisting in a remark to the effect that though the mare had won certain stakes she did not deserve to take them owing to the fact that her competitors had run so badly as to deprive the victory of every atom of glory or merit. This is hardly a grave insult, but the Count thought otherwise, and demanded a printed apology on behalf of his mare, failing which he has instituted the legal proceedings referred to. It remains to be seen whether he will obtain a decision in his favor, and no one need be astonished if during the course of the proceedings the mare herself is subpoenaed as a witness.

In Belgium the government, which owns and controls the entire railroad system of the country, has just issued a decree which, as far as railroad travel is concerned, places the dog on absolutely the same level as a grown-up man or woman, and infinitely higher than a child. For whereas the latter is merely entitled to half a place if under twelve years of age, a dog has now a right to a full seat, providing he has his ticket. That is to say, in compartments licensed to hold ten travelers, if there are eight adult human beings and two dogs in the compartment, the latter is now regarded as "complete," and no other passengers are admitted, and if the train happens to be full partly with dogs and partly with human beings, any additional passengers will have to be left behind rather than that the dogs should be forced to yield up their seats. The government decree, however, contains no intimation as to the manner in which the canine travelers are expected to conform to the regulations which prohibit passengers from putting their feet on the cushions; and it must be admitted that the seats of railroad carriages as at present constructed are not suited to the dog's style of repose. Inasmuch, however, as the government has already given him the preference over children by according to him an entire seat, instead of merely half of one, it is quite within the bounds of possibility that it may in course of time be brought to modify the cars in such a manner as to add to the comfort of the canine passengers at the expense of the human traveler.

At Berlin and in other German university towns the principal personages of each corps or association of students is not the president or the treasurer, nor even the "fuchs," as one of the principal dignitaries of the body is designated, but the corps dog. It is on him that all the available financial resources are lavished and the various corps vie with each other in providing their own particular dog with the handsomest collar and muzzle that money can buy. If he is handsome he is kept combed and brushed to show off his goods looks; if he is ugly, his ugliness is cultivated to its utmost limit by remarkable cuttting and shaving of his ears, his tail and his coat, and even dyeing is resorted to in order to add piquancy to his appearance. The corps dog takes part in every official ceremony of his corps, except at the duels, from which he is strictly excluded, lest his morals should be tainted by the example. He generally dies of gout or rheumatism, brought on by the enormous quantities of beer which he drinks and by the dissipated life which he leads throughout the various scholastic terms.

A SOCIAL OFFENSE.

In England, too, animals are held, according to all appearances, in far higher esteem than human beings. Vulpicide, or killing of foxes, is an infinitely more heinous offense in the eyes of the general public than theft, robbery or assault, and one of the most popular and at the same time characteristic stories is that told of a political refugee from somewhere in the east of Europe who came to England with the reputation of having committed all kinds of horrible atrocities, including murder, pillage and brigandage, all of which merely seemed to render him more interesting in the eyes of his British entertainers. He was the lion of the season and a welcome guest at the various country houses until in an evil moment he admitted the fact that he had shot a fox, fox hunting being quite common on the continent. That ended his social career as far as England was concerned, and the bitter ostracism which took the place of the generous hospitality until then accorded to him rendered his departure from England almost a necessity. Cruelty to animals, especially to horses and dogs, is invariably punished by the magistrates with infinitely greater severity than the ill treatment of women or children, and John Leech was not so very far wrong when he published in Punch his popular caricature of an English workingman insisting on taking away the last remaining drop of milk from his ailing infant in order to give it to his bull pup. At the present moment the climax of absurdity in this matter has been reached by English soldiers standing sentry over cows out in India. The cow is a sacred animal in the eyes of the Brahmins and this, of course, leads the Mahometan portion of the population to take a savage delight in putting to the sword all the cows that they can lay hands upon. The result is that religious conflicts of a most sanguinary character are frequently taking place between the members of the rival creeds. This last summer in particular great difficulty was experienced by the British troops in suppressing the riots arising from cow killing in Bombay, and it is with the object of preventing any further trouble on this score that English sentries are now appointed in certain places to stand guard over that public benefactor whom "Tommy Atkins," deeply disgusted, has christened "Saint Cow."

And now there has actually appeared in England a work by a Mr. Henry S. Salt, entitled "Animals' Rights," which develops a new and startling theory. Hitherto all pleas for the better treatment of birds and beasts have been founded on nothing higher than a conception of our sovereign pleasure to be kind to them. Mr. Salt points out that the animals, if they could speak for themselves, might now demand good treatment in the name of indefeasible rights. The author insists on the recognition of these rights, which include among other arguments their claim to live a natural life, permitting their "individual development" subject to the limitations and interests of the community. Nor is he altogether alone in this theory, for Ouida has likewise raised the cry for liberty of choice and act for dumb animals. "How many of them," she asks, "have any relative freedom in any moment of their lives?" According to her, if we can discover the wishes of our horse, or our dog or of our cat, we are bound to respect them.

This all very well and is not without its good sides. But surely, if we are paying so much attention and according so much consideration to the humane treatment of our dumb friends, we might remember our little ones and endeavor to render their often brief lives as happy and as free from sorrow as the children of the Orient, which has so often been described as "The Children's Paradise."

FOOLISH VIRGINS.

Girls Make Themselves Sick Preparing for the Wedding Day.

New York Journal.

Every expectant bride wants to look her very best on her wedding day. It is the red-letter day of her life, the day when however insignificant she may be, she is by universal consent of paramount importance, the observed of all observers. Beside her bridal splendor the groom sinks into a mere necessary appendage.

A girl would give or do or endure anything for the sake of looking her sweetest and prettiest on the day which ends her maidenhood and promotes her into a matron, except—and the exception is so easy, too, a mere negation—to avoid overfatigue and anxiety in her preparations.

Many a girl sews herself sick in her determination to have her regulation dozen of lingerie, and to possess gowns of every conceivable shape and color. She thriftily reckons that she can have twice as many by making them herself or by sewing with twice the nervous energy of a paid seamstress with her home dressmaker. So she has the gowns at the expense of her color and roundness and nerves, and goes to the altar pale and worn, and often with an uncomfortable tendency to nervous irritation, which promises ill for the beginning of her wedded life.

Now and then a bride is sensible enough to reflect that, fashion being as unstable as an April day, it is really more satisfactory to get her gowns a few at a time as she needs them, and that her utmost physical vigor and mental serenity are more to be desired at this important epoch of her life than much purple and fine linen.

RAISINS FOR HOGS.

How Californians Are Raisin' Pork in These Days.

Washington Post.

Out in California they feed raisins to the hogs. This is the assertion which Representative Carmichaelt, of that State, made to a representative of the Post yesterday.

"Even with a duty of 2 cents a pound on raisins," he said, "it is impossible for the raisin growers of California to compete altogether against the imports which come into Eastern ports from abroad. Ocean transportation is the cheapest known, while the land freights from California to the East will always be at far higher figures. In recent years we have increased our production of raisins, so that 25,000,000 people use them, where only 2,000,000 used to be able to procure them. But we do not find a market for the whole crop, and the unused portion is, as I have said, frequently fed to the hogs. We are making an endeavor to have the duty at least retained at the figures of the present law, instead of being cut to a cent and a half a pound as is proposed. As raisins are produced only in one section of the United States we ought at least be given enough duty to equalize the transportation rates, and then we can show that we can produce enough raisins to supply the whole country, and before long the number of people using them will be increased so as to include every man, woman and child in the country."

READY-MADE GRIEF.

Literature Which Develops Nothing but Morbid Sentimentalism.

Jessie M. Burgoyne, in Donahoe's.

There is a certain morbid sentiment among women which is admired and cultivated by many of us who are otherwise sufficiently strong minded. I mean a fondness for a peculiar type of poetry and those terrible little books which are sent by one's friends the moment a bereavement or other trouble occurs. I have known a case where seventeen of these little volumes were received by a mourner within two weeks. The donors had drawn heavy pencil marks around all the most harrowing passages, so that by no chance could they be overlooked, and over these books were spent hours and hours of weeping, that certainly did not make the loss any easier to bear.

Nor are mourners the only women who indulge themselves in this way. The very happiest of women will treasure scraps of verses from the newspapers descriptive of the most heartrending sorrow, and make themselves cry over them with real enjoyment.

What I desire to emphasize is that women do themselves a great deal of harm by indulging this morbid sentiment. It takes the place of wiser, more healthful thoughts and condolence. It is exactly as pernicious as is reading medical books a study of which will convince nervous persons that they have every disease therein described.

An Unknown Author.

New York Mail and Express.

A Democratic member of the New York Legislature was making a search through Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations," last December, and committing to memory the phrases that struck him as being apropos to the several subjects on which he was aching to air his eloquence. He was assisted by a suggestive friend, who had been called in as a sort of safeguard against possible solecisms and inappropriate selections. The legislator worked hard all one afternoon. After he had copied probably sixty quotations, he looked up with a puzzled expression and said:

"Charley, you know most all of the great poets and authors, don't you—Shakspeare, Milton, Byron and the rest of them?"

"Yes, I am tolerably familiar with them," was the reply. "Why?"

"Well, I've been going over this book carefully and there is one writer who seems to be quoted ten times to the other fellows once, and yet I can't find out anything about him. I went up to the Astor Library and asked the young fellow behind the bar—the counter, I mean—for one of this author's books, but he sorter smiled and said they was just out. Guess he thought I was stringin' him."

"What is the author's name?"

"Here it is—Ibid. See, there is only one quotation from Shakspeare on that page and Ibid has seven."

John Allen's Quandary.

Washington Post.

Private John Allen, of Mississippi, is in a sad state. He feels himself absolutely afloat in darkness, without a single star to guide him. He says he came to Congress with absolute reliance on three things as Democratic:

1. That the Democratic party was surely for free coinage of silver.
2. That the Anglo-Saxon white man was the born ruler of all colors.
3. That Thomas Brackett Reed was an irrepressible tyrant without one redeeming trait.

"Last October the Democratic party, House, Senate and President, set up the gold standard and stopped the coinage of silver," he said. "This bothered me, but I held on to the other two. Yesterday we voted to put a colored woman over American white men in Hawaii. That kept me awake all last night, but I said, 'I can cling to that principle about Reed. He certainly was a tyrant without a redeeming trait.' You can imagine my state of mind when the Speaker said that Reed, in the middle of an ugly fight, actually decided wrong out of a desire to give his enemies the best possible chance and out of kindness of heart. I am a Democrat yet, but I am just this minute out of reasons why."

Pensions for Veterans.

The applications of the following named Indianians have been granted: Original—John Crimmins, Crown Point; Levi J. Fleetwood, Tipton. Additional—Velosco A. Taylor, Loogootee. Supplemental—William Owens, Indianapolis. Increase—Allen Conrad, Idlewild; Jacob Nestor, Troy; John Arzet, Shelbyville; David Fisher, Columbus; John Holles, Mitchell; Christian Painter, Salem. Reissue and increase—Noah Berkey, Dunlaps. Original widows, etc.—Susan Nelson, South Bend; Margaret A. Crabtree, Portland; Maria Elizabeth Arzet, Shelbyville. Mexican war survivors—Increase—Henry Galloway, Logansport.

To residents of Illinois: Original—George W. Hiles, Springfield; William I. Williamson, Greenfield; William H. King, Aurora; Benjamin F. Adkins, Monticello; John Kapp, Wagoner's Landing. Additional—Milo Seeley, Chicago. Reissue—George W. Norris, Anna. Original widows, etc.—Julia E. King, Xenia; Rebecca Gould, Lawrenceville; Elizabeth C. White, Chicago; minors of Thomas Ragsdale, Wheeler; Mary Harrington, Elgin; minors of George W. Hiddle, Kidley; minor of Lyman A. Miller, Carbonadle. Mexican survivors, increase—John J. Lester, Odin; John Ford, Sullivan; Beat Launer, Arenzville. Widow Indian wars—Elizabeth R. McClintock, West Point.

GREAT SMOKE DAMAGE SALE! At the Star Store

Is moving the stock at a lively rate, but we have lots of goods left, and our entire stock must be sold at once, as we don't want any Smoke Damaged Goods in the house when new spring goods begin to arrive. As spring goods are already coming in, we will make tremendous efforts to close out the entire balance of goods this week.

LAST BUT GREATEST WEEK OF THE SALE

New spring goods are commencing to arrive and Smoke Damaged Stock must go at any price. Third and last week for greatest bargains of all. ASSORTMENTS STILL IN GOOD SHAPE. PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

Store open Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

Great Smoke Damage Sale.

12½c Cashmere and Plaid Dress Goods. Smoke Sale Price	7c
Fine double-width Chevron. Smoke Damage Sale Price	12½c
35c Diagonal Cashmeres and Hop Sacking. Smoke Sale Price	15c
50c all-Wool Ladies' Cloth. Smoke Damage Sale Price	22½c
35c English Henriettas. Some new spring shades have come in, all at Smoke Damage Sale Price	20c
An elegant Black Silk Gloria Dress Pattern. Smoke Damage Sale Price	$4.00
65c all-Wool Henriettas, all colors. Smoke Damage Price	39c
$10 and $12 Novelty Dress Patterns. Smoke Damage Sale Price	$5.00
$12 Bordered Novelty Dress Robes, only three left at	$3.00

Silks and Velvets.

75c Striped Crystal Satins. Smoke Damage Sale Price	19c
75c Brocaded Satins. Smoke Damage Sale Price	25c
50c China Silks, all colors	19c
75c Satin Duchess, good colors	33c
50c Figured China Silks. Smoke Damage Sale Price	25c
75c Surah Silks, all colors. Smoke Damage Sale Price	45c
50c Velveteens, all colors. Smoke Damage Sale Price	25c
$2.50 Fancy Moire Antique Velvets. Smoke Damage Sale Price	50c
$2.50 Black Brocaded Satin Velvets. Smoke Sale Price	75c
$1 Silk Velvets only	50c

Last and Greatest Week of the Smoke Damage Sale.

Linens and Domestics.

5c Bleached Toweling Crash	3½c
8c Heavy Unbleached Crash	5c
10c extra quality Toweling	7½c
25c Red Table Linen	19c
35c Fine Red Table Cloth	25c
50c best Red Linen	42c
25c Fancy Turkish Towels	14c
20c extra Linen Towels	10c
Great Bargain in Chenille Table Covers at 50c, 75c, $1 and	$1.50

See the extra big bargains in yard-wide Unbleached Muslins at 3½c, 4½c, 5c and 6c.

Extra quality 7c yard-wide Bleached Muslin only	5c
Lonsdale and Fruit of the Loom Muslin only	7½c
18c Feather Ticking	12½c
25c Best Feather Ticking	16c
9-4 Unbleached Sheeting	13c
25c Bleached Sheeting at	19c
5c Dress Prints. Smoke Damage Sale Price	3½c
5c Apron Ginghams at	3½c
15c Dress Percales, new spring styles, at Smoke Damage Sale Price	10c
10c Dark Dress Ginghams. Smoke Damage Sale Price	5c
12½c new spring style Sateens go in the Great Smoke Damage Sale at	7½c
8c Lancaster Ginghams	5c
Best Light Shirting Prints	4c
Choice of all our best Prints	5c
Best Cambric Dress Linings	4c
Finest Silesias, in pink only, at	5c
Good Silesias, all colors, at	10c

Greater Bargains Than Ever This Week.

7-ft. Felt Window Shades	19c
7-ft. Fringed Felt Shades	25c
7-ft. Linen Fringed Shades	39c
$1.50 Lace Curtains	75c
$3 Lace Curtains	$1.50
75c Bed Spreads	59c
$1 extra size Spreads	75c
$2 Marseilles Bed Spreads	$1.19
Choice of best Comforts	$1.00
Good Cotton Blankets, per pair	59c

HOSIERY.

Men's Seamless Socks	3½c
10c Seamless Socks only	5c
Black and Tan Seamless Socks	9c
All-Wool 25c Socks at	15c
Fast Black Ladies' Hose	7c
Fast Black Seamless Hose	10c
25c Boys' Bicycle Hose	19c
20c Fast Black Seamless Misses' Hose. Sale Price	12½c
Ladies' Mixed Seamless Hose	5c
Children's all-Wool Underwear, red and natural, sizes 16, 18, 20 and 22, at	19c
Ladies' 25c Ribbed Vests only	15c
$1 Ladies' all-Wool Red Vests	50c
$1 Men's Scarlet Underwear	50c
Men's Good Working Shirts	25c
Best Wool Overshirts	50c
$2.50 Boys' Knee Pants Suits. Smoke Damage Sale Price	99c
35c Boys' Knee Pants	23c
$1 all-Wool Knee Pants	75c
25c Boys' Cheviot Waists	15c

CLOAKS.

Our sale of Cloaks has been enormous, but then just think of buying Cloaks worth from $3.50 to $7 at $1.99. That's what we have been doing. There are about 85 left.

$7.50 to $15 Cloaks; choice	$5.00
Infants' Cashmere Cloaks	99c
Choice of any Misses' Cloak in the house, worth from $2 to $10, now	$2.50
$1 to $2 Shawls, choice	68c
Any Beaver Shawl we have for	$1.99
Any Fascinator in the store	15c
All-Wool Skirt Patterns, choice	65c

NOTIONS.

Good Pins, per paper	1c
Hooks and Eyes, 2 dozen for	1c
Safety Pins, per dozen	2c
Patent Hooks and Eyes	2½c
Cocoanut Oil Soap at	2½c
Velveteen Dress Binding only	8c
Fine Rubber Hair Pins only	10c
10c and 15c Baby Bibs only	5c
25c Breast Pins for	15c
3 large Spools Basting Thread	5c
Triple Plate Hair Pins	8c
75c W. B. Corsets	50c
10c Embroideries and Laces	5c
6c Embroideries and Laces	3c
Triple Extract Perfumery	10c
10c Saxony Yarn, all colors	5c
Handkerchiefs at 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c and	7c
Silk Handkerchiefs at 10c and	19c
Silk Windsor Ties, all colors	10c

Bargains in Ribbons.

45-inch wide Flouncing at	25c
$1.50 Black Silk Flouncing	50c

SHOE DEP'T.

The last week of our great sale will find some unparalleled offers in this department. Note some of the following:

One lot of about 400 pairs Lewis A. Crossett's custom-made Men's Shoes, in different styles, made to our order to retail at from $3 to $5. We offer you choice of them this week for only	$2.39
One lot 300 pairs Ladies' fine Dongola Shoes, in p'ain toe, opera and square toe tip, never before sold at less than $2.50 and $3. Our price this week	1.98
One lot 150 pairs Ladies' fine Dongola opera toe tip, opera or low heel, worth $2.25 and $2.50 per pair. Smoke Damage Sale Price	1.49
One lot 200 pairs old Ladies' Dongola turn and glove grain turn Congress Shoes. Our regular $1.50 Shoe. Sale price this week only	99c
One lot 250 pairs Boys' Button, Lace and Congress, our regular $1.25 and $1.50 Shoes. Sale Price this week	99c
The last lot about 230 pairs Ladies' Glove, Calf and Pebble grain button Shoes, never retailed at less than $1.25 and $1.50. Smoke Damage Sale Price this week	89c
One lot 100 pairs Men's Goodyear brand Gum Boots, all sizes, 6s to 11s. Smoke Damage Sale Price	$1.49
We have left about 100 pairs Men's $1.50 Buff Lace and Congress Shoes, which will go this week at only	99c
Ladies' Rubbers, worth 35c	20c
Childs' and Misses' Rubbers	15c

THE : : STAR : : STORE

194 and 196 WEST WASHINGTON STREET.

BANCROFT VOTED OUT

The Frisco Pioneers Declare His History to Be Scandalous.

What He Said of Fremont, Grant, Stockton, Kearney, Sutter and Others Who Are Revered on the Coast.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Hubert Howe Bancroft has been expelled from the Society of California Pioneers. His name has been erased from the roll of honorary membership as unworthy of a place on the parchment where the name of General Grant was written.

There was a full attendance at the meeting last evening. C. V. S. Gibbs presided. While the secretary was reading the long indictment against Hubert Howe Bancroft the keenest attention was paid to every word. Then to make the fact more binding the society, by a rising vote, declared its adoption of this resolution introduced by Dr. Washington Ayer, as follows:

"Whereas, Statements have been made by an honorary member of this society in a quasi history published by one Hubert Howe Bancroft, which are at variance with historical records and reflect upon the honor, dignity and integrity of the California pioneers; and

"Whereas, All such statements have no foundation of truth, and are unworthy the labors of an upright historian, and only becoming to one who, in our judgment, strayed far from the domain of an honest writer with the purpose in view to mislead the reader and wrong the founders of a new State upon the extreme Western boundary of our country, and by such statements did wantonly and maliciously wrong the old argonauts; therefore,

"Resolved, That the name of Hubert Howe Bancroft be stricken from the list of honorary members of this society, and that the secretary be requested to send him a copy of this preamble and resolution."

The resolution was adopted but afterward reconsidered in order to give Mr. Bancroft the opportunity of answering the charges if he so desired. The indictment is based on passages in the Bancroft histories. In the first count are included the aspersions cast upon the characters of Fremont, Stockton, Sutter and the members of the "Bear Flag party." One of the paragraphs to which the Pioneers take exception in the Bancroft histories contains the following:

"At Monterey, though Commodore Sloat would not adopt his view, Fremont found in Stockton a filibuster after his own heart, willing to incorporate the Gavilan episode and the Bear Flag revolt in the sacred cause of the United States." And again, speaking of the controversy which subsequently arose between Stockton and Kearney, in which Fremont was loyal to Stockton, Bancroft remarks: "Though technically disobeying military orders, Fremont could not consistently, with the honor that should prevail among filibusters, as well as thieves, abandon his chief."

ADVENTURER FREMONT.

He closed his biographical sketch of Fremont as follows:

"He is to be regarded as an adventurer of marvelous good fortune, if it be good fortune for a man of moderate abilities to be made conspicuous before the world or to enjoy opportunities that cannot be utilized."

The indictment goes on at length to enumerate the many unpleasant things which Bancroft wrote concerning men whom the Pioneers honor. Of Sutter a series of quotations from Bancroft's books are taken as follows:

"A German-Swiss trader, compelled by bankruptcy to become an adventurer in America." "None of the pioneers in this register have received so much praise from so many sources, few have deserved so little." "He was but an adventurer from the first, entitled to no admiration or sympathy. His career in New Mexico was at the best discreditable. He came to California in the false character of an ex-captain in the French army." "Of principle or honor, of respect for the rights of others, we find but slight trace in him. There was no side of any controversy he would not readily adopt at the call of interest. Nationality, religion, friendship, obligation, consistency counted for little or nothing. There were no classes of his associates, hardly an individual, with whom he did not quarrel, or whom in his anger he did not roundly abuse."

The statement in the history that Andrew J. Grayson was a gambler is pronounced by the committee to be cruelly false, and known to be false by many pioneers, who felt honored to be called Grayson's friends.

The "anti-American position" assumed by Mr. Bancroft in his histories is severely censured by the committee. The committee alleges that Bancroft had written the following for his history of Oregon:

"Among these soldiers was U. S. Grant, a man of mediocre abilities and somewhat loose habits, subsequently elevated by accident to the head of the army and twice to the presidency of the United States. Not satisfied to rest upon the world's highest honors, he turned and took a downward course, asked again to be President, was refused; begged from poor Mexico important concessions and was refused, and finally engaged in a business which was disreputably managed and resulted in ignominious failure. So the end of the man was as bad as the beginning."

GRANT SLANDER KILLED.

Of this the committee says: "It was only by the earnest intercession of those who had become acquainted with the fact that this monstrous wrong was about to be perpetrated that Mr. Bancroft was finally induced to have this cruel slander stricken out and a new page printed in its place. For this mean, cowardly and unpatriotic attack, also, the name of Hubert Howe Bancroft deserves to be stricken from the roll of honorary membership of this society."

In conclusion the committee reported: "We may be permitted to add that, in vindication of the truth of early California history and of the real facts relating to the conquest and acquisition of the country by the United States, as well as in vindication of the memories of the many early pioneers who have been maligned and misrepresented in those so-called 'Bancroft's Histories,' your committee recommend that the board of directors be requested to have all the proceedings heretofore had, as well as those which may be had, upon the subject matter here under consideration compiled and printed in proper form for general distribution among the public libraries of the United States and elsewhere as may be deemed desirable and proper."

Loud cheers greeted the completion of the reading of the report. Dr. Simpson moved its adoption. R. Thompson took the floor and in a ringing voice declared that there was no difference of opinion on this subject. "No authority was produced by Bancroft for a single slur which he has cast on honored names," said he. "The only conclusion is that all the old settlers were unreliable or that Mr. Bancroft is unworthy of confidence. I believe his mind is incapable of truthful statements. I belong to an organization which used to give everybody a fair trial, and when the matter was decided every man had hold of the rope. We have had the trial, now to the rope."

With this the question was put and Hubert Howe Bancroft was unanimously voted out of the Pioneer Society.

"Everybody seemed to have taken hold of the rope," was Mr. Thompson's laconic comment.

Dr. Simpson offered a resolution commending the men and the part they took in the Bear Flag revolt. It was unanimously adopted.

Previous to the discussion of Mr. Bancroft's case a report was read showing that in the past eleven months there had been sixty-nine deaths among the Pioneers, seven of which occurred in January.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of ex-President Alexander Montgomery and ex-President W. T. Coleman were adopted by rising votes.

Her Sacrifice.

Detroit Free Press.

He was poorer than church festival oyster soup, but he was ambitious and he loved the girl.

She was frivolous, fair and fashionable, but love is blind and she was none of these to him.

He loved her and that was enough.

"Dear Agnes," he said to her one night, "would you marry a poor man if you loved him?"

"Certainly, I would," she replied with simple earnest faith.

"Darling," he cried, extending his arms to her.

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Mackintosh," she said, haughtily; "I couldn't love a poor man if I tried to," and the Mackintosh passed out of her class forever.

She Was Exact.

Boston Transcript.

Ethel—Why, Maud! You have spelled lots of words wrong.

Maud (typewriter)—Can't help it. I took it down just exactly as Mr. Knibbs dictated it.

Ethel—But, surely, he didn't stop to spell the words out to you.

Maud—Of course not. But I'm familiar with his style of orthography.

SPRING FASHIONS.

The Changes Will Be a Modification of Winter Styles.

New York Sun.

The spring fashions promise to be a modification of the winter fashions. Fashion has found out that her tenure of office, like that of the British Premier, depends upon her adopting a policy agreeable to her constituents, and the new changes in dress are modestly and half apologetically announced. Fashion delights in excrescences, in voluminousness, and is unhappy without a hump somewhere to improve, according to her ideas, upon the Creator's idea of the human form divine. Fashion accordingly is trying to revive the pannier, and will make a desperate attempt to introduce draperies of all kinds. Draped skirts, double skirts, gored skirts with pointed apron overskirts, skirts with yoke tops and kilted or box-plaited frills, skirts with the outer portion raised a little at the foot to show a bit of contrasting underskirt, skirts cut in slashes with plaitings or fans of silk between, and skirts of heavy material draped with festooned flounces—all these are seen in the fashion books, and will be among the imported models; but whether they will be worn by the ladies or not will be exactly as the ladies say. Now that women have obtained the suffrage in dress, the mission of the fashion prophet is ended, for how can any one foretell with the slightest degree of certainty what a woman will do any way? Dress promises to become more and more a matter of intellect, and to be a revelation of character as soon as slavishness to the mode because it is the mode gives place to individuality in taste. Sleeves are still very wide, but they droop in full folds from the shoulder and fall softly toward the elbow in all thin materials. Heavy silks, of course, preserve a certain integrity of stiffness, which makes the tiniest of women occupy a great deal of space east and west and insures the popularity of capes throughout the spring, as the jacket, no matter how enormous its sleeves, is difficult to put on and off. The basque bodice is, indeed, the favorite waist, and the basque is composed of everything that enters into the construction of the dress. Sometimes this basque is a ruffle of silk or a puff of mousseline de soie or two ruffles, one of silk or velvet, the other of the material of the gown. Lace is fulled on as a basque or gathered around each side in the form of a peplum, and even the frail chiffon is called in to do duty as the basque finish of this waist. Queen Anne slashed sleeves, other sleeves with the puff slashed into two long scarves and knotted below the elbow, draped mutton-leg sleeves and the new French sleeve that forms in its plaits a huge puff at the top and a tight coat effect below the elbow; all are worn. There is a great deal of talk of the coat sleeve tight to the arm and with only a few gathers at the top being worn, but while the scribes write of this new sleeve and the fashion books print pictures of it, the ladies go on making their sleeves larger and larger until every mother's daughter occupies space enough for two. Narrow trimmings for the edge of skirts still prevail; a roll as thick as the finger is put at the extreme edge, two or three folds set on with a heading of jet or gimp or a braiding of the different materials of the gown, all appear on the edge of thick gowns, while tiny frills and puffs and festooned flounces grace the edge of lighter toilets. More startling color combinations than ever will be worn. Indeed, the great French designer of one kaleidoscopic toilet which has been the model for many acknowledged to having received his inspiration from his tulip bed. And those divers hues appear to best advantage in the new shot silk and wool materials that are being imported now for the early spring gowns. As the seasons follow each other the changes in fashion seem slight; but a comparison of the dress of this season with that of three years back shows how gradually and steadily fashion's evolution is accomplished.

Mr. Childs's Newspaper.

Harper's Weekly.

The newspaper which made this amazing business success for many years strictly confined itself to the average life of the average householder. This was the secret of its success. The intrepid championship of new ideas and of to-morrow's reform was altogether out of the province of the Ledger. The attempt to quicken and inspire the life of a community by bringing into the narrow life of the borough the world's wider affairs, or news of national haps and mishaps, was not a task to which the Ledger devoted its superfluous revenues. When it was most nearly the typical Philadelphia Ledger it was more useful to one who lived in Philadelphia, and of less weight outside of it, than any paper of equal prominence ever published. The life of a provincial city it reflected with accuracy, without color, and with a hospitable welcome to all its phases, and aid to all its better efforts. Few papers have been published so long in which so little has appeared to injure any man or woman, to spread scandal, or to demoralize a community; but it is also true that few papers of equal circulation and profit have had so little active influence in the wide world of affairs, or done more to leave a conservative community satisfied with commonplace standards. Such a newspaper has its great use as a medium of average exchange, but there are limits to its value which are certain to become more apparent as civic life quickens, and the changes and enlargement which Mr. Childs has introduced of late years appeared to show that he was aware of the fact.

AT THE CABLE WINDOW.

The Old Telegraph Operator Tells of a Curious Boston Experience.

Buffalo Express.

The telegraph operators were telling stories again last night. The tall man who has held a key all over the country had the floor.

"You see a good many jokes in the papers," said he, "about the culture of Boston and the habit people living there have of using big words and correct grammar and all that. Most of you think that these jokes have no foundation in fact. Now, I know better. I was receiving clerk in the Western Union office there a good many years ago, and some of the messages handed in to me were corkers.

"One summer I had the cable window. One day two women, dressed in black and greatly agitated, came in and inquired the rate per word to London I told them it was 28 cents. They consulted for a minute and then one of them asked for a blank. I told them where the blanks were, and one of them wrote a message. The other took it and read it two or three times.

"Then she came over to the window and asked again how much it was a word to London. 'Twenty-eight cents,' I told her. She looked at the message dubiously. The other woman came up to her and said: 'Don't you like it?'

"'No,' she said. 'I don't like it. That form is improper. You say that Charles suicided this morning, when it should be said that Charles committed suicide this morning.'

"'But,' said the other, 'if we put it in that way we will save 28 cents.'

"The woman who objected turned this proposition over in her mind for a long time. Finally she said: 'I don't think that such syntax is excusable.'

"The other took the blank and read the message a few dozen times. 'We're poor,' she said decisively, after studying it in all its phases, 'and we can't save 28 cents any easier.'

"This partially convinced the woman who objected. 'But what will our friends think?' she asked dubiously.

"'I suppose they will notice it, but we can't help that.' Then the two women retired to one corner of the room and had a consultation. After talking earnestly for ten minutes they wrote out another message. So help me, this is the way I got it: 'Charles suicided this morning. False syntax used because it is cheaper.'

"And they paid me 28 cents a word for it. All of which," continued the tall operator, "illustrates one of the curious ways in which a woman's mind works."

Founder of "Christian Science."

New York Commercial Advertiser.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., was organized in 1866, by Mrs. Eddy, and in 1881, she established the Massachusetts Metaphysical College in Boston, of which she was president. During seven years some four thousand students were taught by her and sent out to preach the Gospel, heal the sick and teach the science of divine mind healing The Church of Christ, Scientist, in this and every other place where they are established are branches of the mother church in Boston, and are under the tenets and rules of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., founded by Rev. Mary B. G. Eddy, discoverer and founder of Christian Science.

Rural Lore.

Marietta (Ga.) Journal.

We have just learned a new wrinkle about the management of hens. Some hens won't lay unless they have a nest egg to start with, and we have some of this variety at our house. We were a little scarce of nest eggs the other day. In this extremity we took a white doorknob and put in the nest, and found that it gave general satisfaction. Then all the hens wanted to lay in the nest with the doorknob, and frequent shifting of the knob was necessary to accommodate them.

Won't Stay Settled.

Atlanta Constitution.

The silver question has been shelved, but it doesn't seem to stay on the shelf. It persists in rolling off on the floor and making a terrible racket.

"Old Process" should be used by weak and debilitated persons and to prevent grip.