TELLS OF POLAND

Student Describes Life of Girls in Her Country.

Women Not Desired by Universities, as Professor Asserts Education Is Wasted When They Marry—Men Outnumber Them Six to Two.

London.—"We are all trying to be as English as possible in Poland just now; it is the fashion," said Miss Illa de Illakowick, who came to London recently. This young student from Cracow university published a successful book of poetry in the spring. Accompanied by the daughter of the author, Sienclewicz, she has been spending some time in Paris and in other towns on the continent, and her comparisons prove her powers of observation.

"In Poland we wear English tailor-made clothes," she continued, "because we think they are much more distinguished looking than any other. English is, of course, spoken, for you know that we learn languages, French, German, Russian, dialects of our own tongue, from childhood. At the universities, of course, we study Greek and Latin. But English just now is the correct thing, and we are all speaking it. It is the thing in Poland now to put babies into nurseries furnished a l'Anglaise, and they are kept there. Polish babies, like the French ones, had to be always with the grown-up people; a great deal of attention had to be paid to them. Now they are in their own rooms, fed and dressed like English infants, and I dare say the mothers of the present generation find more time for interests outside of the house.

"Oh, no," she exclaimed in reply to a question. "You must not suppose that all Polish girls go to the universities, and you must not make the mistake of mixing us up with Russians—we are quite different! In the Polish families of the nobility parents still cherish the ideal of home life for their girls. No girl of good family goes out without a chaperone. She interests herself more in household duties even than English people do.

"Our whole system is different from the English. We have no colleges at all as you have for women, and we have no university halls where girls may live. A Polish girl may inscribe her name for lectures when she is 16. There are many middle-class parents

Facade of Cracow University.

who set their faces against this idea, and so they will not allow their daughters any income for their years of study. What happens? Why, the girls simply run away from home. At Cracow there is a convent where they can live for about £2 a month. Often a girl of 16 has to commence by working very hard to earn her living while she attends the university. The condition of students, both men and women, at the Polish universities, has been a good deal talked about, and I am one of many students, who are trying to raise a fund to establish women's residences like those you have in England.

"The proportion of girl students is something like 500 to 3,000 men. They attend the same lectures as the men, and often live in the same poor lodging houses as they do. I suppose it is for that reason that the parents have not learned to like the position of their daughters at the universities. The professors approve of girls at their lectures? No, the majority of them do not. They declare that girls usually get married, and then all their university training is wasted. They make things as hard for the girls as they can by constantly indulging in what we call 'chicane,' that is, teasing and small jokes leveled at the women students."

WEASELS CLAW HIS FACE

Then Scared Little Beasts From a Nest Find Victim's Coop and Slay 18 Chickens.

Lewistown, Pa.—James Stinebarger, better known as "Dynamite" on the state road operations where he is employed, has a badly lacerated face and says he hates to tell people how he got it.

Those who were working with "Dynamite," however, aver it was too much weasel. They say Stinebarger was stooped over, taking out riprap stones, when a little ball of red and white fur leaped from a hole in the bank, landing squarely in his face, and scurried away as rapidly as possible. This one was followed in rapid succession by others, and each seemed to give him a dig in the face with all four feet.

A strange coincidence was that the following night 18 of Stinebarger's favorite chickens were killed in the coop by weasels.

SUMMER AT THE MATTERHORN

Monster Mountain Has Claimed Many Victims Who Attempted to Scale Its Summit.

Zermatt.—High up the mountainside, above Zermatt, in full view of that dread outline which is the wonder of the world, we spent the long days of summer. From the small natural platform, directly in front of the hotel, it was possible to include both the opposite peak and the village far beneath, in a single glance. The Matterhorn reared his fearful form in menacing attitude against the heavens, an object of worship nevertheless, for all his aspect of grim cruelty. Every morning very early he accepted my homage from our tiny dormer window through which we obtained a

At the Foot of the Matterhorn.

marvelous view of the entire valley and its colossal guardian, and by degrees there developed a silent but thorough, and I might even say, psychic sympathy between us.

We were not so fortunate as to see the Alpine glow at any time, for it was not the proper season; only a tinge of rose appeared sometimes on the rugged sides of the Matterhorn. After all it was enough to breathe the air of that high, free place; to run over the grassy rolling knolls behind the hotel, to lie down in the sunshine near some weather-stained chalet, and to see the shining of the evening star, apparently quite close to the dark crest of the mighty mountain opposite.

One day we talked with a retired guide, whose fingers and one foot had been frozen off in the Andes, and who, in his day, had made many ascents, among them that of the Matterhorn. He seemed to consider the latter feat simple enough, and really very safe with due precautions. He was a fine-looking specimen of manhood, barring his pathetically maimed condition; an almost gigantic, thoroughly genial mountaineer, who seemed to take pleasure in showing us his remarkable museum, with its interesting charts, relief maps, and photographs. Also, its painful relics of the numerous victims of that mountain-conquering madness, which I, for one, cannot condemn, since it seized, to some extent, on my own imagination while in sight of those siren heights that call and beckon with a mysterious enchantment, from their frozen solitudes. There were nailed shoes and caps, knapsacks and ice-picks, all marked with the names of their owners who had lost their lives in snowstorms, from avalanches, or from some treacherous misstep on the edge of a precipice. There were an appalling number of causes enumerated, but the chief reason for most of these catastrophes seemed to spring from human rashness—complete indifference to the proper season for such undertakings, as, for example, attempts to scale the Matterhorn or the Lyskamm or lofty Monte Rosa as late as October, at which time the chances of blizzards and avalanches are very great.

THRASH BEATER WITH HOSE

Pennsylvania Masked Men Wallop J. W. Bowman in a Park for Striking His Wife.

Beaver, Pa.—Thirty-five masked men dressed as women took J. W. Bowman from Policeman Baker after tying the officer to a fence and escorted Bowman to a park, when they beat him with a rubber hose. Bowman had been arrested, charged with wife beating. After hearing the case a justice instructed Officer Baker to take Bowman home, and, if Mrs. Bowman told her husband to return to release him. On the way to the Bowman home the prisoner was taken by the vigilance committee.

Poundmaster to Make Job Pay.

Oroville, Cal.—John Rich, newly elected poundmaster sees a fortune in the job. First, he will get 50 cents a dog from the city. He intends to skin the animals and sell the hides. The meat he will crush and extract the oil, which he declares is a genuine cure for consumption. The flesh is to be used for chicken feed and the bones for fertilizer. He intends using everything but the bark.

SPECIAL ELECTION

TUESDAY SEPT. 3

Electors of Ohio Will Vote

YES or NO

ON EACH OF

42 Amendments

TO THE

State Constitution

Including Such Subjects as

The Initiative and Referendum
Municipal Home Rule
Direct Primary Elections
Abolition of Capital Punishment
License to Liquor Traffic
Conservation of Natural Resources
Method of Amending the Constitution
Judicial Reform
Good Roads
Workmen's Compensation
Woman's Suffrage
Civil Service
Eight Hour Day
Restricting Writ of Injunction

HILLSBORO MARKETS

Hillsboro, Aug. 13, 1912.
Retail Grocers

BUYING PRICES		
Wheat, bushel		
Corn, old		
Oats		50
Potatoes	1 00	1 25
White Beans, bushel	a	
Butter	a	17
Eggs, Dozen		16
Young Chickens		
Chickens, per lb		9
Turkeys, per lb	a	
Ducks, per lb	a	
Bacon Hams, per lb	a	13
Bacon Sides	11 a	
Bacon Shoulders	8a	19
Lard		11
Hay, ton		25 00
RETAIL PRICES		
Ex. C. Sugar	a	6¼
A Sugar	a	
Granulated Sugar	a	7
Cut loaf and Powdered Sugar	a	10
Coffee, Rio	25a	40
Tea, Imp., R. H. and G. H. per qr	20a	70
Tea, Black	20a	86
Cheese, factory		22
Flour, good family brands, cwt	3 60a	3 00
" " " " bbl	a	
Molasses, N. O., gallon	a	60
" Sorghum	a	40
Golden Syrup	a	35
Coal Oil	10a	15
Salt	a	1 25
Hams, city sugar cured, lb	17a	16
LIVE STOCK		
Beeves, cwt., gross	5 60a	8 75
Beeves, shipping	6 00a	7 40
Sheep and Lambs, per cwt	4 00a	6 50
Hogs, cwt., gross	7 40a	7 85
Milch Cows with Calves	5 00a	40 00

Russia's army in time of peace numbers 1,200,000 and in case of war it can be nearly quadrupled.