HOW TO HAVE STREETS CLEANED.

No Necessity for People Wallowing in the Mud.

Private Enterprise Clearly Demonstrates That Streets Can Be Well and Economically Cleaned.

A few citizens, convinced that the old-time method of cleaning our residence streets twice a year is costly beyond all reason, besides leaving the streets deep with mud all winter, some time ago resolved to experiment upon the suggestions of H. E. Fairman, Road Engineer, temporarily residing in the city, and clean a few hundred feet of muddy streets by a cheap, and what was believed to be efficient method. They went down into their pockets for the money, secured consent from the Trustees, and prevailed upon Mr. Fairman to serve them out of public spirit.

Street Superintendent Murray being consulted gave his hearty approval to the plan, and did all he could to further the experiment. The only thing that caused him any hesitancy was the question of moving the mud after it is raked off of the streets, but it is admitted that whatever that cost is, it is already involved in the old system, and therefore cuts no figure in the new.

As a matter of fact the experiment of yesterday is not new. As Mr. Fairman puts it, "It is the application of economic processes that every good road engineer is familiar with," in response to an onlooker yesterday.

William Gutenberger kindly loaned to the experimenters his road grading machine. It is a wagon gearing with a quarter round steel blade beneath, set at an acute angle to the length of the wagon frame, and braced and suspended to a steel framework that lifts and falls by the operation of geared hand wheels on top of the wagon frame. The scraper blade extends beyond the side bound of the wagon on one end, and the front wheels track narrow and turn beneath the gearing of the wagon.

Instead of using the steel blade, Mr. Fairman secured to it a heavy eight-inch square timber, with its lower edge dropping below the lip of the scraper. In a few hours the improvised machine was ready for service, but it was not taken out for trial until yesterday afternoon. Engineer Fairman himself mounted at the pilot wheel to the amusement of his friends and the new street cleaner started on its trial trip.

H street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, was run over with perfect success, and in a few minutes the mud was piled up on the inside wall of the gutters, so that if it should rain before its removal, it will not be distributed again over the street, nor will it be run over by teams and respread. Its location, if it rains, simply advances the gutter streetward a foot or so temporarily.

However, property-owners had offered to take soil and remove it, and were glad to get it. Teamsters stopped and said they would find plenty of customers for all the earth the city had if they were permitted to take it. They now haul sand for filling from the American River, and have to pay for it at that, whereas the street soil is far more valuable and involves but a short haul.

W. J. Irvine, the liveryman, driving by saw the rude machine scraping the mud off and carrying it to the sides of the street, leaving the highway free from the slush, and doing it so easily that he stopped and begged the experimenters to come to Second street, between K and L, and clear that block of mud, and he'd cart it off and be glad to get it.

The Second-street block proved a tough job, but it was worked over in exactly twenty-two minutes, though the horses were too light for the work, and frequent pauses had to be made. There should have been four horses employed.

The street in this block is uneven, has large stony knobs rising in it here and there that catch the lip of the scraper and give the hinder end of the wagon an impetus upward, that several times sent Engineer Fairman spinning off of his feet. The roadway is full of ups and downs, holes, elevations, ridges and the like. Our bad country roads are smoother than the road surface of this street, hard and firm though it is beneath its overcoat of mud. "It is only on a well graded road," explained the engineer, "that any such machine will work perfectly."

But despite the stiffness of the mud, which ought to have been assaulted one day earlier while more plastic, the work was well done, and all who saw it praised the operation of the rough and hastily constructed contrivance. The crowds did not seem to be able to find words too strong in commendation of the operation of the scraper, and the skill with which its pilot used it.

"Here," said one old-time citizen, "we have been going on for twenty-five years wading in mud all winters, and paying from one to two hundred dollars a block a year in the early spring and late fall to have it in dried condition dug up and hauled off. Now this rigging I have timed, and it has gone over the street in less than twenty-five minutes, with but one team, instead of two, and a driver and a pilot, and no shovel man to clear it, and I'll bet it don't cost $2 a block."

"How will it work, though, when the mud gets hard or stiff—if it dries partly, after a rain and before you can get to it?" asked a bystander of Fairman.

"That is easy enough. With a couple of lengths of hose or so wet it down from the nearest hydrant or use a drench from a sprinkler. That is easily done. No trouble about it at all."

On account of teams standing in the gutter-ways, for which owners did not appear and no one would remove, it was not possible to finish the work as it would otherwise have been done. The chuckholes, also, were not well cleared out, as a matter of course. But then there should be no chuckholes, and it is shameful that the street is not of even surface, since it is so important a one. Irvine, who secured the clearing of the street by inducing the experimenters to come down town, was delighted with the whole thing and kept shouting to Fairman, "Go on; you are doing well, my boy." To which the engineer replied, "It's nothing new in principle, and what astonishes me is that you people up here never thought of this kind of street cleaning before."

It is well known at the East, where such contrivances are used for removal of snow and slush, but here it has to be adapted to our conditions, so as not to disturb the gravel surface.

When the Second-street job was done the machine was taken to the block on I street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, and cleared off the mud there in a jiffy, though a well-constructed machine would do it far better.

Estimates on the cost per block of clearing the streets of mud by this process vary from $5 to $10, if the cost of hauling the mud away is excluded, and that has to be done in any case. The belief is that teamsters will find a market for all of it, and thus eliminate that cost. One friend of the innovation figures that if two men and one team with a rude machine can clear a block, as was done yesterday, in twenty-two minutes, including frequent resting spells for the horses, two teams and two men and a superintendent can clear one mile of streets, including crossings, or thirteen blocks, in a day of eight hours, at a cost not exceeding $25 a day, including a shovel-man to clear the crossings and curbs after the machine. He figures this, including wear and tear, machine breakage and cost of scraper lips. This is but a trifle over $2 a block, including crossings, and if cleared four times a winter would be but $8 a block, while heretofore no residence block has ever been cleared for less than $30 a clearance, and but twice a year at that. A city official who is competent to know, declares that the cost of clearing has run from $50 to $200 a block; that he has known the city to pay $200 for clearing a single block, and that under that system the mud remained most of the winter through. Under the new system it would give us graveled streets remarkably free from mud all winter, and the value and comfort of that consideration cannot be measured by $500 a block.

One of the citizens who was active in promoting the experiment of yesterday writes to the RECORD-UNION as follows:

"No doubt each taxpayer in the crowd to-day saw at once the great saving such work will be, for the city ought to adopt the system unless something better comes to the surface as a result of the agitation that our experiment is bound to bring forth.

"Second street was graveled sometime in the seventies I remember, and does not seem to have received much attention since. It was made and turned loose to shift for itself. It has led a hard life, as shown on its face, and it is a shame that any street should be allowed to remain full of chuck holes so long. It can be readily seen that where the holes were smaller in diameter than the width of the machine it was impossible to get up all the mud, but the street is vastly improved.

"Our idea in getting the machine at work was to provide something that could remove the mud, but not the gravel. The machine without the additions made by Mr. Fairman will do excellent work on dirt roads where it matters but little if part of the roadway is plowed up or planed down. Where, however, there are only a few inches or more of gravel that we don't want to remove, something has to be used that will cut no deeper than the mud.

"The rigid hardwood bar works to perfection wherever the grade of the street is perfect, for it can be set to plane of any desired amount. It can be shifted very quickly by the operator, but of course no quick enough to conform to small irregularities of the roadbed. It is undoubtedly just the thing for all the graveled streets, and will take off as much mud as will be necessary.

"Now that it has been proven beyond a doubt that machine process will work, let the Trustees put enough money into the street fund and clean the streets up before the first of the year. Applications were made to-day to us for all the mud that was scraped up. But it has to be taken away sometime, so we do not count its removal in our experiment. We put our money up to show what can be done, and are satisfied. Our thanks are due to Superintendent Murray and Mr. Gutenberger for aid, and to Engineer Fairman, who took off his coat and worked hard to prove that scientific road knowledge is worth having.

"I would like to add that if the new plan is adopted, after further trial perhaps, and the mud should become too stiff to be worked to advantage, use might be made of the fire-plugs we have on every block, and a very little soaking would render the mud plastic enough to be handled to the best advantage by the machine. In fact, we could by the use of the city water regulate the consistency of the mud to suit the machine and be entirely independent of rains. But, once the streets are cleaned, the task of keeping the mud off by our process will be very light. The hardest work will be in the first cleaning, obviously."

The RECORD-UNION suggests the further advantage of the machine in being the means of having the gutters cleared. Outside the paved streets the gutters are now choked with mud, and will be all winter unless the scraper is used, for then they will have to be shoveled out.

DICK'S DOUBLE.

How the Auditor-Elect May Yet Set Himself Right.

If a couple of Dick Cohn's schoolmarm friends should "cut him dead" the next time they meet him, he need not be surprised.

There is a newspaper man in town who very closely resembles the Auditor-elect. During the campaign he had to dodge through alleys and byways to avoid having to explain to every other person on the street that he was not a candidate for office, and wouldn't be, especially on a Republican ticket.

Yesterday's Dick's double was passing a schoolhouse during the noon recess and noticed a couple of young ladies at a window. They were teachers just then engaged in the unesthetic but very proper occupation of eating their lunch.

Looking up, they discovered the handsome young official (as they supposed) and it occurred to them that they should congratulate him on his election. They nodded to the passerby, and one beckoned to him to go around to the front door.

The newspaper man blushed, but thinking there might be some mistake he looked about to see if there was any one else on the street for whom the demonstration could have been intended. He saw no one and his eyes again turned to the window. This time there was no mistaking the fact he was wanted, but he thought of his loving wife at home, and "with a heroism worthy of a better cause," he kept on his way.

The joke of it all is the schoolmarms think their friend Cohn has become "awfully stuck-up" since he was elected to office, while the newspaper man has been congratulating himself on his ability to withstand the blandishments of pretty women. His heroism was genuine, for he had forgotten all about Dick Cohn.

Election of Officers.

Capital City Rebekah Lodge, No. 160, elected the following officers for the term beginning January 1, 1895: N. G., Mrs. Bertha Gault; V. G., Mrs. Inez Hood; Recording Secretary, Alice E. Bellmer; Treasurer, Mrs. Jennie Washburne; Trustee, Mrs. Eliza Johnson.

California Lodge, No. 159, Knights of Honor, last evening elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Dictator, P. S. Lawson; Vice-Dictator, F. G. L. Urban; Assistant Vice-Dictator, W. P. Harlow; Reporter, Max Fiedler; Financial Reporter, Jerome C. Carroll; Treasurer, C. E. Adams; Chaplain, L. Bell; Guide, C. H. Stephenson; Guardian, C. A. Steinmetz; Sentinel, J. C. Cotton; Medical Examiner, Dr. C. E. Bainbridge; Trustees—S. S. Nixon, A. J. Pemmer, H. Bennett; Representative to Grand Lodge, Jerome C. Carroll; Alternate, C. H. Stephenson; Auditing Committee—J. C. Cotton, C. F. Denmon, H. Bennett.

Equity Lodge, No. 1,219, Knights and Ladies of Honor, has elected officers as follows: Past Protector, Silas Orr; Protector, A. C. Stevens; Vice-Protector, Mrs. J. D. Lockhart; Recording Secretary, Charles Hill; Financial Secretary, Adna Phelps; Treasurer, J. D. Lockhart; Chaplain, Miss Bertha Buchanan; Guide, George Averill; Guardian, Kittie Wetzel; Sentinel, Ed M. Lynch; Organist, Mrs. Evelyn Nason; Trustees—T. A. Lauder, Samuel Harper, Silas Orr.

Articles of Incorporation.

The following articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State:

American Concert Company. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Capital stock, $10,000, with Alfred Roncovieri, J. C. Coggin, H. L. Schmitz, A. Ruef and J. J. West of San Francisco as directors. The company is formed to manage the American Concert Band of 100 musicians.

The Santa Rosalia Mining Company. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Capital stock, $100,000, with John Daggett of Black Bear, Siskiyou County, Robert Barnett, Henry Dimond, John Reid, Hugh Tevis, A. Abbott of San Francisco and Charles G. Yale of Oakland as directors. The company is organized to develop and operate mines in Mexico.

A Yolo Pioneer Gone.

S. P. Pond, a prominent and wealthy farmer and orchardist of Yolo County, died yesterday at Lytton Springs. His age was 76 years, and he was one of the early settlers of the county. His body will be taken to Woodland to-day, and the funeral will probably take place to-morrow.

San Francisco Returns.

It is expected the official returns of the election in San Francisco will be brought here to-night and delivered to Secretary of State Hart to-morrow. If they should not be filed before Saturday night they cannot be included in the State's official returns that go to the Legislature.

CORONADO WATER, McMorry sole agent. Groceries and provisions, 531 M street.

RATEN SOON TO BE RELEASED.

Pardons and Commutations Issued Yesterday.

Governor Markham Explains the Circumstances Under Which They Were Granted.

Governor Markham did quite a land office business yesterday in the matter of granting pardons and commutations of sentences.

He commuted to sixteen years the sentence of Simon Raten, who was sentenced in the Superior Court of this county in February, 1885, to be hanged for the murder of James Lansing in this city, which sentence was afterward commuted by Governor Stoneman to life imprisonment. This will release Raten on February 23, 1895. The Governor has had this and other cases under consideration for the past two years or more, examining into them thoroughly, as has always been his custom and gives the following reasons for his action:

The original judgment and sentence passed upon petitioner by the Superior Court was that he should suffer death; and his excellency George Stoneman, the then Governor of California, commuted such sentence and ordained that petitioner be incarcerated in the State Prison at Folsom for the term of his natural life. The State Board of Prison Directors, after a careful examination of the records and papers in this case, recommend that the sentence be commuted to sixteen years for the following reasons:

It appears from the evidence before the board: First—Taking in view the character and mental caliber of the petitioner in conjunction with the circumstances connecting with the commission of the crime, that the killing was not a willful, deliberate and premeditated murder.

Second—That the testimony produced in Court did not warrant a finding of murder in the first degree.

Third—That the petitioner should have been found guilty of only manslaughter, or, at the most, murder in the second degree, with a sentence not exceeding sixteen years therefor.

Fourth—That it is the opinion of the Honorable S. C. Denson, who acted as presiding Judge in the trial of the petitioner, that the evidence adduced in Court did not justify the verdict of the jury, and if the said Raten had been convicted of murder in the second degree, that the sentence would or should have been for a term not to exceed fifteen years, and that, if he were the Governor of this State and understood the facts of this case as he does now understand them, he would not hesitate to exercise executive clemency and grant the petitioner a pardon after his serving a sentence of fifteen years, and he does so recommend.

Fifth—That it is the opinion of Honorable A. P. Catlin, Judge of the Superior Court of Sacramento County, who is fully acquainted with the facts in the case, that the case against the petitioner was clearly not one of murder in the first degree or the second degree, and that if the trial had occurred at a period when there was no popular excitement, affecting not only the jurors but the court and officers as well, he would not have been convicted of any higher offense than that of manslaughter.

Sixth—That it is the opinion of the Honorable Elwood Bruner, the attorney, by appointment of the court, for the petitioner in his trial, that the punishment meeted out has been most unjust; that Raten had no malice against the party killed, and under no circumstances should he have been convicted of a higher crime than manslaughter; that a commutation of his sentence and immediate restoration to liberty would be only an act of justice.

Therefore, it is the opinion of the board that convict No. 1033, Simon Raten, is worthy of executive clemency, and does most respectfully recommend that his excellency H. H. Markham, Governor of California, do commute the sentence of said Simon Raten from life to sixteen (16) years. This recommendation is approved by the unanimous vote of the Board of Directors.

AN INNOCENT MAN.

He has also pardoned August Zimmerman, who was sentenced by the Superior Court of Amador County in October, 1883, to imprisonment for life for murder in the first degree, and the pardon will take effect on January 15, 1895.

The State Board of Prison Directors, to whom the case was submitted, after a careful consideration of it, recommends that Zimmerman be pardoned, for the following reasons:

It appears that the petitioner was convicted mainly upon the evidence of Edward Neff; that without this incriminating evidence there was no case against him.

It appears from the sworn statement of the Hon. Charles T. Jones that, after the conviction of Zimmerman, Neff confessed to him personally, under circumstances that apparently leave no question to doubt the truth of the confession, that he had testified falsely upon the witness-stand against Zimmerman, and that he was convicted upon perjured testimony. It appears that the late John A. Eagon, who assisted in the prosecution of the case against the petitioner, affirmed many times during his life to divers persons, positively and without hesitation, that he knew beyond a doubt the innocence of Zimmerman, and that he would be able to present such strong proofs of this fact that a pardon could not be refused by the Governor. It appears to have been the general impression amongst those well-informed regarding the crime, the men and the trials, that an innocent man was convicted and the guilty ones escaped. The prosecuting attorney says:

"Since the trial, and in the light of later events, I must admit I have had strong suspicions that Zimmerman was made a victim of by the Neffs for the purpose of shielding John Neff, whom I really believe to have been the real criminal."

It appears that all the documentary evidence presented to this board for its consideration tends to substantiate and sustain the truth of the confession of Edward Neff and establish the fact that an innocent man is unjustly suffering false imprisonment, a victim of perjured testimony.

Therefore it is the opinion of this board that August Zimmerman is innocent of the crime of which he was convicted, and it does most respectfully recommend that his excellency, the Governor of California, do pardon him.

This recommendation and these findings are approved and adopted by the unanimous affirmative vote of the four directors present.

The Governor says: Hon. Charles T. Jones, referred to above, is personally known to me to be a reliable man and a lawyer with an established reputation for truth and honesty, and I have no reason to doubt the truth of the affidavit he makes.

A CONVICT'S HEALTH BROKEN.

He has also pardoned Marine Woodward, who was sentenced in the San Francisco Superior Court in December, 1892, to the House of Correction for three years for forgery, for the following reasons:

Petitioner has now served twenty-two months of his sentence and has been in actual confinement for a period of nearly two and one-half years. He is now broken down in health and requires medical assistance which cannot be obtained in his place of confinement.

His pardon is recommended by Judge William T. Wallace, Sheriff J. J. McDade, the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of the House of Correction, eight of the jurors and other leading citizens of San Francisco.

Chief of Police Crowley, in his recommendation for pardon, says that he does not believe that Woodward is criminally inclined, nor does he belong to the criminal class, but, rather, unfortunate. The Governor thinks the law has been vindicated and that petitioner has learned a salutary lesson and has seen the error of transgressing the law.

Some Commutations.

The sentence of William J. McDonald, who was committed from San Francisco in January, 1887, for eight years for grand larceny, has been commuted to expire on January 1, 1895. The Board of State Prison Directors recommended the commutation of their own accord, on account of the fact that McDonald "had shown himself worthy of Executive clemency by unusual and remarkably good conduct, by unflinching resistance of temptation to betray confidence reposed in him by prison officials, by unswerving rectitude and fidelity and unfailing attention in the performance of responsible duties assigned him in the offices of the Warden and Clerk of Folsom Prison."

DOUBT AS TO HIS GUILT.

The sentence of J. M. Warner, who was sentenced in September, 1877, from Santa Clara County to forty years' imprisonment for criminal assault, is commuted to thirty years, on the unanimous recommendation of the Board of State Prison Directors. There is strong doubt as to whether he was guilty of the crime for which he was sentenced, and his conduct during his incarceration has been uniformly good. He fought bravely through the war and still suffers from the wounds received. Major-General Howard and many other reputable citizens earnestly petition for him, and Hon. D. S. Bayne, the presiding trial Judge, favors the commutation of the sentence imposed by himself.

The commutation will release him next November.

FOR GOOD BEHAVIOR.

The sentence of Hayashi Konomaski, sentenced from San Francisco in January, 1887, to life imprisonment for murder, has been commuted to twenty years. The State Board of Prison Directors had of their own accord unanimously recommended such action, for the reason that he has, "by his uniform good conduct, unwavering and uncomplaining attention to his duties, his marked moral improvement and mental advancement since his incarceration, and general praiseworthy actions and characteristics, won the unqualified approbation and approval of the head officials of the prison."

PREVENTED A JAIL BREAK.

T. Peterson, who was sentenced in September, 1888, from Los Angeles, to fifty years' imprisonment for criminal assault, receives a commutation to ten years, for the following reasons:

"A careful perusal of the testimony shows the facts surrounding the perpetration of the offense to be conflicting and circumstantial and leaves grave doubts as to the guilt of the prisoner. He admitted that he had been drinking to excess the day the offense was alleged to have been committed, and therefore his testimony was unreliable as to what actually occurred. His conduct has been uniformly good since imprisonment, and he has earned the respect and good will of the prison officials through close attention to all the duties assigned him.

"He furnished valuable information to the Warden, which resulted in the discovery that several of the most desperate convicts had succeeded in cutting through their cell floors and were engaged in tunneling under the prison building, which would have been successful and liberated many convicts except for the timely information furnished by him. For these reasons the State Board of Prison Directors recommended that his sentence be commuted to ten years."

WHAT THE GOVERNOR SAYS.

The Governor is occupied in considering several other cases, but he states that only a few more pardons or commutations will be granted by him during the remainder of his office. His consideration of the cases has been very thorough, and a vast amount of time and attention has been given to the work. Only a small proportion of the hundreds of petitions urged upon him during his term of office have shown sufficient merit to warrant favorable action on his part, and in no case, he says, has such action been taken until careful examination has shown it to be justifiable in his opinion.

A QUEER ACCIDENT.

How Engineer O'Neill's Watch Was Run Over.

Engineer George O'Neill, who runs from here up "the hill," exhibits a watch which has passed through a most remarkable experience.

Recently while running his engine this side of Arcade Station, the headlight went out, and he went out on the running board to see what was the matter. While there his watchchain caught on a projection, and his fine gold watch flew out into the darkness. He naturally gave it up as lost, but knowing just where it was lost, he stopped on his down trip to look for it.

He found it, but oh, how changed. It had struck on the rail in front of the engine, which had squarely passed over it, smashing it as flat as a pancake and welding it into one solid mass, works and all, except part of one of the case lids, which was broken loose. Whether it struck on the rail just in front of the wheels or struck on the ground and bounced up on the rail, the result was its ruin for all purposes of time-keeping. He will keep it as a curiosity of railroading.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Miss Alice Shields has returned to San Francisco.

James Whitaker, the Galt merchant, is in the city.

Miss Tillie Olsen of Reno, Nev., is here on a visit to friends.

Fred Dassonville came up from San Francisco yesterday.

James M. Brown of Placerville is registered at the Capital Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hunter of Utica, N. Y., are stopping at the Golden Eagle.

Surveyor-General-elect M. J. Wright of Visalia is in the city and stopping at the Golden Eagle. He is accompanied by Mrs. Wright.

Mrs. Ursula L. Harrison, Superintendent of the Glenwood School of Chicago, stopped on her way to Oakland to visit Mrs. W. A. Fountain, who was formerly connected with that school.

Arrivals at the Capital Hotel yesterday: Jas. M. Brown, Placerville; T. B. Darsey, Cisco; N. A. Root, J. E. Keith, J. W. Frost, San Francisco; John McCook, Iowa; D. Gill, C. Gillan, Truckee; James Whitaker, Galt.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: W. S. Bliss, Carson, Nev; F. Iner, Newark, N. J.; W. S. Hunter and wife, Utica, N. Y.; H. V. Reevis and wife, New York; G. Lippman, Philadelphia; B. F. Meyer, El Paso; M. J. Wright and wife, Visalia; J. P. McCarthy, J. M. Wells, A. C. Rosendale, J. A. Fenger; J. H. Morgan, O. N. Hall, Mose Gunst, Arthur Loupe, F. H. Steenback, Mrs. James Cook and daughter, San Francisco.

AMUSEMENTS.

At the Clunie Opera-house this evening "Monte Cristo." The play is taking well, and well deserves it. As a scenic piece it is made very fine by Messrs. Duran and Parker, and as for dramatic work it reflects credit upon every participant in it.

MARRIED ladies try Seguro. Take no substitute. See general notice column.

DIED.

PRESSEY—In Phœnix, Ariz., December 9th, Clement B. Pressey, a native of California, aged 33 years.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-day at 1 P. M. from Clark's undertaking parlors, 1017 and 1019 Fourth street.

THOMPSON—In this city, December 13th, Henry J. Thompson, brother of Mrs. G. B. Craton, Mrs. A. L. Wait, Kate, Rosa and Thomas Thompson, a native of Drytown, Amador County, aged 20 years, 3 months and 1 day. [An extra for papers please copy.]

☞ Funeral notice hereafter.

RETTINGER—In this city, December 13th, Martin Rettinger, husband of Emma Colla Rettinger, a native of Germany, aged 29 years, 3 months and 17 days.

☞ Funeral notice hereafter.

FALCONER—In this city, December 13th, Daisy, wife of David Falconer, a native of Rochester, N. Y., aged 43 years, 6 months and 17 days.

☞ Funeral private.

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Violins, with bows....25c, 50c and $1
Fancy Painted Tin Trumpets....5c and 10c
Sliding Metal Trombones, for young musicians....25c
Boys' Drums, metal sides....25c, 48c, 65c
Musical Toy Carts, play as they are pulled along....25c
Roaming Animals, in tin....10c
Painted Arks....10c and 25c
China Tea Sets....15c to $5
With a dozen or more styles between.
Metal Tea Sets....25c, 50c and 80c
Wash Sets, with benches, complete....25c, 50c
Toy Sewing Machines, for making dolls' dresses...95c
Magic Lanterns....$1 and $2 50
Kaleidoscopes, imported....25c
White Metal Caster, with bottles....20c
Kitchen, with tin furniture....20c, 45c and 95c
Tin Kitchen Sets, in boxes....5c, 9c, 20c and 40c
Dolls' Bedsteads, large sizes....$1 and $1 75
Dolls' Cradles....20c and 50c
Dolls' Trunks....50c and $1
Boys' Tool Chests....25c to $2 50
Savings Banks, in many styles, including some excellent ones with comical moving figures....10c to 95c
Conjurers' Trick Box....50c
Toy Animals, with bellows....5c, 10c and 25c
Dolls' Folding Beds....50c
Iron Fire Engines and Horses....$1
Iron Trains, two cars, large size....95c and $1 45
Toy Guns....25c and 50c
Upright Steam Engines, harmless....$1
Doll Houses....75c and $1
Willow Cradles....$1 25
Fancy Bureaus, assorted designs....50c to $3
Rocking Horses, $1 50; Shoo Flys, large size....$1
Iron Express Wagons....$1 50 to $3 50
Iron Wheelbarrows....75c
Velocipedes....$1 90 up

GAMES.

The Game of Animals, 8c; larger size....18c
The Mystical Planchette....45c
Fortune Telling Cards....18c
Game of Old Maid....8c
The Errand Boy....25c
Popular Steeplechase....25c and 40c
Tik-tok, a very simple game....25c
Tiddedy Winks....20c and 45c
Game of Louisa....75c
Pilgrim's Progress....90c
Flag Game....45c
Checker Boards....10c to $1 25
New Brownie Stamps, Building Blocks, A B C and Picture Blocks and Puzzles in various designs.
Dominoes, 25c and 50c; Chessmen....50c and $1 25
Magnetic Fish Pond....$1 50

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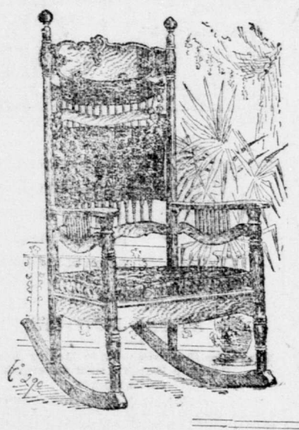

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