

Through the Rolls and Under the Hammers.

The Blacksmith Shop's Great Auxiliary—Trains of Rolls and Monster Hammers—The Alligator Shears—Reverberatory Furnaces—Productions of the Mill—The Scrap Shop and What It Contains—Only Scrap Iron Used in the Rolling Mill—The Processes by Which Old Iron is Made New—Forging Axles and Other Things—Cast-Steel Scrap—The Mechanics.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

After the Southern Pacific Company's blacksmith shop in this city had been in operation a number of years, it was found that enormous heaps of scrap—odds and ends of everything made in the shop—had accumulated, and it was resolved to devise a method by which the waste material might be saved and profitably utilized.

As a consequence a small train of rolls was introduced into the shop, and though this was a small beginning, it proved a success from the very start, and was the initial step toward that immense auxiliary to the blacksmith shop to be seen by the visitor to-day, commonly known as the rolling mill.

The rolling mill, then, was first started in 1877, and the vast amount of material in this case meaning money, which has been saved by the mills cuts no mean figure when placed in the columns of profit and loss.

Among the tools used in the rolling mill is an 8,000-pound steam hammer, which is naturally used for the heaviest work. It is a grand, sturdy and majestic machine, the power of which is almost incalculable, and in looking upon it the visitor cannot help wondering what would be the fate of a finger upon which that vast mass of iron might chance to fall; or whether there would be enough of it left for Fate to work on.

Then, there is a giant crane which moves pompously, and has a lifting capacity of thirty tons, or 60,000 pounds. It is one of those things the strength of which has never been practically tested, and probably never will be, and to understand its great power and ponderous proportions one must see it at work.

In the matter of rolls the mill is well supplied, having 20 12-inch trains of rolls, each operated by a 100-horse power engine, and one 18-inch train of rolls, operated by an engine of 400-horse power.

Then there is a large "alligator" shear which takes its name from its close resemblance to the saurian monster of the Southern States. There is no foolishness about the alligator shear, either, for it snips off any piece of iron that can be inserted between its jaws in the most matter of fact manner imaginable, and its jaws are six inches wide.

A large power punch also stands in the shop, and is used principally for cutting and punching fishplates. Forty tons of iron pass through this machine daily, cut into proper lengths and punched ready for shipment.

But the latest addition to the stock of tools, and perhaps the most satisfactory, if there can be superiority when all is perfect, is a combined punch and shear used for cutting off and punching the holes in fishplates for the new pattern seventy-five-pound rail, which has recently been adopted by the company. It is also brought into requisition in shearing brake beams to their proper lengths and desired shapes after they have been forged into shape from old and worn rails, and it may here be stated that the shears is the strongest and best of its kind west of the Missouri River. The making of brake beams from old or worn rails is a comparatively new invention, having been designed by one of the mechanics in the shops in 1891, and has, since it has been in use, proven an unequalled success.

In the rolling-mill are five reverberatory furnaces with boiler attachments and one auxiliary boiler. Three of these furnaces are used for heating the iron for the rolling mill and two to supply the 8,000-pound hammer, which is one of the largest to be found west of Chicago. These five furnaces consume twenty tons of coal daily.

Nothing is wasted in the Southern Pacific shops, not even the heat generated under those furnaces. They are, as has been said, reverberatory furnaces—that is a brick caseway is built from each of them to connect with the furnaces of the boilers which generate the steam to maintain the rolling-mill. Each boiler is furnished with a furnace, but, excepting the auxiliary boiler, not a pound of fuel is ever thrown into them. They are, by means of the caseways already mentioned, fed with the waste, or escaping heat of those five furnaces used for heating the iron to feed the rolls and hammers. If one looks into one of those furnaces under the boilers, as he is sure to wish to, he will see a glowing, seething, hissing, roaring volume of flames which have brought all the ironwork in sight to a white heat, and when he understands that this is but the exhaust from the several furnaces which heat the iron, and stand wondering until the radiating heat drives him to one of the nearest water-butts, with which useful articles the mill is generously supplied.

The productions of the rolling mill are all kinds of merchant bar iron in sizes varying from one-half inch to ten inches, sectional, as well as special shapes for special purposes, such as twelve "channel" and six "channel" angle iron of various shapes for making spikes, bolts, nuts, etc. The material is all cut into lengths and distributed to the numerous blacksmiths, to be again twisted and turned and welded and hammered into shapes to fit the various places in the different departments throughout the shops, such as forgings for car bodies, trucks, and locomotives. The latter class of forgings, being more complicated than car work, is mostly produced from iron worked under the steam hammer.

The track department, too, is supplied with all material, except rails, from the mill, and the vast number of spikes and bolts and nuts and fish-plates, and all kinds of switch material, turned out daily would keep a dozen men busy counting them, with a fair chance of slippings cogs now and then.

Since the General Manager of the Southern Pacific Company has seen fit to have all track material made in the Sacramento shop, instead of in the East, the rolling mill has been kept running to its fullest capacity day and night.

All heavy work for river steamers is produced in the mill, such as shaft trunks and connecting rods. The heaviest shaft turned out of the mill weighed eighteen tons. It was not taken in

side during the night, and—more is the wonder—the mill never stolen.

As all the material used in the rolling mill is the kind denominated "scrap," it follows as a natural consequence that the "scrap shop" is a very important department.

Here are heaps and heaps of old iron of every description under the sun. Here are giant cranes, car axles, bars, bolts, nuts, screws, plates, horseshoes—in fact, every description of forging under the sun. Thousands upon thousands of tons of old iron are here heaped, bent and hammered and rolled into such condition as to recover the tensile strength and elasticity they originally possessed, and which the workmen know so well how to accomplish.

Then, there are machines in the scrap yard, too—ingenious and cunningly contrived machines, which are well worth an examination by any mechanic, and which would be a wonder to an ordinary layman.

Here is a powerful shear which clips a cold iron or steel rail in two with as much ease as a lady will sever a thread with her scissors, and with it all scrap (rails and bars) is cut into suitable lengths prior to being heated and placed in the rolls or under the hammer to renew their strength and elasticity. After being cut into proper lengths the scrap is weighed and bundled together ready for the furnaces.

The tensile strength of ordinary bar iron is about 50,000 pounds to the square inch, sectional area, and its elastic limit about 22,000 pounds; but the construction of particular articles, such as are turned out of the blacksmith shop daily, care is taken that that strength is maintained under any and all circumstances.

All scrap iron that has been used for several years, subject to heavy strains, sudden shocks, etc., distorting the fibers and disarranging the molecular structure of the iron, is cut into lengths, put into 200-pound piles, placed in the blooming furnace, brought to the proper heat, and then hammered into slabs or billets. These slabs are again cut into two or three lengths, repiled, and subjected to the same treatment as before, being shaped into any dimensions required for forgings, such as are used in the Locomotive, Car, Truck or Construction Departments. When these processes have been concluded the old scrap iron will be found to have regained its original strength and elasticity and is ready for forging.

All good bar iron which is brought in with scrap iron is cut into lengths such as may be required for car repairs or other purposes for which the scrap iron is suitable. Old bolts are cut into shorter lengths, and old, rusty nuts or badly oxidized iron is passed through the refining influence of the reverberatory furnace and steam hammer.

All old iron that comes to the yard that has been bent to a sharp angle of any degree or over, or that has been strained beyond its elastic limit, subjected to sudden shocks, compressed beyond its limit, or which has been continuously vibrating for a number of years, is condemned as scrap. Wrought iron bent while cold and fractured at the point of fracture, and proportionately compressed on the inside. The compression is far more injurious than the elongation, as the molecular structure will have been displaced, the atoms forced past each other, and the whole structure distorted. To straighten the piece while cold would fracture it inside, and while it can be straightened by heating, the fact remains that the original structure has been dislocated. The only method that can be adopted to bring it near to its original strength is to reinforce it large enough at the strained point to permit it to be brought to a welding heat and submitted to the necessary lamination to bring the disarranged molecules to their original positions. This process would cost more than would new iron, and consequently it is better that all such iron should go into the scrap pile, and to the scrap pile it goes accordingly.

The accumulation of old, worn and bent car axles is an important item in the scrap yard, and a very particular item, too, inasmuch as their quality after being worked over must come up to the original standard for strength and elasticity. The method employed in the rolling mill to secure this effect is to roll the old axle into bars six feet long and three-fourths of an inch thick. The bars are then cut in two pieces and laid together in sufficient numbers to make the sized axle required. By this method the molecules or crystals of the old iron become elongated, producing fibrous iron. This method has been found to be far superior to the one formerly employed, of flattening the axles under the hammer, cutting them in the center and repiling, as in that case the iron was not sufficiently worked to produce the necessary elongation of the minute atoms into fibers.

Sound judgment is required in sorting scrap iron and throwing out worthless material, such as old band iron, oxidized thin sheet iron, etc. This, if there is a market for it, is sold; if there is not, it is carted away, the space occupied by it is very valuable.

In the scrap yard, the steel had accumulated at the shop in large quantities—there being no market for it, and the question arose as to whether it could be economically utilized. As an experiment to this end, Foreman Uren put it up in 140 pound piles, the same as scrap iron, placed the piles in the furnace and brought them to a welding heat, similar to the manner of working scrap iron. The steel was then compressed into solid ingots by placing it into a cavity in a large cast iron block prepared for the purpose. By a blow of the steam hammer, the upper die fitting into the cavity in the block below, the ingot was formed after which it was put into the hands of the smiths and worked into any shape desired, such as crow-bars, tamping bars, guide bars for locomotives, etc. By this process the material became desecarized, in a measure, making a fair quality of soft steel. The experiment proved a success, and

the problem of disposing of scrap steel to an advantage was solved, bearing out the former statement that in the Southern Pacific shops in this city there is no such word as "waste."

Old and worn out steel rails are converted into brake iron by simply flattening out the head of the rail to the same thickness as the web, leaving the base in its original shape, forming the T section. The piece is then sheared to the length required, making a neat, strong brake beam out of worthless material at the nominal cost of the labor expended—about 40 cents.

Side or parallel bars are the most important members of a locomotive, as their rapid motion, in addition to the work they have to perform, develops every weak point, and subjects the member to every imaginable strain. Consequently, the strongest section that can be produced with the least metal, is selected, and as scrap iron is generally used for the purpose, great care is taken in its selection. The material which best answers the purpose has been found by practical test, to be old horse shoes, and if a sufficient number of these is not to be had the shop they are bought for the purpose and thoroughly cleaned in the "rattler." The steel toe calks are then cut out, after which they are placed in the furnace in 200 pound lots, and when brought to the proper heat are placed on the anvil of the steam hammer, being handled with special tongs swung in a crane, and the forger manipulates the pile with a porter bar prepared especially for the purpose.

On the anvil the pile of horseshoes is drawn into a slab about one and one-half inches thick by six inches wide, after which it is cut into more lengths than the number of pieces piled together to produce the rod. The piles of slabs are then heated and being placed on the anvil of the steam hammer are manipulated in a similar manner to the original scrap. The forger then works it into a bar of the proper dimensions for the hubs on the ends of the rod. The contents of the section between the hubs is then marked off and drawn into the shape required to produce the grooved section. This shape can be obtained correctly by experiment only. The grooved forged rod, which is taken in its manufacture, has been found to be the best and safest rod made, though a cheaper one can be produced by planing out the grooves.

So it will be seen that the rolling mill is no mere perfunctory adjunct to the blacksmith shop, but from the very nature of the material used and the finished work turned out, beside the construction of particular articles, such as are turned out of the blacksmith shop daily, care is taken that that strength is maintained under any and all circumstances.

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Dr. R. L. Wait, dentist, 705 J street. Examination and consultation free.

DOINGS OF THE BURLESQUERS.

The Usual Mardi-Gras Wind-Up of the Celebration.

How the "Horribles" Disported Themselves Yesterday and Made People Blush.

The feature that usually pleases the children of all ages at Fourth of July celebrations is usually kept until the last, as a boy keeps his piece of cake, so that he may the longer enjoy the taste.

Accordingly the "Horribles" were the last feature of the daylight portion of yesterday's celebration, and before the last decision was rendered and the last prize money paid over the sun had gone to rest to make way for the protheic dimly veiled march on the bills for the evening attraction.

Promptly at 4:30 o'clock the "Horribles" awoke. Then there was seen a horribly heaving motion, and under the direction of Jigador Brindle Whittier the fun-makers strung out and took up the line of march.

And they were funny—many of them ludicrously so, and many local characters and institutions were taken off in a manner to convulse the most confirmed dyspeptic with laughter.

National and political questions, too, came in for a share of "Horribles" sport, and the "silver question" and "McKinley" were among the features. The burlesque of the proposed extension of the suffrage to women was very well carried out, while "The New Woman" was a dead sure prize-winner from the time she first marched down the line.

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One of the most laughable features of the parade was No. 14, "Sprinkled Streets," in which G. Hahn and T. McLaughlin had togged themselves out in up-to-date bicycle costume, but before mounting their tandem which had visited the nearest posthole, taken a roll therein and swabbed hands, face and wheel with the mixture. They looked wee-begone, but brightened up considerably when they were presented with \$10 by the committee.

The "Horribles" marched down J street from Tenth to Second, on Second to K, up K to Tenth, on Tenth to J, up J to Sixth and countermarched down J to Tenth, where they disbanded. Jigador Brindle Whittier led the parade after the fashion of a "Horribles" officer. Officers Whison Bagley and Naghel, had cleared the way, and the beauty of the procession, Chief Aid Holmes, rode solemnly after his chief.

Thousands upon thousands of people viewed the parade from every conceivable point of vantage, and when, after the third "Horribles" had made the round trip with no broken bones reported, everyone turned into the Plaza to hear the "Horrible" literary exercises.

No time was lost in starting the ball to rolling, and the President, City Trustee Robert Kent, after the band had played the "March of the Horribles," introduced the "Doc" Cronin as orator of the occasion.

The oration, the "Horrible" orator, was then introduced and delivered himself of the following, after which he was taken to the nearest fire-plug and subjected to a four-inch stream of sizzling. He said:

Gentlemen, Mr. President and Ladies: I rise before this "Horrible" body with feelings more easily described than imagined. I come to address you upon a subject in which you are all concerned—a subject upon the decision of which depends the destiny of a nation. I am glad to speak in language so simple that even women and children may be able to understand me.

Subsequently to the time previous to taking up and proceeding, without any premeditated, foregone, incombustible, predisposed circumlocutory remarks, either directly, indirectly, or figuratively, or sentimentally, it would be well beyond the peradventure of a doubt, owing to the unemotional bosoms that swell up in my feelings, and also owing to the undoubted, insophisticable, uncontradictable fact that I have not had more than five months' notice that I would pour forth my eloquence on this memorable occasion on such an infinitesimal and pre-determinable subject, and owing to my unexperientable and unphilosophical experience and knowledge of the subject under consideration, and from the fact that the audience composed principally of children, school boys, and very superannated division or subdivision of males and females, irrespective of sexes—owing to these facts, dispositions and considerations, it would be preferring upon my honor if possible an additional mark of disrespectfulness and humilitarianism, say, as is customary on such occasions, that I am particularly unprepared to address you at this time. But as you have communicated together for the sole and individual purpose of hearing my honor speak, I shall endeavor to interest, entertain and instruct you for the short space of not more than four hours and a half.

The first pint I would call your attention to is not exactly a pint, but a definition of the question. What does the question mean? When one first looks at it he thinks it is a difficult question to solve, but he has gazed upon the broad field of nature and upon the starry heavens and watched the twinkling of those little planets, and has slept for three nights on the cold ground without a dime in his pocket (nothing but twenty-dollar gold pieces, and no place to get them changed), is competent to discuss the silver question.

What is silver? Silver is a soft, white metallic element, sonorous, ductile, very malleable and capable of a high degree of polish. It is found native and also combined with sulphur, arsenic, antimony, chlorine, etc., in the minerals argentite, trisulphide, pyrrhotite, cerargyrit, etc. Silver is one of the noble metals, excepting these definitions as laid down by Daniel Webster in his Booklet on the transmogrification of metals. I see no possible hypertergated, newcongeritated, doggerbated circumrotation out at which

any man who denies the benefit of free silver can expire.

Would you doubt the word, the ability, the circumnavigable, innumerable qualifications of Daniel Webster? Then I refer you to the typography, J. M. Budd, Chris Buckley, Mayor Hubbard, Robert Kent, Charles Leonard and Jim Davis, whose fame has spread from the palmetto of the sunny North to the lofty pines of the frozen South.

Hear what Jim Budd says: "Silver is the emblem of purity." Listen to what Chris Buckley has to say: "I would give ten thousand dollars in gold to see silver at a ratio of 16 to 1."

I must hasten to conclude my remarks to the finish. I have only one practical remark to make in winding up, the extreme force of which you will all see. B. U. Steinman said that Captain Bradley told Ike Simmons that Baldy Johnson was heard to say that Frank Daroux told Bob Ash that Jake Zemansky could knock out Tom Sharkey.

OTHER EXERCISES. At the end of the oration the band played, "The Star Spangled Banner" of the City Hall, "Doctor" J. S. Curtis, responded to "The Ladies, God Bless Them."

The doctor said he was glad to have been one to encourage the ladies of Sacramento to smile, for he always did love to be smiled on by them. It had been a hard day's work for him—the hardest he ever did. His corset was tight, and his skirts were coming down (here the doctor raised the articles in question until the tops of his number twelve peeped out), and he wanted to get home and undress. He felt sure that if the ladies had any influence with the Judges he would get a prize, as the gentleman who had assisted him in impersonating "Woman Suffrage" had not done a "day's work in five years, and needed coin."

The doctor got his prize. Then the band played again, after which the poet Larlat—whose other name is "The Silver" came to the front in truly poetic style and delivered his entitled.

"A HORRIBLE FATE." "Twas the night before breakfast—What a feeling I had! My stomach felt bad, My stomach felt bad, The lines they were horrible, But no more so than I, O, but wasn't I hungry! I thought I would die!

How soon shall I eat? Was a question with me; Not a shadow of a pocket, Nor a silver rupee; No place to lie down, And no credit to show; How I wished I had silver! At sixteen to one!

What a horrible plight I found myself in! No breakfast in sight, And minus the tin, With which to replenish My stomach I said; In the stomach I carried— I was ready to go mad!

While thus contemplating My horrible fix, Aurora showed up— It must have been six. I was suddenly awakened from my cogitation. By a fellow who was suffering from some agitation.

In excitement he addressed me, Saying, "Good morning, kind friend, Tell me where you are an When these horrible times will end? Without waiting a response, He hurried to say: "Not till the Silverites have won a grand victory."

Then another came up, Saluting us both, Said he came out to see If he could learn the truth As to whether good times Were much further ahead; If so, he would much rather be counted "But," says he, before we had time to reply, "It's much better to be living Than wishing to die. So give us McKinley, And let us have a state election, And good times will come. At the next general election, My, good man," I exclaimed, "Till the Silverites, And you'll see I've refrained From indulging my stomach With the best of bread."

For twenty-four hours— Why, I'm ready to steal!" Talk about politicians And their economies galore, Of the habits and theories I've oft heard before; They take care of themselves— And I'll be a state elector, In how horrible a way We "Horribles" fare.

But I'm with you to-day, As I've been in the past, As is horrible a state As the night before last! But here's to our country— May she never be divided! Till she's given us free silver And other free dough!

AWARD OF PRIZES. Trustee Kent, who had relieved Trustee Kent as master of ceremonies (because of his fog-horn voice), told the vast assemblage to keep on their garments until the prize-winners had been announced and received their money, which the assembly consented to do, and without more ado the prizes were awarded as follows, each "Horrible" winner appearing as his number was called, donning his disguise and appearing as near natural as the grin which overplayed his features would permit:

"The Caar," \$40; George Vice and Hoop. "The Money Question," \$20; O. Hastings. Best group of ten or more persons, "The City Board of Trustees," \$30; William Wiseman and group. Second best group of ten or more persons, "The Caution Gang," \$15; Harry West and group.

Best group of five or more persons, "East Park Dance," \$20; George Nathan and group. Second best group of five or more persons, "Capital City Drum Corps," \$12 50; George Keith and group. Third best group of five or more persons, "Hobo Camp," \$5; B. M. Cliff and company.

Best group of two or more persons, "Woman's Suffrage," \$10; Dr. J. S. Curtis and husband. Second best group of two or more persons, "The New Woman," \$5; O. S. Dean and husband. Third best group of two or more persons, "Confederate Bills," \$4; Frank Flowers and comrade.

Fourth best group of two or more persons, "The Summer Girl," \$3; J. C. Gott and best girl of the group. Best local character, "Bill Land," \$2; Julius Brosius and gang. Best original character, "The Fat Girl," \$10; George Beyant. Second best original character, "Free Silver," \$5; Edward Nathan. Third best original character, "The Old Parson," \$2 50. (Prize not claimed.) Best sustained character, "George Clarke," \$10; George Ray. Second best sustained character, "Woman's Suffrage," \$5. (Prize not claimed.)

Best third best sustained character, "Chinese Peddler," \$2 50; S. L. Williamson. Best comical character, "Casey and His Blonde," \$10; E. L. Zemansky and his sweetheart. Second best comical character, "Examination of Harry Black."

Third best comical character, "Clown on Mule," \$2 50; Master Edwin H. Willey.

Best character on horse, mule or donkey, \$10; Sylvester Hobb. Best bicycle feature, "Street Sprinkling," \$10; G. Hahn and W. T. McLaughlin.

Second best bicycle feature, "The Silver Question," \$7 50; N. L. Perkins. Third best bicycle feature, "Josh Billings," \$5; J. W. Pearson. Fourth best bicycle feature, \$2 50; Nate Liebling.

Best feature on wheels, exclusive of bicycles, "Barbers," \$10. (Prize not claimed.) Second best feature on wheels, exclusive of bicycles, "Mooney's Museum," \$5. (Prize unclaimed.) Third best feature on wheels, exclusive of bicycle, "McKinley," \$2 50. McKinley not present.

Best character on horse or mule, \$5; Frank Miller. Frank Jemally, who assumed the character of "A Turkish Muscle Dancer," was allowed \$5 by the committee. Those "Horribles" who were not present to claim prize money will find it waiting for them at Zemansky's cigar store on Second street, and are invited to call before Jake's rent falls due.

Y. W. C. A. MATTERS. Full Courses in Several Branches, With Graduation Diplomas. At the Conference Board meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association on Friday evening Miss Dezell and Miss Richardson presented different phases of association work as given at Mills College. There was a renewed interest awakened, especially in educational lines.

The outlook of the fall class work is very encouraging, as the committee has planned a thorough course in several branches, with certificates of graduation to be given those who complete such courses satisfactorily. Among these classes are most of those in last year's curriculum and others, such as a course of lectures on nursing and the care of the sick during different diseases, with a class in "invalid" cooking in conjunction with the same.

There will also be a housekeeper's class, with talks by prominent women teachers on practical cooking, classes in millinery, etc. On the 16th inst. there will be a free entertainment at the rooms, given by the different classes, and the dining hall will be used to show the work done in painting, dressmaking, embroidery, etc. Everybody is invited to inspect the work and learn the plans for the fall courses.

Despite the hot weather, nine of the classes continued through the month of June. The German, French, instrumental music and physical culture will continue through July. The gospel meeting this evening will be held at 5:30 o'clock, instead of 5, and Miss Anna Wood will conduct it, with "The Work of the Holy Spirit" as her topic. All women are welcome.

The Normal Bible lesson for Sunday-school workers will be discontinued after this month and until cooler weather.

Fourth of July Services. At the Sixteenth-street Church services appropriate to the national holiday will be held this morning by the pastor, Rev. W. S. Hoskinson.

Spawning of Piano! Here's a choice. We have the Jacob Doll, Kranich & Bach, Behr Bros, Sterling, Conover, Mathushek and the unrivaled Steak, all on sale at our new warehouses, 716 J Street. Neale, Eilers Co (Cooper Music Co.).

Galvanized wash boilers, \$1 each; tub, 50c; washboards, 15c each; cotton clothlines, 40 feet, 8c; wire clotheslines, 75 feet, 15c each; 3 dozen clothespins for 5c; Mrs. Pott's irons, set of 5 pieces, \$1 each. American Cash Store, Eighth and K.

Ice Cream Soda—5c a glass at the C. C. C., the original and only cut-rate drug store in the city, Granger Building, corner Tenth and K.

The way to keep cool is to wear Ecur netted Lisle Shirts and Drawers, Price, \$1 and \$2 per suit. Wm. M. Petrie, 622 J. bet. 6th and 7th sts.

Dr. Weldon, 806 J street, extracts teeth without pain; local anaesthetic. "Till the Silverites, And you'll see I've refrained From indulging my stomach With the best of bread."

Best garden hose, 10 cents a foot; hose repaired. Tom Scott, 303 J. "Upright 'Steinway,' 'Emerson,' 'Gaber,' 'Pease' and Ludwig & Co. pianos on easy terms. Pommer's Music Store, 829 and 831 J street.

AWARD OF PRIZES. Trustee Kent, who had relieved Trustee Kent as master of ceremonies (because of his fog-horn voice), told the vast assemblage to keep on their garments until the prize-winners had been announced and received their money, which the assembly consented to do, and without more ado the prizes were awarded as follows, each "Horrible" winner appearing as his number was called, donning his disguise and appearing as near natural as the grin which overplayed his features would permit:

"The Caar," \$40; George Vice and Hoop. "The Money Question," \$20; O. Hastings. Best group of ten or more persons, "The City Board of Trustees," \$30; William Wiseman and group. Second best group of ten or more persons, "The Caution Gang," \$15; Harry West and group.

Best group of five or more persons, "East Park Dance," \$20; George Nathan and group. Second best group of five or more persons, "Capital City Drum Corps," \$12 50; George Keith and group. Third best group of five or more persons, "Hobo Camp," \$5; B. M. Cliff and company.

Best group of two or more persons, "Woman's Suffrage," \$10; Dr. J. S. Curtis and husband. Second best group of two or more persons, "The New Woman," \$5; O. S. Dean and husband. Third best group of two or more persons, "Confederate Bills," \$4; Frank Flowers and comrade.

Fourth best group of two or more persons, "The Summer Girl," \$3; J. C. Gott and best girl of the group. Best local character, "Bill Land," \$2; Julius Brosius and gang. Best original character, "The Fat Girl," \$10; George Beyant. Second best original character, "Free Silver," \$5; Edward Nathan. Third best original character, "The Old Parson," \$2 50. (Prize not claimed.) Best sustained character, "George Clarke," \$10; George Ray. Second best sustained character, "Woman's Suffrage," \$5. (Prize not claimed.)

Best third best sustained character, "Chinese Peddler," \$2 50; S. L. Williamson. Best comical character, "Casey and His Blonde," \$10; E. L. Zemansky and his sweetheart. Second best comical character, "Examination of Harry Black."

DO YOU AGREE?

A picture of a factory on the wall looks very well, but brings nothing to the town. A business like ours which employs

50 PEOPLE!

(If you don't believe it come and count them)

Is a Good Thing, Push It Along BY PATRONIZING US

WE SELL AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

SHIRTS TO ORDER OF ALL KINDS.