

CHINESE-MADE CLOTHES.

SHOW SAN FRANCISCO TAILORS GET THEIR SEWING DONE.

Some Interesting Facts About Tailors Who Employ Mongolians to Do the Work That Should Be Done by White Labor.

There are a number of tailor shops in this city where goods are displayed, and men are measured for clothes, but the work of making them is done in San Francisco where, as appears from the following taken from the San Francisco Call, the work is mainly done by Chinese:

The clothing manufacturers of the city are learning the lesson which the Chinese taught the fruit-canners long ago.

A gentleman whose name is well known in society circles and whose hatred of the Chinese is also well known called upon Market street tailor Saturday night for a suit which he had ordered early in the week.

"It is not done yet," said the tailor.

"But you said it would be finished this morning."

"Yes, I did, and the tailor who is sewing the suit promised to have it here, but he has not kept his word. I'll send a boy for it now."

"No, I'll go for it myself. Give me the man's address."

"My dear sir, I would not trouble you for the world. I'll send the boy myself."

"I tell you I will go for it myself; you have had time enough to send your boy. Give me the address."

He was given the address of a Chinese tailor on Clay street.

"Do you mean to say?"—and the face of the society man flushed red with wrath, "that my clothes are handled by filthy Chinese?"

"My dear sir, Chinese make half the clothes that are made in the city."

"But I see women at work in the shops. Can't you find enough of them to do your work?"

"Oh, most of the women are employed for show. They attract customers, but they do little work. Go around to one of these places late at night and if you don't find a Chinaman loading a wagon with cloth ready cut for the sewers, I am not in the business."

"Then," said the gentleman, "you are simply a commission man. I pay you so much to have my clothes made by Chinese. I think I will save the commission hereafter."

There was more truth than poetry in the statement which the clothier made to his customer. The Chinese clothier is flourishing apace. Within the past six months Chinese tailors who make garments for American customers exclusively have opened three shops on Clay street, two on Commercial, one on Pacific, three on Dupont and five on Stockton, and a contract was given on Saturday for the erection of a large factory, in which a Chinaman is to employ Chinese to manufacture clothing. A few years ago he was making clothes for a white tailor for less than they could be made by a white man or woman. In a few months he will be selling clothes for less than a white man can sell them.

DRANK ARNICA.

A Young Gymnast and His Peculiar Experience Yesterday.

"Say, is arnica poison?" queried a young fellow whose extreme pallor indicated that he had just been struggling with an emetic.

"Give it up," replied the reporter, whose medical knowledge was slight.

"Why?"

"Well," said the pale-faced young man, "it's just this way. In there in the gymnasium, we fellows feel kind of 'used up' after exercising, and quite often we take a few swallows of whisky when we get through. We don't really make a habit of drinking it, you know, but we take just a few swallows as a sort of medicine, you understand."

The reporter thought he did understand and the young fellow went on:

"Well, some of us chipped in and we kept a flask of whisky in the closet. One day the old man—I mean our instructor—got to nosing around the closet and he found the flask. He wanted to know what it was. He's a innocent old duffer and never tasted any kind of liquor in his life. One of the fellows told him that it was some medicine we had to rub on ourselves when we got a fall, so he was satisfied. Yesterday he was in there again and knocked the flask on the floor and broke it. He wanted to fix it up so we wouldn't know he'd broken it, so he went and bought another flask. That was all right, of course, but when he wanted to get it filled he couldn't think of anything that was good for 'bruises except that confounded arnica, so he had it filled with arnica and put it back. Today I was the first one there, and when I went to the closet to get a swallow from the flask I caught a dose of that infernal bruce medicine." Here the young man shuddered, then went on dejectedly: "Of course I didn't know what it was, and I was so scared that I went right around to the drug store and got an emetic. I believe the emetic was worse than the arnica. Then the drug-gist told me that the flask had arnica in it, and laughed at me. No, I don't care if you do print it; I suppose it sounds terribly funny to you. But say, don't put my name in, or the name of the gymnasium, or the fellows who make me feel worse than I do now."

The reporter left him still sitting on the curbing, looking pale and melancholy, a fit subject for a temperance worker to tackle.

REDONDO.

A dense fog early yesterday morning cooled the atmosphere considerably. The magnificent sunsets for several days past have been remarked by every one. The rich tints have been unusually brilliant, and the numerous schooners on the bay, with their towering masts and splendid rigging, give to the background of rugged hills and broad expanse of water enough of life to make the picture a perfect one. Sitting on the long veranda of the big hotel with this gorgeous view presented, one forgets everything, and is lost in delightful reveries.

A concert will be given in music hall of Redondo hotel on Thursday evening. Among the latest arrivals at the Redondo are: Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Hovey, San Francisco; Mrs. L. A. Morse, Miss C. E. Thomas, Connecticut; G. T. C. E. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. William Stanton, Miss Emily J. Stanton, Pasadena; Miss E. B. Hough, Washington, D. C.; Miss E. C. Herndon, Cleveland, O.; Rev. R.

SANTA MONICA.

The usual mid-week numbers came down, many of whom secured quarters for the balance of the season.

The young people congregate at the plunge, and the place resounds with their laughter and melody from sunrise until long after the stars come out. There are several expert swimmers who frequent this place at present.

The first balloon ascension of the season takes place Sunday.

Work has commenced on the new tennis courts at the Casino, which will be superior to any in the southern part of the state.

The management of the street car line have put on three additional cars, leaving at 8:30, 9 and 9:30 p. m. at the bridge, to accommodate those wishing to attend the pavilion concerts.

The first day's session of the Presbyterian alliance was well attended by the clergy and laity, who discussed the various subjects with much earnestness. The programme for today is as follows: 9 to 9:30 a. m., devotional; 9:30 to 10:30 a. m., paper, The Second Sabbath, Rev. W. B. Noble, D. D., San Diego; 10:30 to 11:30 a. m., paper, The Bible and Christian Science, Rev. W. S. Young, Los Angeles; 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., paper, Arnold's Light of the World, Rev. O. C. Weller, San Francisco; 7:30 p. m., devotional meeting, and a paper, Weak Points in the Average Sunday School, by the Rev. H. B. Gage, Riverside.

The trustee meeting last evening was a very tame affair. Messrs. Vawter and Steere being absent. The wharf petition did not come up for action.

Sunday evening a delightful sacred concert was given in the hotel parlors, when O. Stewart Taylor, W. B. Hopkins, Dr. Buel, and Mrs. Abbott Kinney kindly gave their services to entertain their fellow guests and friends. The facts of the case are, that the social life of the Arcadia is a most charming one, every evening being devoted to a musical or social of some kind.

The Charleston is coming; she will arrive tonight and remain here Wednesday and Thursday. It is needless for me to state that all the fair ones who admire the natty naval officers, are greatly excited. It is most devoutly to be wished they will have ample opportunity in the two days' stay to gloat on the officers of the white cruiser and to get a button or two as trophies. Be that as it may, preparations have been made to entertain the gallant captain and the rest of the officers and men. They will give several exhibitions of the search lights during their stay.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Reed and Miss Annie Earl of the east side are keeping cool on south beach.

Father William, Indian missionary, is summing up with Father Haw.

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Hasson are spending a few days here, guests of A. Kler.

M. S. Baker, of the Baker ironworks, is enjoying the music of the waves, while touring with his son, Frederick Baker, on south beach.

Mrs. W. B. McLachlan and Mrs. A. N. Loomis of El Paso, Tex., are delightfully situated in the Richmond cottage on Third street.

Mrs. Walter Maxwell and sister, Miss Lanfranco, are enjoying the summer here.

Arrivals yesterday at the Arcadia were: Mrs. J. H. Jones, H. Cleveland, J. H. Keifer, Colonel W. F. Griggs, E. Bernan, Mrs. A. Salisbury, M. L. Starin, Miss E. Le Cash, Orr Cash, John Chanslor, H. P. Anderson, Mrs. L. C. Goodwin, Los Angeles; Mrs. E. C. Bichowsky, Sunny Slope, San Gabriel; Rev. and Mrs. C. F. Loop, Pomona; C. C. Hall, Albuquerque; Frank Stentemier, Woodburn, Ore.; J. C. Traver, M. D., Pasadena; A. Vazetti, Kansas City; John Mansfield, Norman Brink, Los Angeles.

Mrs. Jeanimo A. Miller of Oakland, who has been visiting the family of her brother, Thomas J. Newby, returned home today. This is her first visit to Santa Monica, and she acknowledges it to be the most beautiful place in the state. She has lived in California since 1882.

Mrs. Arubuckle and daughter are spending a few days here, guests of Mrs. Harrington, on south beach.

H. E. Pollard, our city clerk, is at the bedside of his little girl, who is very near death's door. It is most earnestly to be hoped that the little one will be spared to her parents for many years to come.

Major and Mrs. Horace Bell and family enjoyed the beach and surf today.

R. L. Grosvenor of Manchester-by-the-Sea, spent the day at the City-by-the-Sea.

Mr. and Mrs. Longley of South Pasadena are spending a few days here.

John H. Walbridge, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. York of Pasadena, Mrs. A. D. Shepard and family of San Francisco and Dr. F. E. Kenachen of Pomona are enjoying a few days here.

A special train will leave Los Angeles at 2:45 p. m., returning will leave Santa Monica at 10 p. m.

Miss Jennie Bell was observed today as usual on the beach.

Nestor Hasson was seen with his large St. Bernard dog on the beach.

Too Well Hidden.

Elizabeth Glover, in her book, "Family Manners," devotes a chapter to deploring the New England habit of repressing one's feelings on the matters nearest at heart, and never allowing them to find expression in words. She says:

There was a railroad accident, and a poor farmer's wife was taken out, bleeding and unconscious. The doctor and a kind woman were working over her when her husband came in and stood a moment, looking on in disturbed silence. His cheeks were drawn in, his eyebrows lifted, his hands in his pockets.

Presently, with some effort, he cleared his throat to speak, and as the doctor looked up he asked, "Ye didn't see a new tin dipper lyin' round where ye picked her up, did ye?"

He got no answer from the indignant doctor, and presently strayed out again in search of his dipper.

Meanwhile his wife opened her eyes and at once asked for her husband. "He's safe," said the doctor shortly. She felt his curt tone, and faint as she was she divined what it meant. "He's a dreadful feelin' man," she said, "but he don't never say much."

The German family soap.

THEY WANT MEE LEE.

HIGHBINDER AGAIN TRY TO CAPTURE THE PRETTY LITTLE GIRL.

Her Lover Apparently Frightened Into Assisting in the Plot—Justice Owens Refuses to Admit the Girl to Bail, So She is Still Safe.

The Herald has of late called the attention of the public to the attempt being made by some Chinese slavers to get possession of the attractive person of pretty Mee Lee, a young Chinese girl who belongs in San Diego, through the instrumentality of the courts. First she was arrested in San Diego on a trumped-up charge of petty larceny and brought to this city on the day she was to be married to her lover, Ah Yuen. He came up here after her, when the highbinder, who wanted to make a prostitute slave out of his sweetheart, swore out a warrant in San Diego for his arrest on a made-up charge and he was taken to that city by an officer and locked up.

The officers here, however, when they learned the plot, refused to lend themselves to it, and the girl was put in a safe place. Yesterday, however, the case took a new phase, for Ah Pock who claims to be a brother of the lover Ah Yuen tried to get Mee Lee admitted to bail so that in turn he could get Ah Yuen free. It is evident that the highbinder who wanted to get possession of little Mee Lee had worked on Ah Yuen's fears and so got him to abandon his hope of marrying Mee Lee and aid them to get her in consideration for a cessation of their prosecution.

This is not difficult to believe as it is known that murder is the small crime for such villains to commit and Ah Yuen may have had good reason to fear death, if he did not assist in the plot to make a slave of the girl who was to have been his wife.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

At any rate the girl seemed to realize that if she was admitted to bail that would be the end of her liberty, so Justice Owens refused to accept bail for her and she was again placed in safe keeping, until some permanent disposition can be made of her.

LITTLE TALKS.

A Number of People Express Various Ideas.

Albert Schmidt (of Anaheim)—I hear that the Holiness people are going to have their camp meeting at Downey again this year. Three years ago they had a camp meeting and prayed for the destruction of the wine business. Right away after that the vine disease commenced and cleaned out two-thirds of the vineyards in this county. I don't think it is fair for people to pray against a business in which they have no interest. The German people near there will keep the hoodlums away from their tents if the Holiness people won't pray against the wineries again. I don't mind paying \$10 myself if they'll quit praying about us.

Clerk Robinson—The city hall is a splendid place to work in during the hot weather. All I have to do is to open a window, then open the doors through and there is a draft of cool air through the office that makes it necessary to use paper weights to hold down our important documents. I have no desire to go to the beach with such a system of ventilation, and I think the city hall the most admirably constructed building in this section. Please pick up that book or the breeze will carry it out into the hall. Thank you. No, I don't know where Hazard is.

Councilman Nickel—I think Tax Assessor Hinton is to be commended for his grit, his impartiality and his correctness. We have been called upon to correct but few of his figures, and the errors thus displayed resulted from defective information, while no other assessor has had the bravery to stray from established precedent and tackle the savings banks as he has done and collect disputed taxes. We councilmen have an opportunity to see how good his work is in this board business, and I am emphatically in favor of complimenting him on his excellent work.

A. R. Ferry, (soda fountain tender)—It would amuse you to watch our daily customers at the soda fountain. No one is satisfied with the old fashioned flavors now days. They want the novelties, whose names are unpronounceable, and whose composition no one knows anything about except the manufacturer. They are also great on mixed drinks. I have a man today who wanted vanilla, banana, pineapple, sarsaparilla and strawberry, mixed. If he is satisfied with that mixture I am sure we ought to be, for I defy anybody to distinguish the taste of any one flavor. These new drinks, such as whipped cream and the like are for such lunatics.

John Doe (a drunk)—Shay, 'eyou'n a reporter? Well, just put me down 'a a common drunk—no drink. Got lots o' money. Blow it all in 'fore night. Have a drink? No? Zat's so, I forgot; reporters don't drink. Tell 'em I'm wastin' substance 'n riotous livin'! Fact. Ain't eat a thing all day. Whisky straight. It am bot, ain't it? joke; see? Why don't you laugh? If you want ter interview anybody, interview me. I'll give you five dollars if you put down all I shay. Young man, you're drunk, zat's what matter with you. Go home and get sobered up.

Nathan Siegel—Do you know what sells a best just now? Well, I think it is the negligee shirt. That, of course, includes belts and Oxford ties. About a month ago everyone was after a black shirt. Now everyone wants a light-colored one. There are all sorts of people buy them from those who want six-bit shirts to those who have them made to order at a cost of several dollars apiece, but the shirt-buying custom has assumed the proportions of almost a rage.

J. Newkirk—Our church has all it can do to take care of its own poor; yet we have daily calls for assistance from outside. I am daily called upon to investigate cases of necessity among outsiders that call out all my sympathies, yet which I am almost unable to relieve. Our church has run in debt repeatedly to the extent of thirty or forty dollars to obtain funds for the relief of cases of distress, yet there are continual calls for more. I think that people are hardly conscious of the fact that we have so many poor people among us.

Mosquitoes of California.

Glowing accounts induced us to try the southern mines, and a passage to Stockton was secured on an old tub of a schooner at the rate of three ounces of gold, or thirty-six dollars per head. The deck was crowded with men of every nationality. The rolling hills, tawny and flecked with green trees, bounding the bay of San Francisco, Suisun and San Pablo, were novel and interesting. The very color of the earth, covered with wild oats or dried grass, suggested a land of gold. The sight was inspiring. But when we reached the mouth of the San Joaquin our miseries began.

This river has an extraordinarily tortuous course, almost entirely through tule or marsh lands, that in 1849 produced bushels of voracious mosquitoes to the acre. I had never known the like before. It seemed as if there was a stratum of swarming insect life ten feet thick over the surface of the earth. I corded my trousers tight to my boot legs to prevent them from pulling up, donned a thick coat, though the heat was intolerable, shielded my neck and face with handkerchiefs and put on buckskin gloves, and in that condition parboiled and smothered. In spite of all precautions our faces were much swollen with the poison of numberless bites.

To escape the hot sun we took refuge below deck, and to drive away the pests a smudge was made on some sand in the bottom of the boat, which filled the hold almost to suffocation. The mosquitoes were too ravenous to be wholly foiled by smoke. I think I never endured such vexation and suffering. Sleep was impossible. The boat had to be worked by hand around the numerous bends, and half the time the sails were useless for want of wind. It was a burning calm in the midst of a swamp. But even in our distress there was a humorous side, provoking grim smiles at least.—E. G. Waite in Century.

EXPENSIVE PATTERNS.

COLLECTIONS THAT MANUFACTURING CONCERNS HOARD.

Why the First Production of a Machine or a Piece of Ornamental Ironwork Costs Many Times More Than Subsequent Duplicates—Government Plates.

Fortunes are invested in models and patterns used in various branches of manufactures. The pattern room of any of the large iron molders or machine shops that have been long in operation presents an array of woodwork that has cost a good deal of money. Take, for instance, the iron front of a building. The various columns, panels, cornices, sills and ornaments have all been made in wood, which is used to mold the sand in which the iron is cast.

Generally the cost of the patterns is paid for on the first order. Subsequent orders for castings of the same patterns are executed more cheaply because the patterns are ready made. Sometimes the foundry owns the patterns and supplies duplicates to all customers, but in many cases owners of buildings prefer to own their own patterns, so that no other building may look like theirs.

The preservation and duplication of patterns is a feature and source of great profit in many manufacturing operations. It is a characteristic of all kinds of printing. The type founder procures matrices of various fonts of type at great cost, but having once secured his mold he can go on producing any number of duplicates at trifling cost. The first cost of the mold is the main cost, compared with which the cost of metal and casting is trifling. The same is true of all processes of printing pictures.

The wood engraving, the lithographic stone, the steel plate, all cost much at the outset, but, being once produced, they may be duplicated by various processes at comparatively trifling cost. Thus a picture may be sold for a profit at a penny, although to produce the first one may have cost thousands of dollars.

GOVERNMENT PATTERNS.

The application of duplicating processes to the building trade has worked an industrial revolution. It is true that one result is to produce buildings much alike. The designs for doors, windows, stairways, stoops, vestibules, towers, locks, bolts, mantels, sideboards, pier glasses, cornices, and, in fact, all parts of a building are used over and over again, and the cost of building is therefore much cheapened. The fact is that many parts of buildings may be purchased ready made and in any desired quantities, and buildings constructed of such material are put up very cheaply. But when new designs are needed, old shapes, fancy styles, novel ornamentation, the cost is greatly increased.

Before the war all the paper money in the United States was printed by private companies, who owned all the plates and patterns. Even the United States government did not own the plates from which its notes were printed, and in one famous case the counterfeiters, by substituting, procured from these private parties, for a nominal honest purpose, the use of the devices used in printing a United States treasury note; and the devices thus fraudulently obtained were actually used to produce a spurious treasury note, which was in many respects an exact duplicate of the original. That risk led to the adoption of a new plan by which, when the government got any notes printed, the contractors were compelled to surrender all the designs, patterns, dies and plates used to produce the issue, so that they could not by any possibility be used for any but legitimate purposes.

Ultimately that led to the establishment of the bureau of engraving and printing, and the government now controls all the patterns of its paper money in the same way that it controls the dies of its metal coinage. The expense of steel engraving is so great that it is only by duplicating and using the same design again and again that it is made profitable to use such beautiful designs as are used in commercial work, as notes, bonds, bills of exchange, etc.

ABOUT DUPLICATES.

The pattern room of a great machine shop or locomotive works or engine builder contains the accumulation of years of improvement and invention. As a machine is developed and changed the patterns are altered and used over and over again. To produce the patterns new every time a new machine is wanted would require great expense. A fire in a pattern shop is therefore a great calamity, for it destroys patterns that can hardly be replaced.

It often happens that one spoon or a fork of an old set is lost or stolen. If the silversmith has preserved the die a new spoon or fork may be made at trifling cost. But if a new die has to be cut, the expense is very great.

There are a thousand and one ways of using the same pattern for duplications in various branches of industry. The most beautiful products of the sculptor's art are duplicated in plaster. The modern parlor stove is a marvel of the use of models in castings.

Lots of things are stamped. All kinds of brass and tin ware—pots, pans, kettles, ash cans, wasters, dishes and the thousand articles of domestic use that are made from metals—go through the stamping machine. The very best talent is therefore used to produce the original patterns. Sometimes artists of very high repute, who would be very much averse to have it known that they do purely commercial work, are tempted to furnish designs or pictures for advertising purposes, and occasionally they are so good that their excellence betrays the author.

Stealing patterns is one of the unpunished crimes of the age. When a great firm of American jewelers showed at the Paris exposition an entirely novel set of jewelry made to imitate the rarest and most exquisitely formed and colored orchids, the Frenchmen stole the idea at once and had copies out in a few weeks.—New York Sun.

Gratifying to All.

The highest position attained and the universal acceptance and approval of the pleasant liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, as the most excellent laxative known, illustrate the value of the qualities on which its success is based, and are abundantly gratifying to the Cal. Fig Syrup Company.

Visitors are invited to call and inspect the stock of pure California wines ready for shipment to all parts of the coast at J. W. Collocott, 124 and 126 W. Spring street.

S. S. S. HIS CHILDREN.

My little son had a number of bad ulcers and running sores to come on his head and body, which lasted for four years. I tried all the doctors and many remedies, but the sores still grew worse, until I did not expect him to recover. My friends were confident that if the sores healed it would kill him. I at length quit all other treatment and put him on Swift's Specific, and less than three bottles cured him a sound and healthy child. S. S. S. also cured