

which the present century has produced stands the name of Israel Zangwill, the writer who, when little more than a youth, created a sensation in the literary world He has been styled by his admirers "The Dickens of the Ghetto," and with much reason, for never, since the death of the author of "David Copperfield" and "Pick-wick" has an author arisen who has, by He has been styled by his admirers "The wick." has an author arisen who has, by the power of his pen, now humorous, now pathetic, so thoroughly endeared himself to his readers.

Israel Zangwill was born in Plymouth, England, and is still in the early thirties. He possesses a striking personality, being considerably above the middle height, with a peculiar, hawk-like cast of countenance, strongly suggestive of Henry Irving. Zangwill received his early education at the Jews' Free School, London, where, after passing all the grades, he was appointed a pupil teacher, and was assigned a small class of a score of youths. In the course of two or three years he received the de-London School Board, and continued his labors at the Free School for two or three years longer. He suddenly took a dislike ultra conservative variety, was one of the "subjects" inculcated by the code. And Zangwill was by no means of the orthodox.

It was reported that some of his opinions brought him into collision with the and tribulations of a Nova Scotian boy authorities. A failure to meet their views on certain matters led to his resignation from the Free School staff, and he drifted into journalism.

The first paper with which Zangwill was connected was Ariel. It was a small comic publication, run on the lines of Puck, and was solely devoted to wit and humor, with a short story run in every fortnight. The paper was short-lived, its publication ceasing within twelve months of the date of its birth.

In 1887, a project was mooted for a new London Jewish journal. It was to be owned by a syndicate, and was primarily designed to compete with the Chronicle, the oldest Jewish newspaper in the world, and which had been in existence since 1840. The new paper was called the Jewish Standard, and to this publication Zangwill contributed personal and editorial paragraphs over the signature of "Mar-His experiences while on the staff of the Standard were decidedly curious, and they afforded him much interesting material for the second volume of his greatest work. "The Flag of Judah," is the transparent disguise with which he

the Standard, Zangwill succeeded in ren-dering himself tolerably unpopular to the wealthier element of his co-religionists. He wrote paragraphs, personals, squibs, verses, notices—all of the liveliest character. He was witty at everybody's expense ter. He was witty at everyous, and he was a merciless satirist. He seized and held up to ridicule various communa and held up to ridicule various communa. institutions which had been held sacred through centuries of tradition. His venom was largely directed against the London rabbinate, and this was the cause of his being ostracized in certain quarters. After a couple of years he severed his connection with the Standard, which only survived his departure a few months.

Zangwill never was a newspaper man in the American acceptation of the term. Such reporting as he did was always of the kind that readily lent itself to critical analysis. He has, however, done considerations of the consideration of the cons erable work in connection with the London magazines. He was associated with Harry Quilter in the publication of the Universal, one of the very high-priced journals, which was short-lived. He was also associated with Jerome K. Jerome in the Idler, and formed one of that fa-mous coterie of bohemians, among whom were numbered such literary lights as Conan Doyle, J. M. Barrie and Jerome. He was a member of the Idler's Club a small club formed of members of the Idler staff, which dis-cussed various interesting subjects in the pages of that magazine every month. The Idler still flourishes in England and has some circulation in this country. A present it only receives the aid of an At occasional contribution from the pen of one of its founders. The Pall Mall Magazine has for some considerable time past contained five or six pages of matter monthly, written by Zangwill under the caption "Without Prejudice." His work on all of these various publications is marked by a breeziness quite his own. His book reviews are noticeable for the spirit of fairness and the erudition which they exhibit. It is mainly through the medium of his critical reviews that he is known to Ameri-

critical reviews that he is known to American readers.

During the last five or six years Israel Zangwill has made several appearances on the public platform as a lecturer. Some months ago he lectured before several learned bodies in Glasgow on "The Present osition of Judaism." These lectures were very well received, one of them being reprinted in the North American Review. In consideration of his platform work in Glasgow, the Mayor and corporation of that city waited upon him with engrossed that city waited upon him with engre complimentary resolutions of thanks.

Zangwill is also said to have dramatic ambitions. Some color is lent to this idea by his "Six Persons," which appeared on the stage of the Haymarket Theater, Lon-don, on which he also appeared as an actor in the copyright performance of Hall Caine's "The Mahdi."

But it is as a novelist that the name of Israel Zangwill will go down to posterity. Fugitive essays and sketches in magazines cannot be taken as a criterion of his ability. His first novel, "The Children of the Ghetto," is a masterly exposition of the life of the London Jew. To Israel Zangwill belongs the credit of having shown the Jew to the world in many novel phases of his character. He has exhibited his petty failings, and vanities, and vices. Yet his work does not partake of the nature of a caricature. Rather should it be said that he has exhibited to the world a finished drawing, with all the lights and shades beautifully marked, and with the desire

reactifully marked, and with the desire for correctness evinced in every detail.

The pictures of Jewish life in London are models of accuracy. This is, above ail, a recommendation for Zangwill's work. Whether he portrays the poor Hebrew peddler in Petticoat Lane or the millionaire banker in Kensington, he alike shows us the actual Jew as he is; not the Jew of Shakespeare nor the Jew of Dickens, nor the Jew of Du Maurier nor of any other writer. Jew of Du Maurier nor of any other writer. His work might be described as a living

High upon the list of living novelists | photograph, if such a thing were possible this hatred of everything that pertains to shoddy sm and sham makes itself apparent in every page. Many prominent London Israelites have unconsciously sat for pic-tures of themselves, and, to one who has by the force of his graphic pictures of life in the London Ghetto. Indeed, it may be said that this man, young though he be, is the foremost writer of the day in England. Languill has spared none, and this fact has led to some terrible bickerings and

Anself in the Orphan Asylum is sugges-tive of Dickens in its pathos. In his second volume of Ghetto pictures, called "The Grandchildren of the Ghetto," there are sev-eral passages which exhibit a dramatic force that is remarkable. Instance the description of Leonard James' escapade with a variety actress on the eve of the Fassover festival and its discovery by his father.

Since the publication of the "Children of the Ghetto" Zangwill has published two novels. "The King of the Schnorrers," which appeared serially in the Idler in 1893, is a seventeenth century tale, and is a delicious sketch ridiculing the aristocratic proclivities of the Spanish and Portuguese Hebrews. The character of Manasseh Bueno Barzillai Azavedo da Costa gree of C. T. (certificated teacher) from the London School Board, and continued his London and New York, even at the present

Among his other and lighter works may years longer. He suddenly took a dislike to his profession, a dislike which he did not hesitate to express to his colleagues. His distaste was probably augmented by the fact that orthodox Judaism, of the ultra-conservative variety, was one of the sert to be taken after consuming his other

who goes to London to study art, and in-cidentally to discuss morality with those who have peculiar conceptions of its mean-

who have peculiar conceptions of its meaning. It is the story of the evolution of the young boy's soul, and shows Zangwill at his best. The book has been received with much favor both in America and in Europe, and, in fact, it is the book that people are reading at present.

Looking at Israel Zangwill as he is today, one is impelled to marvel at the rapid strides he has made in the affections of English-speaking people. He first showed in "The Children of the Ghetto" that he was an able chronicler of the doings and everyday life of a peculiar people. It was said at that time by some of his critics that he would never write anything else, worth reading. His second great work, "The Master," proved how far wrong his critics were. It is a good step ahead of the Ghetto series of pictures, and serves to show that his creative ability is in no sense second to his power of interpretation. He interpreted the Ghetto, but he created "The Master." Little more than show that his creative ability is in no sense second to his power of interpretation. He interpreted the Ghetto, but he created "The Master." Little more than a youth, he has made for himself a name which will live while there exists in the world an appreciation of genius and an admiration for talent.

EMANUEL ELZAS.

hand for the manufacture of cables for several California cable railway companies and reports a gratifying increase in trade with the islands and the Orient.

The Krogh Manufacturing Company is working its plant up to full capacity and has had to add sonsiderable to its equipment to meet the demands of trade.

The Oriental Gas-engine Company has

of his greatest work. The Flag of Judah, is the transparent disguise with which he invested the publication over which he presided. During the period of his connection with HOME INDUSTRIAL NEWS, The Oriental Gas-engine Company has just finished building and is now shipping a 50-horsepower engine for the Piper Aden Company for use in a double twin-screw schooner.

Excellent Work Done by the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association.

Some Big Contracts Closed Up and Others Secured-The Shops Ara Rusy

According to a new list just issued by mand a much higher premium. the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association it now has a membership of 1149. This is a remarkable showing for an organization not yet five months in existence. But more remarkable still is the immense amount of work for the good of the City and the State accomplished through it in this short time. It has been a live organization from the start and has shown an energy in its efforts that must be accorded commendation from all who have the good of the State at heart. Without specifying particular contracts it is estimated that over \$1,000,000 has been retained in the State which, but for the work of the asso-ciation, would have gone into the pockets of Eastern contractors for material and to Eastern and foreign concerns for merchan-dise, etc. This is not all, however, for there is another factor working out results which in time will be greater than all else. This is the sentiment in favor of patronizing home industry, which has been instilled in the minds of the masses and

which is growing day by day.

It is the testimony of very many firms in various lines of trade that there is a constantly increasing demand for home-made articles, and that people are begin-ning to realize the importance of keeping money in circulation within the State by money in circulation within the State by using, as far as possible, California products. If the association has been able to accomplish so much during what might be termed its formative state what may not be expected from it when it has brought

29,000 cubic yards of concrete and fur-nished over 1,000,000 feet of lumber. They are now constructing two steel bridges, one for Sierra and one for Amador County, costing in the aggregate \$18,000. Through their New York office they have just se-cured a \$100,000 contract for dredging and the improvement of the wharf at Norfork,

The Golden Gate Woolen Manufacturing Company is delivering the beaver cloth for

police uniforms, contracted for some time ago by the Police Commissioners. General John B. Frisbie of this City has received a concession from the Mexican Government for an electric railway from Jalapa, on the Inter-oceanic Railway, to Coroba, in the Santa Cruz passage, through an extensive coffee and fruit country. This is the first electric railway projected in our sister republic.

in our sister republic.

The Albion Lumber Company of this City recently sent a sample block of redwood to Indianapolis, Ind., accompanied by a letter asking that it be included in the material to be bid upon for the North Meridian street block work payement. The

extraordinary dimensions that a brief description will be of interest. This wheel is 18 feet in diameter, weighs 10,500 pounds, and is to develop 250 horse-power, running under 750 feet head at 110 revolutions, and is to be directly connected power, running under 750 feet head at 110 revolutions, and is to be directly connected to the shaft of a Rix duplex compressor, compound tandem type, of the same capacity. The design of the wheel is original and wholly novel. From a cast-iron hub radiate 24 steel spokes, which are connected to a rim made up of angle iron properly shaped, having a slot for the buckets, which are bolted to the periphery, the strain being taken by four heavy steel truss rods. The wheel is made of this large diameter for the purpose of giving proper speed to the compressor under the high head available. The water power is applied to the wheel through a variable nozzle controlled by an automatic regulator, which will maintain a uniform speed on the wheel, with a variation from full load down to 25 per cent of same, affording by this means the greatest possible economy of water. The power thus furnished is to be carried to the mine of the North Star Company, some 2000 feet from the power station, to run hoisting works, mill and other machinery connected with the operations of that company.

The Washburn & Moen Manufacturing

and other machinery connected with the operations of that company.

The Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company is operating a full force of mechanics at the Pacific Works at North Beach. Last week it furnished an immense 1 5-16 inch cable to the Fultonstreet power-house. It required fifty-six horses to move the truck and cable, which weighed 135,000 pounds, its length being weighed 135,000 pounds, its length being

32,000 feet.
The Perkins Pump and Engine Com-The Perkins Pump and Engine Company has just shipped a large pumping plant, contracted for by Napa County. This company is also placing an engine in the Union Machine Works for auxiliary power for night work, and also installed a plant in Oakland during the week.

The Midas Góld-saving Machinery Company has shipped during the past week five Gold King amalgamators to points in South America, two to Alaska and four to interior points in this State.

The Risdon Iron Works are shipping a large amount of mining machinery to Mexico, Central and South America. They have just issued a new illustrated catalogue of mining machinery.

The General Electric Company has a contract with the city of Spokane, Wash., for an electric-light plant to cost \$100,000.

L. G. Sresovich & Co. report large shipments of California fruits to Mexico and to Honolulu. They forwarded to the East

Honolulu. They forwarded to the East during the week five carloads of apples, the first of the new crop. The Union Machine Company is build-ing three gas engines for the California gas-engine Company, constructing three sets of roller-mills for Siebert Bros. and building six concentrators for the McGlue Concentrator Company. They have also in hand the contract for a large pumping plant for the California Tartar Works at

Healdsburg.

At the Keystone Boiler Works a large force of workmen are kept busy on miscellaneous work, an increase in the number of workmen having been necessary to

The Oriental Gas-engine Company has

A VALUABLE DIME.

That Coined in the San Francisco Mint in 1894 Worth Five Dol-

lars. Whoever has a dime of 1894, coined by the San Francisco mint, has a coin for which \$5 has already been offered, and when all the facts are known regarding its scarcity it is not unlikely that it will com-

Inquiry at the mint elicited the information that during the fiscal year of 1894 only twenty-four dimes were coined at the San Francisco mint. How this came about was told by Chief Clerk Robert

"All uncurrent subsidiary coins, viz.: those containing other than the design now being used when received at the subtreasury, are not again allowed to go into circulation, but are sent to the mint to be recoined with the current design. In the course of the year 1894 we received a large sum in these coins, but having an ample stock of dimes on hand, it was not intended to coin any of that denomination. tended to coin any of that denomination tended to coin any of that denomination in 1894. However, when nearly all this subsidiary coin bullion had been utilized, we found on our hands a quantity that would coin to advantage only into dimes, and into dimes it was coined, making just

twenty-four of them.
"My attention was first drawn to the matter particularly by the receipt of a letter from a collector somewhere East requesting a set of the coins of 1894. In filling this order I found there were no dimes of that date on hand. Subsequently I received quite a number of similar letters and in each case was, of course, unable to nd in each case was, of course, unable to

furnish the dime.

'Plenty of dimes were coined that year at Philadelphia and New Orleans mints, but there are many collectors who accumu late the coinage of each mint, as each has its distinguishing mark. Those coined here bear a letter 'S' under the eagle, New Orleans used the letter 'O' and Car-son City the letter 'C,' while Philadelphia coins are identified by the absence of the

"We receive each year about fifty requests from coin collectors for coins, mostly for those of silver."

Was It Nerve, or What?

"The most remarkable exhibition of nerve I ever saw," said C. A. Rodney, gen-eral manager of the Vandalia, "occurred on a Pennsylvania train. I was going East, and in the same car with me were a woman and her husband who were travel-ing from the West to New York. The first morning out the woman got out of her berth and told the porter that her husband desired to sleep, as he was not well.
"All that day the man remained in his

bed, while his wife read the papers, played cards, and acted just the same as the other passengers. In the evening the porter insisted on making up the berth, and, pulling back the curtains, he was horrified to find that the man was dead. It was demonstrated that he had died some time during the previous night. The woman knew it, but explained that she did not give the alarm because she was very anxious to reach the destination, and she was afraid that if the conductor knew her husband was dead she would have to

leave the train.
"All that day she rode, knowing that material to ge bid upon for the North Meridian street block work pavement. The board was favorably impressed with the sample, and decided to admit the wood in competition.

The Dow Steam Pump Works find in checking up the number of pumps built be therefore the first helf of 1805 that the the bow Steam 1 thin the checking up the number of pumps built by them for the first half of 1895, that the number greatly exceeds that of the previous year. They are necessarily busy in the manufacture of special pumps, having the manufacture of special pumps built death of her husband was discovered. The corpse was taken from the train near Pittsburg. I have heard of nerve, but that beats anything that ever came to my knowledge."—Chicago Mail.

had to run overtime on several occasions to keep space with orders. Their triplex plunger pumps are now used in many of the latest buildings erected in the City where electricity is used as a motive power.

The Pelton Water-wheel Company has under consideration a wheel for the North Star mine of Grass Valley, Cal., of such extraordinary dimensions that a brief description will be of interest.

Thomas Dartmouth Rice and His "Little Negro Bits."

Wheel about, turn about,
Do iis' so,
An' ebery time I wheel about
I jump Jim Crow.

The street attire of this jolly fellow was most picturesque and eccentric. His costume of bright and plaid trousers, corn satin waistcoat and blue "claw-hammer," topped off with shining silken beaver, was at first a startling but soon a very familiar sight in the respective towns in which he played. His display of jewels was most ridiculous. In the folds of his cravat would nestle a cluster pin, containing eight or ten costly gems, each unlike, and sufficient in size and luster to do service alone. His sunshiny waistcoat would show for buttons double rows of gold guineas, but sometimes this extraordinary style would be supplemented by an even more unique set of fastenings in the way of a representation of coins of all nations, one each of the highest denomination of the different countries being used. tion of the different countries being used. Naturally the sizes varied considerably. but what could be more attractive? His fingers were ever as beringed as possible, and he invariably carried a huge cane, the gold top of which was studded with rubies, sapphires and emeralds. This he handled in a jaunty, jerky manner, which insured constant public attraction to the magnificent stones encrusted in the stick. Each cuff-button would suggest the entire outcuff-button would suggest the entire out-put of a mine. To Rice's intense delight a noisy mob followed at his heels wherever In the early twenties Thomas Dartmouth

In the early twenties Thomas Dartmouth Rice first entered upon his theatrical career by "doing little negro bits" between the acts of plays. While in Louisville, the theater at which he performed looked out at back upon an old stable-yard, around which there was constantly lounging an old decrepit slave named Jim Crow, who was so frightfully deformed as to appear inhuman. His left shoulder sloped off from the neck in a way that would indicate that the bone had been inverted; his lower limbs were dreadfully distorted, the left knee being a huge bony knot larger than his head, which caused him to move about with a pitiful yet ludicrous hobble. This forlorn darky was in the habit of crooning a queer old tune, and designated the close of each verse by taking a peculiar step—"rockin' de heel." Rice closely watched this unconscious performer and watched this unconscious performer and conceived the idea of producing a similar stage character, which, he felt assured, would "take" wonderfully. Accordingly, ne made up precisely as the original and appeared upon a Louisville stage singing a score of humorous verses to the air, slightly changed and quickened, of the poor, wretched crip-ple. The audience received this innovation with bursts of applause, encoring him a dozen times the first night. And thus "Jim Crow" jumped into fame and im-mortality.

mortality.
It was in the year 1833 this bright and chipper afternoon stroller came as a tot-tering minstrel before the footlights under the heavy load of a bursting burlap bag, and while cheerily singing:

Ladies and gentlemen, I'd have you to know I'se got a little darky here to jump Jim Crow,

Emptied the contents of his bag on the stage floor—these contents being none other than our Joseph Jefferson, then 4 years of age. The enraptured audience fairly howled with delight, and when this little chap instantly assumed the "Jim Crow" attitude he looked such a miniature and exact representation of the grotesque and ungainly character he mimicked the onlookers became uproarious in apprecia-

From Louisville Rice went to Cincinnati. During his engagement a man who lay in prison under death sentence for the mur-der of his wife used to write from twenty to thirty excellent verses daily, hitting off political and local matters, and send them to "Daddy Crow," as the comedian was now called, who would sing them at night, now called, who would sing them at night, thus ever presenting new features. Rice was very quick at improvisation, and wrote many of his own farces, like "The Virginia Mummy," "Oh, Hush" and "Otello," a number of which are now frequently given from the minstrel stage. The "Dandy Darky" was introduced to the public by Rice and immediately gained a popular and lasting footing. "Spruce Pink" in "The Virginia Mummy" was the first "fancy coon," and entirely Rice's creation, followed by that of "Dandy Jim" from Caroline. Rice did not play the darkies himself, but utilized the character, dressing and training another performer for

himself, but utilized the character, dressing and training another performer for that specialty. As for himself he was always the lame old "nig."

As Rice became a minstrel light, he cemented many firm friendships and was frequently dined by persons of high rank. This tickled Mr. Rice as nothing else could. He immensely liked the attentions of people above his own station in life and did his utmost to please and amuse them, though his unfailing good humor and inexhaustible fund of lightning wit. One of his weaknesses was to always appear at his host's dinner table wearing white kid gloves, which he would not under any circumstances remove during the repast, and insisted upon toasting his respective hostess, whether it was in order or not, rhym ing off a most flattering and elaborate harangue regarding his entertainer's merits, which he never forgot to write out the next day and present to the lady of the house, thinking, no doubt, she would treasure the document as a priceless momento from one so distinguished as him-

self.

After amassing a snug little sum on his own continent, "Jim Crow" betook himself to Europe. He appeared at the Surrey Theater, and so great was his success as to force other houses to close up, owner, the rights and the support the place. ing to their lack of support, the place going mad about "the burnt cork" min-strel." Consequently he was in receipt of strel." Consequently he was in receipt of storms of approval nightly. This so grati-fied his longing for appreciation and atten-tion that within him arose a perfect mania tion that within him arose a perfect mania for hobnobbing with royal personages. Among other ideas, he thought that Queen Victoria and the members of the royal family were unconsciously missing the anusement of their lives. He planned and planned for weeks, and finally arranged to his satisfaction a "Soiree de Ethiope" for the Queen and her suite, one in which he was to be irresistibly funny in a "makeup" of his own creation, as "Madam Greasy, the copper-colored prima donna," after which he intending spreading an elaborate supper. He sent spreading an elaborate supper. He sent out his invitations for his creme de la creme of all minstrel performances to the royal castle, but, failing to get a response he tried to enlist the American Consul in his cause, but all in vain.

his cause, but all in vain.

Discouraged, but not disheartened, at the futility of his efforts, he sought the advice of a few trusted friends, explaining to them that he was most desirous of being knighted before returning to America. His confidents humored and tantalized him in turn, finally urging him to study the German language thoroughly study the German language thoroughly and try the Emperor and Bismarck with and try the Emperor and Bismarck with his royal scheme, assuring him he could feel more reliant of success, men being more reasonable in such cases than women. Engaging the services of a linguist of high standing, this very original character set out to master the Teutonic tongue. He was just congratulating himself on his aptitude and excellent accent when he discovered that his secret was out, his correspondence becoming enlarged by reason Engaging the services of a linguist of high standing, this very original character set out to master the Teutonic tongue. He was just congratulating himself on his aptitude and excellent accent when he discovered that his secret was out, his correspondence becoming enlarged by reason of numbers of anonymous letters telling. His funeral was a direct manifestation that we are soon forgotten when prosperity takes wing, for the few mourners who attended his obsequies contrasted notably with the throngs who filled his playhouses. There were present, besides a half dozen or so of his distant relatives, but a few old-time jig-dancers, bone-players, clowns

domitable habit of mimicking in ludicrous fashion, and inciting his chums to do likewise, any one who took the least notice of him, whether friendly or otherwise.

The father of the comedian was a humble furniture-repairer, and found it a difficult task to care for his family. The consequence was that "Tommy" got very little schooling, and when quite young was hound out are appropriate to a tipker. little schooling, and when quite young was bound out as an apprentice to a tinker. This trade did not at all conform to the child's highfalutin ideas as a means of livelihood, and upon the first opportunity he escaped, and soon after learned "the art preservative of all arts"—printing—in a small newspaper office. While this did not afford young Rice the chance to sport about which his roving, reckless nature craved, yet he found it of intense interest to see in the public prints impressions taken from the very type he had labored so hard in "setting up." To his notoriety-loving mind it appeared that the phrase, "this was managed by Tommy Dartmouth Rice," stood out boldly between the lines of all this interesting reading material. Being apt and intelligent he rapidly acquired knowledge of affairs in general through the everyday routine work.

His evenings he delighted in spending

through the everyday routine work.

His evenings he delighted in spending about concert halls. The excitement and revelry entranced him—the spectacular glare filled a niche in his soul. His chief pleasure was to rummage about behind circus scenes. On one occasion when an audience seemed extraordinarily unrelenting and cold, the manager, who had enlisted every endeavor to make a success of what was fast proving a failure, entreated of young Rice, in his desperation, to suggest something—anything—that would create a stir among so unappreciative a gathering. Accordingly, the sympathetic little friend busied himself in decorating a huge camel with sympathetic little friend busied himself in decorating a huge camel with sashes of red, white and blue, and, as it happened to be St. Patrick's day, a goodly sprinkling of green, and balancing himself well upon the beast dashed about the ring, then, alighting, turned somersaults successively and performed all sorts of wild antics, which immediately enlivened the spectators and filled a long-felt want in the manager's heart. The resounding encores would not bring the little favorite again into the ring. Yet what was the astonishment of the country folks one bleak morning to witness the scene they the astonishment of the country folks one bleak morning to witness the scene they clamored for a few nights before being paraded about the streets, now and then a shower of handbills dashing through the air from the hands of the youthful cameldriver, and he shouting his welcomes for all to come and visit the most wonderful circus ever produced. From that time on the manager wore a smile.

For all this "drumming up" young Rice received the munificent reward of 50 cents—which represented a much larger sum to him—and being the first he had ever earned he was so proud that for some time thereafter he never failed to grasp an opportunity for telling of his phenomenal

opportunity for telling of his phenomenal experience and success. Also relating that he handed this cash over to his mother

he handed this cash over to his mother, though he was sorely tempted to gradually invest the entire amount in "taffy flats," the very thought of which delicious confection made his "teeth water."

A band of gypsies pitching their tents in the suburbs was all that was necessary to attract this peculiar child from home and labor, which at any other time were his dearest thoughts; in their life alone he could see life worth the living. At one time "Tommy," not realizing the distance he was following one of these bands, became tired and hungry, and to his disappointment found it was quite impossible to retrace his steps before receiving rest and nourishment. In his misery he appealed to a pretty young woman whom he chanced to meet for assistance, and upon her becoming interested in the town of his mother, the model to gradual distinct the state of his mother tower the mother town the collection and provided throughout the State now. Every Saturday evening there are as many different public single-tax meetings in the State as there are speakers engaged in the work, and these meetings in the State as there are speakers engaged in the work, and these meetings in the State as there are speakers engaged in the work, and these meetings in the State as there are speakers engaged in the work, and these meetings in the State as there are speakers engaged in the work, and these meetings in the State as there are speakers engaged in the work, and these meetings in the State as there are speakers engaged in the work, and these meetings in the State as there are speakers engaged in the work, and these meetings in the State as there are speakers engaged in the work, and these meetings in the State now. Every Saturday evening the sate ray of the state of the National Single Tax Committed throughout the State now. Every Saturday evening the sate ray of the state of the National Single Tax Committed the now of the State now. Every Saturday evening the sate ray of the State now. Every Saturday evening the sate ray of the state of th he appealed to a pretty young woman whom he chanced to meet for assistance, and upon her becoming interested in the story of his wandering "Tommy" young. story of his wandering "Tommy" volunteered his life's history, and expressed a strong desire to amuse her if she would only take him to her home and give him something to eat. This she did, and admiring the child's progressive spirit and unique character, she—being an actress—introduced him to her manager who also introduced him to her manager, who allowed the boy to do odd jobs about the theater, and this was in reality the stepping-stone of "Jim Crow" to his pro-

During a London engagement in this role years afterward, there was frequently noticed a very enthusiastic young lady noticed a very enthusiastic young lady who, on several occasions, presented flowers to the "new style coon." Naturally, an acquaintance was formed between the two, and in a very short time, on June 18, 1837, a marriage contracted. The young lady was Miss Gladstone, daughter of a former manager of the Surrey Theater. With his usual originality, Rice at first insisted upon being wedded in a balloon, and tried hard to induce his bride-elect to accede to this desire, but to no avail. His fiancee was resolute: she would marry "in fiancee was resolute; she would marry "in the regular way" or not at all. And poor "Jim Crow" felt that he could not "show off" to advantage even at his own wed-

While playing at a Dublin house on one occasion, the Lord-Lieutenant and his suite being present, the receipts of the evening amounted to \$1800. During his evening amounted to \$1800. During his Cork engagement the nightly revenue for seats averaged \$1950. His repertoire at that time consisted principally of "Jim Crow," "Ginger Blue," "Cæsar," "Clare de Kitchen," and "Jumbo Jum."

With his coffers filled and a loving bride, Mr. Rice returned to America. He made a tour of the States for several years, with even warmer welcome and enthusiasm

even warmer welcome and enthusiasm than he had received previous to his de-

even warmer welcome and enthusiasm than he had received previous to his departure abroad.

But now, just as he was enjoying the dizzy heights of the topmost round of the ladder, adversity stepped in, and clung to this famous comedian the balance of his life. He could now see a mushroom growth of imitators springing up about him, and the public applauded and cheered them on, regardless of the cup of bitterness this presented to the original "nigger" minstrel. In the year 1849 a paralytic stroke deprived Mr. Rice temporarily of speech and the use of his limbs. His recovery from this attack was only, it would seem, for the purpose of again subjecting him to this strattjacket-like affliction. The large fortune he had acquired he had by no means accumulated. His savings were meager indeed. And this paltry sum had now to be expended for medical advice and attention. As a partial means of support, he was obliged to sacrifice his precious possessions one by one to the highest bidder among the few friends who stood by him in his hours of direst need, and loved this eccentric genius for his inestimable qualities of head and heart.

His sufferings were most acute; and nitiful it was to be bedd this men who had

His sufferings were most acute; and pitiful it was to behold this man who had knocked about the stage as a crippled hideously deformed character, now writh ing in the throes of agony, a cripple in reality, unable to move hand or limb. In his delirium, his mind ever wandered to his former days of activity. He imagined himself before the footlights, and would himself before the footlights, and would make every endeavor to again perform his original and attractive feats of years before, shouting and gesticulating wildly. Struggling against death to the last, on September 19, 1860, "The Father of Burntcork Minstrelsy" passed away, being only 52 years of age.

His funeral was a direct manifestation that we are soon forgotten when prosperity.

FATHER OF MINSTRELS

Thomas Dartmouth Rice and His "Little Negro Bits."

What an opportunity to give vent to innumerable yet unrecognized because embryo tricks would it afford the street urchin of to-day could be be treated to just a week's visit of the old "Jim Crow" of about half a century ago. Not to see him "perform" before a vast assemblage, but to follow him about in his promenades of everyday life. For in this latter role he would be found far more amusing and novel, at the present time, than sing ing his—

Wheel about, turn about, "Do jis so. An'ebery time I wheel about I my help alon Crow". The street attire of this, and inciting his churms to do like was remarkably bright and precocious fashion, and inciting his churms to do like was remarkably or otherwise. The street attire of this, and inciting his churms to do like was remarkably or otherwise. The street attire of this jolly fellow was the street of the concellant was a humble furniture-repairer, and found it a limited but the significant task to care for his family. The

his coffin the number of days he had lived, instead of the years, but his surviving kindred did not heed his strange request.

Despite his innumerable eccentricities, Thomas Dartmouth Rice was a royal-hearted man and very much loved by those who knew him best, and with that epitaph we will leave him as he rests under the sod of Greenwood.

Nor further seek his trailities to disclose

Nor further seek his fralltles to disclose, Or draw his fralltles from their dread abode. There they alike in trembling hope repose, The bosom of his Father and his God.

THE DELAWARE CAMPAIGN.

Congressman Maguire to Lecture at Wilmington and Other Cities.

Single Taxers Pouring Their Energles Into the Little State for the '96 Election.

The single-tax men, both here and in the East, are congratulating themselves over the recent announcement that Congress man Maguire has been secured for the big fight in Delaware.

All over the United States, and in fact wherever the single-tax doctrine is known and believed, James G. Maguire is looked upon as one of the great prophets of the movement, and this is saying a great deal, for there are many bright men and able

statesmen ranked among the single-taxers. When interviewed yesterday concerning his proposed lecture tour in Delaware Congressman Maguire said he would probably leave here for the East some time between the 5th and the 10th of September. "I am going to attend the session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at Atlantic City, N. J., on the 16th," said Mr. Maguire.

"My trip East will be a short one because I mean to get back early in October to attend the trial of some cases here. But I will go down into Delaware, where the great single-tax battle is now raging, for a few days at least. I have authorized the single tax committee to make six appointments for me in the principal cities, commencing September 23 and ending Saturday evening, September 28. I shall speak at Wilmington, Dover, Newcastle and three other cities not yet named. "Reports from Delaware are of the most

encouraging nature, from a single-tax standpoint," continued Congressman Maguire. "There are from ten to forty single-tax speakers distributed throughout the

"There is a general feeling in Delaware, as in every other State, that our industrial depressions, which occur with almost the regularity of changes in the moon's phases—their periods being about ten years apart—are neither natural nor necessary, but the result of some maladjustment in our industrial system.

"They feel, also, that the causes stated for these decennial depressions are wholly

for these decennial depressions are wholly inadequate, and as each cause asserted relates to the particular depression which it is said to have perceded and could have no effectin producing the other depressions, people are coming to lose faith in these special causes. The belief is growing that there must be some great underlying cause operating in all countries for at least the 100 years last past, in which we have had ten industrial depressions fully recorded

in history.
"Now the single-tax men have a natural "Now the single-tax men have a natural and common-sense explanation to these phenomena, and it can be so simply put and so clearly explained alike to the educated and uneducated man, that whenever a determined and continued propaganda is made converts are gained with astonishing rapidity. The reports from the Delaware campaign prove this beyond a doubt, I think.

"And what is this natural and commoniate of these recurring in-

"And what is this natural and commonsense explanation of these recurring industrial depressions? Simply this: The monopoly of land which causes, necessarily, the periodical pressure of ground rents in good times against the earnings of industry and commerce, gradually strangles both and makes all business—industrial and commercial alike—nunrofits. of industry and commerce, gradually strangles both and makes all business—in-dustrial and commercial alike—unprofitable until a readjustment of the rent line gives them chance to revive. Then, after five or six years of comparative prosperity, the gradual rise of rents above the econo-mic line strangles all industries again.

"This is a cause widespread as civiliza-zation, covering the whole period of indus-trial depressions and sufficient to account for all of them.

for all of them.
"Now as more than four-tenths of all
the people of Delaware are absolutely land-less, and have suffered intensely during
the industrial depression from which we are just emerging, they are naturally will-ing to hear any doctrine or theory which promises them a guarantee against the re-currence of such depressions. Besides, the single-tax idea is not new in Delaware. There have been for several years strong single-tax clubs in that State, and as a result of their educational work the single tax was, before the campaign commenced, regarded by thousands as a glorious gos-pel of justice, although, perhaps, there were but a few hundred who fully and intelligently understood it. In addition to the public speaking now going on there, public speaking now going on there, thousands of books and tens of thousands of tracts are being distribhted in Delaware. "I have just given an order for 20,000 of

my Congressional speeches on direct taxa-tion and land values, and extracts from my other Congressional speeches on the same subjects, all forming a 32-page pamphlet, to be printed for distribution in Delaware.

Delaware.

"Dr. Longstreet, who left his practice as a physician about a year ago to travel through the country lecturing on the single tax, has gone into Delaware with a large tent that will accommodate 3000 people, and has announced his intention of giving his whole time to the work as long as the campaign lasts. He is an elegent and campaign lasts. He is an eloquent and earnest speaker and has met with remarkable success in traveling from city to city in Colorado, New Mexico, Texas and other

"Professor Hawkins, another single-tax missionary, has gone into Delaware with what he calls his aid van. This is a vehicle built like the ordinary United States mail wagon. He carries a load of singletax literature in it for distribution and uses the wagon as a stand for his street lecturing."

Catarrh and Chronic Diseases

They Will Give Two Weeks' Free Treatment and Medicines to All Patients :
Who Apply in Person at Their Parlors, Second Floor of the Nucleus Building, Third and Market Sts., Opposite the Chron-icle Building, on or Before Septem-ber 1.

Read Carefully This Announcement.

One of the most reliable and one of the One of the most reliable and one of the most successful physicians in the West to-day is Dr. A. J. Shores. Two years ago Dr. Shores discovered and perfected a treatment and cure for Catarrh and Chronic Diseases. At that time little attention was paid to this now wonderful treatment, and, like all great inventions, Dr. Shores' discovery was looked upon with little favor. covery was looked upon with little favor. Dr. Shores' treatment, after having been thoroughly tested in thousands of cases throughout the United States, has been



REV. R. S. REESE, Los ANGELES, CAL. REV. R. S. REESE, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
acknowledged and accepted by the medical
fraternity of the world as the only scientific, successful and positive cure for
Catarrh and Chronic Diseases.
In order that the public of San Francisco
may be convinced of the success of Dr. A.
J. Shores' treatment for the cure of Catarrhouse Chronic Diseases.

tarrh and Chronic Diseases, Dr. Shores will give two weeks' free treatment, medicines,

give two weeks' free treatment, medicines, care and attention to all patients who apply in person on or before September 1, at Dr. Shores' parlors in the Nucleus building, corner of Third and Market streets, opposite the Chronicle building.

Dr. A. J. Shores, the founder and originator of the system which bears his name, is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Louisville, Ky., one of the oldest and most reliable medical colleges in the world. Five years of Dr. Shores' life were constantly devoted to the perfecting of his wonderful treatment for the cure of Catarrh and Chronic Diseases.

To further prove the wonderful success To further prove the wonderful success of Dr. Shores' treatment it might be well

to mention the names of a few of the to mention the names of a few of the physicians who have adopted it, and who will be in personal attendance at the San Francisco office with Dr. Shores.

Well-known to every resident of San Francisco is the name of Dr. A. J. Howe,

Francisco is the name of Dr. A. J. Howe, who for twenty-two years has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine. For three years Dr. Howe held the honorable position of resident physician of the United States Marine Hospital in San Francisco; late professor of anatomy and associate professor of surgery in the Hahnemann Hospital College, also in this City.

Dr. R. B. New, who is also in attendance at the San Francisco office, is a graduate of

Dr. R. B. New, who is also in attendance at the San Francisco office, is a graduate of the Kentucky School of Medicine of Louisville. Having had vast experience in the leading hospitals of America has made Dr. New a valuable assistant in the adminis-tration of Dr. Shores' treatment.

Don't bring any money; it will not be accepted. All that is required of you is a call at Dr. Shores' offices, and you will be given, entirely free of charge, treatment and medicine for your troubles. Start in Monday morning at 9 o'clock. Come early and receive the benefits of this magnanimous offer.

A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL. What Rev. R. S. Reese of Los Angeles, Cal., Says of Dr. Shores Treatment.

"I was almost a physical wreck. I was so nervous that I had to give up in the middle of a sermon. I would become so exhausted. I was very bilious. I had no appetite whatever, and what I did eat did not seem to give me the proper strength for work. I was weak and emaclated, had terrible neuralgic pains. I had no ambition to do anything, and often felt as though my end was near. I had often heard of Dr. A. J. Shores' wonderful skill in treating cases similar to mine, and I hastened to him. In conclusion I can say that the very first treatment improved me, and to-day I feel it my duty to suffering humanity to advise them of the most wonderful treatment."

DR. A. J. SHORES CO. (INCORPORATED). EXPERT SPECIALISTS

In the Cure of Catarrh and All Forms of Chronic Diseases. A. J. SHORES, M.D., President and Medical Director.

A. J. HOWE, M.D. R. B. NEW, M.D. Parlors—Second floor, Nucleus building, corner Third and Market streets, opposite Chronicle building.

Office hours—9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 and 7 to

P. M.; Sundays, 10 to 12 M. Take elevator. SPECIAL NOTICE-Patients living out of the city and who are unable to call at the San Francisco office will be given advice and all particulars of Dr. Shores' treatment free by mail by addressing Dr. A. J. Shores Co., San Francisco. Write at once, de-scribing your case.

CALIFORNIA OFFICES. San Francisco-Nucleus Building, corner Third and Market streets.

Los Angeles - Redick Block, corner First and Broadway.

Sacramento-706½ K street, opposite Postoffice.

San Diego - Morse - Whaley - Dalton Block.