

CAPE ARAGO WRECK.

The Schooner Ella Laurena Dashed to Pieces on the Rocks.

DRAGGED HER ANCHOR.

Negligence of the Captain Said to Have Caused the Disaster.

WERE AWAY FROM THE VESSEL.

Master and Crew Had Gone to the Shore Though the Schooner Was in Danger.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 11.—Only to-day were details received respecting the Portland schooner Ella Laurena, wrecked at Cape Arago on December 19. The schooner left the Columbia River on December 3, and sailed within forty miles of Cape Arago the first day. She then stood out to sea and drifted south forty miles below the cape. The crew was lost for seven or eight days, not knowing the position of the vessel. Finally the seamen sailed back to Cape Arago, and arriving there on December 18, came in and anchored.

The next morning it was too rough to land freight at the cape. The wind was blowing off shore so all they had to do was to set sail and stand out to sea. Instead of this, about 9 o'clock the captain, together with the crew, deserted the schooner, bringing ashore a big demijohn. A sailor named Neil Van Fleet wanted them to stay on the vessel, while he went for a tug, but the captain and crew instead went to Empire City. They started back to the cape about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, having with them, it is claimed, two bottles of whisky, and got out four miles that afternoon.

The next morning, when they came in, the schooner had dragged anchor, been carried on the shore and dashed to pieces on the rocks.

During the absence of the crew at Empire City the lighthouse tender Manzanita came out from Empire City and would have towed the schooner to sea had anybody been on board.

WESTPORT DISASTER.

The Steamer George W. Elder Driven Ashore and Disabled During a Squall.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 11.—A serious accident has happened to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's steamer George W. Elder, which left yesterday for San Francisco and she is now returning to Portland in tow of the steamer Oklahoma and Harvest Queen for repairs.

It appears that the pilot, Marsnal Martineux, on reaching a point opposite Westport last night, decided to anchor and proceed on down to the mouth of the river in the morning. The night was very dark, with a heavy northerly wind blowing, and the pilot decided to take in under the lee of the Washington shore. On reaching what he considered a proper anchorage the order to let go the ground tackle was given.

Hardly had the steamer swung up on her scope of chain before a squall struck her, sending the vessel in shore. No danger of damage was feared, as the beach was apparently far beyond the limits of the cable. Suddenly the after part of the vessel struck with a shock that shivered through the Elder from stem to stern. Steam was up and the engines were started ahead, but the steamer failed to answer her helm.

IS LEAKING BADLY.

Sailors Refuse to Sail on the Ship Washets.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH., Jan. 11.—The ship Washets, with coal from Nanaimo for San Francisco, which sprung a leak and came near going down off Cape Flattery ten days ago and then put back to Port Angeles, is having trouble getting a crew for the voyage south. The members of the crew claim the ship is leaking to a depth of eighteen inches every four hours, and several of them deserted her rather than risk the trip. Stewart Dusby, who has been with the Washets eight months, came here to-day to advise sailors who had promised to sign of her condition, and he says she will not reach San Francisco unless she has an exceptionally smooth voyage. Her agents are trying to sign six extra men to work at the pumps on the trip.

SAN DIEGOS MAY WIN.

Company A Guardsmen Likely to Become an Independent Organization.

Allowed to Retain Their Equipments Pending Action by the Board of Location. SAN DIEGO, CAL., Jan. 11.—It was supposed last night when thirty-eight members of Company A, old Ninth Regiment, N. G. C., marched down to Company B, that the consolidation of the two companies was practically effected. But it appears that a hitch has occurred. This morning two trucks and four men were sent out to the National-avenue armory, in compliance with previous arrangements, to get the equipments of Company A and transfer them to Company B's armory. Before anything was done, however, Captain Dodge of Company B received an order from Assistant Adjutant Alfonso at Los Angeles notifying him that he had just received a telegram from Adjutant-General Barrett to have all the property of

Company A remain intact until further orders were received from Sacramento. The property was, therefore, left at Company A's armory, for although it had been already formally turned over to Captain Dodge, he did not care to take possession when another order might come at any time ordering him to return it.

Captain Dodge says he does not exactly understand the order, but that he believes it means that the Board of Location will soon decide whether Company A is to be retained as an independent company in the service of the State. This, as has previously been stated, is what Colonel Spileman, commanding the old Ninth, and his son, Captain Spileman, of Company A, have been working for. An officer of Company A seen this afternoon was very jubilant over the order, and said there was no doubt that the company would be permitted to remain in the service as an independent company.

A PORTLAND TRAGEDY.

Attempted Suicide of Miss Therese Middlemiss of San Francisco.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 11.—Miss Therese Middlemiss of San Francisco, who is here visiting the Farquhar family in Sunny-side, took an overdose of cocaine about midnight last night with an intent to pry into the mysteries of celestial realms. Miss Middlemiss came here two weeks ago for change of scene. She was invited by the Farquhars to visit them in order to divert her mind from a calamity that had befallen her. She had been engaged for almost two years to a young man named Benjamin Gordon and was to have been married on Christmas eve. Gordon was in the general brokerage business and he handled the small fortune of his affianced, amounting to \$2,000, for investment. Last September Gordon disappeared from San Francisco, where he has not been seen from that day to this. The affairs of his clientage were found to be absolutely straight with the exception of those of Miss Middlemiss. There was not a scratch of pen or paper on his books to show what Gordon did with her \$2,000.

Her deception by the man she had loved, coupled with the loss of her money, brought her to the verge of insanity and during a moment of irrefragable melancholy she made an attempt to end her life. This is the second time she has tried to commit suicide. Her investigation was made and it was found that in some manner Hoffman had touched either the switch plug above the insulation or had slipped, and in falling his hand came in contact with a coil of electric light wires which was not insulated. The current passed through the thumb and first and second finger of the right hand, and on through his body, coming out at the heel of his left foot. Where his fingers came in contact with the electricity there were three burns and his heel was charred. Twenty-five hundred volts passed through his body. Hoffman was a skilled electrician. He was 26 years of age and a native of San Jose.

A SANTA CRUZ ROMANCE.

Elizabeth R. Stewart Wins Her Famous Divorce Suit.

The Woman to Whom Stewart Deeded the Estate Must Surrender Her Title. SANTA CRUZ, CAL., Jan. 11.—The case of Elizabeth R. Stewart vs. John R. Stewart and Catherine McKenzie et al., which has been in the courts of this county for the past three years and has occupied weeks at a time, was decided to-day by Judge Breen. The action was instituted by the plaintiff to sever the bonds of matrimony existing between her and the defendant, John A. Stewart. She also sought to control the legal title to certain property alleged to belong to the community, but standing on record in the name of Catherine McKenzie.

In his findings Judge Breen says the personal history of the Stewarts shows them to be persons of intelligence, liberal education and well-established social position, and that the four children are not inferior in that respect to the parents. Three of the children are in California, two of whom, the sons, espoused their mother's cause and the daughter their father's. In the wife's petition Catherine McKenzie was named as co-respondent. The plaintiff claims that the defendant, John A. Stewart, is the son of John and Mary Stewart; that his father was an officer in the British army, stationed at Malta when John was born. In infancy he was taken to Corfu, Greece, thence to Aberdeen, Scotland, and was sent to Edinburgh to be educated for a medical missionary. While pursuing his studies he met the plaintiff, a maiden 16 years of age of good social position, and married her ten years later. While on his vacation preceding his marriage he visited the Isle of Skye, where he was engaged in teaching, and there lived with Peter McCaskill, whose eldest child was Mrs. Catherine McKenzie (nee McCaskill), a girl of tender years. Peter and his daughter Catherine went to Edinburgh, and Stewart went with them. He was to supervise her education. It is claimed that at this time his relations with the girl were more than those of a friend. He offered to marry her, but was refused.

Having graduated a physician Stewart married the plaintiff, went to Fochow, China, to reside, and amassed quite a fortune from the practice of medicine. Here their children were born, and they lived happily for eleven years. In 1876 the plaintiff returned to Europe to educate her children. The husband speedily followed and remained with the family one month. While in Glasgow he again met Catherine McCaskill, who in the meantime had been married and was the mother of several children. Stewart and Mrs. McKenzie crossed the Atlantic, she being en route to Boston and he for China via the United States. According to an understanding they met in Santa Cruz and established themselves on a fruit ranch known as Elha Hill and belonging to Dr. Stewart. There they resided together.

Mr. Stewart claimed a plan was concocted between them to defraud her of her rights and that Stewart executed and deeded to Mrs. McKenzie a conveyance of certain land. She, ignorant of the infidelity of her husband, came to Santa Cruz in 1891 to join him, and on meeting Stewart after an eight years' absence was received coldly, repulsed, ill treated and was constrained to join him in the execution of articles of separation. On the other hand, John Stewart claimed that he was a brother of Mrs. Catherine McKenzie. He claimed he lived with his mother until 12 years of age, and was then taken to John and Mary Stewart, who adopted him in place of a dead son, giving him the son's name. At 16 years of age he returned to his real father. Here he met Catherine McKenzie. He claims that she was not the cause of his being alienated from his wife, but that Mrs. Stewart's frequent drunkenness was the cause.

In closing, the Judge says that from the testimony he finds Dr. Stewart is not what he represents himself to be, but that he is the son of John and Mary Stewart; that he is not the brother of Catherine McKenzie. The divorce is granted, and in regard to the property he declares the transfer of the Elha Hill vineyard to Catherine McKenzie fraudulent, and that the Elha Hill property be reconveyed to them, and that all the community property be apportioned between Elizabeth P. Stewart and John A. Stewart, the former to receive two-thirds and the latter one-third.

SAN JOSE FATALITY.

Electrician Hoffman Meets With a Terrible Death.

KILLED WHILE AT WORK.

He Is Electrocuted by Contact With a Power-House Switch Plug.

LIVED BUT A FEW MINUTES.

His Body Burned by a Deadly Current of Twenty-Five Hundred Volts.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Jan. 11.—George Werner Hoffman, the electrician at the Electric Improvement Company's power-house, was almost instantly killed this evening, at 7 o'clock, while attending to the electric-light switches at the power-house. Hoffman was seen to go into the switchroom, and a few seconds later George Johnson, the oiler, heard a moan. He rushed into the room and found Hoffman lying on the floor. Before he had time to make an inquiry or assist the electrician from the floor, Hoffman said, "George, I am done for." He then fell in a stupor and remained unconscious until death came several minutes later. An investigation was made and it was found that in some manner Hoffman had touched either the switch plug above the insulation or had slipped, and in falling his hand came in contact with a coil of electric light wires which was not insulated. The current passed through the thumb and first and second finger of the right hand, and on through his body, coming out at the heel of his left foot. Where his fingers came in contact with the electricity there were three burns and his heel was charred. Twenty-five hundred volts passed through his body. Hoffman was a skilled electrician. He was 26 years of age and a native of San Jose.

PASSED A BOGUS DOLLAR.

A San Jose Young Man in Trouble With the Government.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Jan. 11.—Al Diaz, a young man well known about town, was arrested last evening for passing a counterfeit dollar at Delmonly's bakery. Diaz brought a loaf of bread and tendered a bogus dollar in payment to Mrs. Delmonly. After laying the change on the counter she discovered the dollar was counterfeit and handed it back to Diaz, who grabbed the change on the counter and ran. The police were notified, and Diaz was subsequently arrested by Officer Evans. Chief Kidward notified the United States authorities at San Francisco, and word was received to hold Diaz and an officer would arrive for the prisoner Monday.

DIVORCED AT SAN JOSE.

Marriage Bonds of Charles H. Davis of San Francisco Severed.

He and His Wife Had Separated by Agreement Two Days After Their Wedding. SAN JOSE, CAL., Jan. 11.—Charles H. Davis of San Francisco was yesterday granted a divorce from Valeria J. Davis by Judge Lorigan. The parties to the suit were married at Oakland in August, 1891, but lived together only two days. The agreement to separate was mutual. In September, 1892, the husband learned that his wife was living with a man named Hong. Although the woman's guilt could have been easily established, fear of public notoriety kept Davis from bringing the suit until nearly two years had passed. The action was begun last September and the wife has made no attempt to contest the suit. She is at present in New York City or thereabouts, her exact residence not being known to Davis, as they have not communicated with each other since the day of their separation.

LOYAL HIBERNIANS.

Resolutions Indorsing the Monroe Doctrine Adopted.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Jan. 11.—At a meeting and banquet of Division No. 3, Ancient Order of Hibernians, resolutions were adopted heartily indorsing President Cleveland's stand on the Monroe doctrine and pledging their support and strength, both physically and financially, to the country, in case hostilities opened over the enforcement of the doctrine. Sues for a Divorce. SAN JOSE, CAL., Jan. 11.—Lydia A. Tyhurst to-day began suit for divorce from J. E. Tyhurst on the ground of desertion. They were married in 1886. About three years ago Tyhurst deserted his wife. One child is the result of the union. There is no community property, and all the wife asks for is an absolute divorce from her traitor spouse. Arson Charge Dismissed. SAN JOSE, CAL., Jan. 11.—The examination of William Sharratt on the charge of arson took place before Justice Gass this morning and resulted in his discharge. Sharratt was accused of burning a barn belonging to J. M. Gray, on South Tenth street, Christmas morning, but the evidence was not sufficient to convict.

NEWS OF CITY INDUSTRIES.

Orders From Mexico, Australia, Central and South America for Machinery.

Several Factories Working Overtime to Keep Up With Orders—The Prospects Fair. Most of the factories in the City start in the new year with plenty of orders on hand, while those engaged in the manufacture of mining machinery, are fairly rushed with orders. The Union Machine Works have a large amount of miscellaneous work on hand, and have been compelled to work their

force overtime for several weeks past. The Union Iron Works are building two composite gunboats for the United States navy. They are twin-screw steamers, 174 feet in length, 34-foot beam, 12-foot draught, engines 800 horsepower, speed 12 knots. Each will carry six 4-pound, four 6-pound and two 1-pound rapid-fire guns. The California Machine Works recently supplied the Government with a steam launch, and are building another for the Light-house Department. The Washburn-Moen Manufacturing Company recently furnished the California-street Railway Company with a cable 12,500 feet in length, for the Hyde-street line, and will deliver this week a cable to the Sutter-street line. Their shops at North Beach are running on full time, with plenty of orders on hand. Francis Smith & Co. have just manufactured and are shipping a cargo of thirty-inch pipe to the Horseddy mining district in British Columbia for mining purposes. The Union Litha Company report a large volume of business in hand for the commencement of the new year, and are sanguine of a very prosperous year in their line of trade. The Merralls Hydraulic Quartz Mill

JOLLY FOR HAY MEN.

Second Annual Banquet of the San Francisco Association.

BANDS OF YELLOW SATIN.

Magnificent Decorations of the Scene of the Revel—New Officers Elected by the Society.

Popping corks and bursts of laughter enlivened the banquet hall at Delmonly's last night. The San Francisco Hay Association



AT THE HAYMAKERS' BANQUET. [Sketches by a "Call" artist.]

Company are furnishing a No. 3 fifty-ton mill to a company at Sheep Ranch, Calaveras County, and one of the same capacity for Angels Camp, a large No. 2 150-ton mill to a company in Arizona and are also shipping a small mill to British Columbia. Arrangements are being made for manufacturing these mills in Australia and at Denver, Colo. The Perkins Pump and Engine Company have just finished putting in a complete water plant for Santa Rosa and are contracting for a lake plant for Healdsburg. The Midas Gold Sinking Machinery Company recently shipped seven Gold King amalgamators to New Zealand, one to Clippier Gap, two to Carson Creek, Calaveras County, and one to New port, Or. The Union Photo Engraving Company is turning out some half-tone work three by six feet in size. This is believed to be the largest ever made in America. The South American republics are beginning to appreciate San Francisco art works in this line, and the Union Photo Engraving Company have large orders on hand from these countries. F. Egen recently equipped Tillman & Benet's new coffee and spice mills and factory with new belting throughout. He is also manufacturing an 18-inch belt for driving a dynamo at San Bernardino. A visit a year ago to the Ontario Mining plant in question has already been made. The Pelton Water-wheel Company has installed an electric transmission plant for the purpose of running their mills. The generators were operated by Pelton water-wheels, running under a head of about 120 feet and developing 100 horse-power. At the time of the installation provision was made for duplicating the power plant, in case they found it necessary to increase the output of their mills at some future time. Such an increase has already been found necessary, and the Pelton Water-wheel Company has in hand an order for a complete duplicate plant, which will afford the company twice the capacity it had before.

FROM EASTERN PRISONS.

Unfair Competition of Articles Imported Into This State.

Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald Authorized to Make a Tour of Investigation.

Governor Badd has taken action on the communication of the Manufacturers and Producers' Association relative to the subject of convict prison labor, and has decided to authorize Labor Commissioner E. L. Fitzgerald to make a tour of investigation through the East. Mr. Fitzgerald, accompanied by one of his own assistants, expects to start about February 1, and they propose to visit every prison of any consequence. The action of the Governor was taken on a personal report from Mr. Fitzgerald, to whom he had referred the question. Mr. Fitzgerald submitted a type-written report to the Governor at Sacramento on Friday. He was home again and in his office yesterday and made the following explanation: The question of the manufacture of commercial articles by convict labor in other States, where they are in competition with our own products, has occasioned a great deal of indignation among our merchants and manufacturers. The matter has been ably discussed by the local bodies representing these interests, and every effort has been made to arrive at facts and figures as to the extent to which this business of importing prison-made goods has been carried on in this State. In various lines a general depression has resulted in consequence of this unfair competition, help having been curtailed, wages reduced, and an all-around reticence carried out. Some time ago I received a letter from K. A. Hughson, a gentleman who has given the convict labor question a great deal of study. I gave me much information, and his logical conclusions threw a new light on a somewhat obscured subject. Here is one extract from it to show Mr. Hughson's reasoning: To my mind convicts should not remain in for the most part of their lives for the sake of humanity, for it is inhuman to place prisoners in close confinement, the tendency of that kind of incarceration being to make them worse instead of better; and second, for the sake of economy, because convicts in our State prisons should at least

CAME NEAR BEING MOBBED.

The Narrow Escape of Miss Clausen, a Missionary at Yu-Jang.

The People There Had Never Seen a European Before, and Were Much Wrought Up.

Miss Sophia Clausen of Norway, a missionary of the Lutheran church, for four years laboring among the Chinese at Nan-kow and other places in the Chinese empire, is at the Occidental.

The lady arrived on the steamer Peru yesterday. She says these are rather troublesome times for missionaries in China, and that in whatever towns they are none of them feel very safe.

It is worse, she tells, where the literati abound. They are full of prejudice against the missionaries, and in their feelings border on contempt.

Miss Clausen recently made a long trip up the Yangtze-Kiang River from Hankow to the city of Yu-Jang, which had previously only once been visited by Europeans. It took six weeks of steady traveling to get there. She went with other missionaries, taking one of the Chinese sailing boats used on the great river.

Yu-Jang has many students in it. It is a literary city, and the literati, as well as the people, swarmed about them in wide-eyed wonder.

"Fear of them had ever seen a European," said Miss Clausen, "and their interest was raised to the highest pitch. I was carried in a chair by the Chinese who had come with us.

"The streets were very narrow, and for a time they were blocked so we could not get through. The Chinese all gathered, examined us critically and talked about us, wondering if we thought we could teach them anything.

"Finally I went in, and to get past the crowd pushed into a side place, when immediately their faces assumed looks of great severity and there were many wild ejaculations, coupled with threats.

"It looked as though they would attack us. The crowd had all the appearance of a mob. Danger seemed to threaten us from every side. Finally one of them said, 'She didn't know it, she didn't know it was a holy place.'

"Then I realized what the trouble was. The place I had unwittingly stepped into was holy to them, and for a foreigner to enter it was according to their ideas to desile it. They thought we didn't understand what they said, but we did. We made haste to get out. The faces of the Chinese chair-carriers with us were very pale. They realized the great danger we were in.

"I shall remain in this country about a year, and will stay with friends in San Francisco a good portion of the time. I need a change of climate. It is very unhealthy where I have been in China."

Astor's New Vehicle.

One of the sights of the metropolis just now is John Jacob Astor steering his horseless carriage up and down Fifth avenue.

It is a sight for men and angels. It is the first fashionable move in the direction of abolishing the poor horse altogether. Mr. Astor's vehicle is a small Victoria without a box.

This he manipulated by a wheel for steering and sundry valves for letting on and suppressing the foam or naptha. The tall figure is bent over the apparatus with a great degree of earnestness, while ever and anon the keen eye shoots ahead to look out for possible collisions and interference.—Commercial Advertiser.

Enforcing Ancient Sunday Laws.

The contemptible and ridiculous Lord's Day Observance act of Charles II is still being vigorously enforced against small shopkeepers at Walsall, and the same miserable system of persecution is now being taken up in other towns. At Rhyl the police have begun by getting a Jewish tobacconist fined for trading on the Christian Sabbath, while at Holywell, near Birkenhead, a start has been made with the prosecution of a barber for the awful crime of shaving customers on Sunday. The vigilant constabulary will next be running people in for taking a stroll on the Lord's day—Wainly (On the Sunday Walker).

Ready for War.

Venezuela's standing army consists of 3000 men, mostly colonels.—Boston Herald.

The misnamed Philadelphia Natural Gas Company has just spent \$2,000,000 on the longest and biggest gas line in the world to bring gas to Pittsburg from West Virginia.

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pay the cost of their own maintenance by their labor and thus lighten the burden of taxpayers. which have been manufactured at the Michigan State prison at Jackson, ranout wagons and stais made at other Eastern prisons, wheels from the omnibuses received in the State of N. Y., and only a few months ago (Alabama was fitted with wagon and carriage axes manufactured at the New York State prison at Auburn.

When we consider that California imports 90 per cent of all the vehicles purchased, from a farm wagon to a business van or fire carriage, which could not a certain number of convicts be set to work in the State in such a way as to make good the cost of their maintenance without competing with honest labor?

Mr. Hughson in his letter rather argued that the convicts could be worked even at a profit to the State, but with that I do not agree, because they could not do so without hurting legitimate labor. However, the letter served a purpose of some enlightenment, and I at once sent to every official labor bureau in the country for data. In this I was not successful, because the replies I received informed me of the various State Labor Commissioners were not in positions to obtain for me the facts I desired.

That the Eastern labor organizations are taking a very active interest in the subject was indicated to me in a letter from Chairman Alex. E. McCulloch of the Richmond (Va.) Central Trade and Labor Council.

It is not to get considerable information from unofficial sources, though, as I learn that the following articles are largely produced by convicts:

Iron and steel wagon axles, wagon wheels, carriage bolts and nuts, clips, staps, boots, shoes and rags, knitted goods, overalls, blankets, woven goods, furniture, iron and steel carriage hardware, castings, hames and harness.

My correspondents tell me that the method has been for the contractor to purchase the convict labor at so much per day, which has not proved satisfactory to either side.

The capacity of the convict laborer as compared with the free laborer is estimated at two-thirds; therefore the convict who works at 50 cents per day competes with outside labor at, say, 75 cents per day.

The very lowest minimum of wage received by free labor in comparison, the showing is conclusive in demonstrating that the manufacturer employing convict labor is at a great disadvantage, and may ultimately be driven from business by disastrous competition.

In his report to the Governor Mr. Fitzgerald included much of his correspondence and finally recommended a personal investigation. His reason for leaving one of his own assistants to accompany him was his conviction, having already been schooled in the practical work of State labor reforms, besides having the general interests of California at heart, would be a much more effective aid than an outsider.

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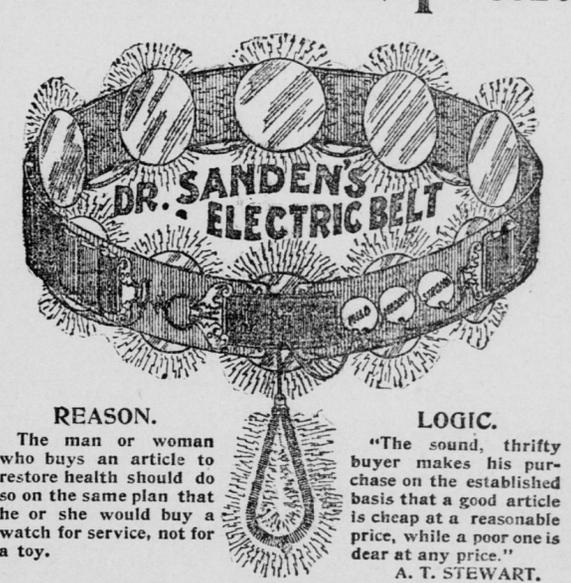
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NEW TO-DAY.

It Has No Equal!



REASON. LOGIC.

The man or woman who buys an article to restore health should do so on the same plan that he or she would buy a watch for service, not for a toy.

"The sound, thrifty buyer makes his purchase on the established basis that a good article is cheap at a reasonable price, while a poor one is dear at any price."

A. T. STEWART.

POINTS OF SUPERIORITY.

ELECTRIC POWER. You Can Regulate Its Power.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT is constructed with a patent regulator. No other Electric Belt has it. When you have placed the Belt on the body and feel the powerful current penetrating your system you adjust its strength by turning to right or left a small screw attachment, setting the current at any desired force, and you can then enjoy a restful, quiet sleep according to your own needs. It makes of the night by a sensation which makes you imagine you are being electrocuted. Those who have used the old-style belts know that this is, and hundreds who have discovered and are now being peacefully restored to health and strength by Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt are testifying to the value of the new method. If you don't want to be burned to death in your sleep use Dr. Sanden's.

\$5000 REWARD. DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT gives into the body a genuine current of electricity for several hours at a time. \$5000 reward will be paid for one of these Belts, which will not generate an current which is perceptible to the wearer immediately after charging and applying to the body.

IT CURES. DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT is credited with some three thousand cures on the Pacific Coast alone during the past ten years. Cures in fact. Cures of men who are manly enough to proclaim to the world their recovery of manhood and the means of getting it. Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is no experiment, and the names and addresses of hundreds of grateful citizens of this State can be found in the little book, "Three Classes of Men," which gives full information, a scientific diagnosis of all cases which can be cured by electricity, and prices. It is free. Get it to-day.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT is applied on retiring at night and worn until the cause of arising in the morning. No care or trouble is incurred in its use; no time is wasted in using it, as its soothing, strengthening current absorbs into the weakened organs of the body. Beneficial results are noticed in one night's use, and the sleep is made sound and refreshing. It quiets the nerves and builds up the weak parts in a natural, humane manner.

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