STANFORD WEARS THE LAURELS

Berkeley Loses in the Great Intercollegiate Debate.

MISS STEBBINS PROVED A MASCOT.

Eloquent and Able Speeches Were Made by All the Debaters.

PANDEMONIUM FOLLOWS THE DECISION.

This Now Makes the Score Even and Next Year Will See the Prize-Winners.

"Wow—w—w—w!"

One long shrill howl, followed by a lusty chorus of "We gave them the ax; we gave them the ax, the ax, the ax!" and a human avalanche of cardinal hurled itself upon the platform, carried two striplings around in triumph and nearly shook the arms off a very demure-appearing young lady. Bouquets enough came hurtling through the air to ornament the walls at a Bradley-Martin ball.

This is a very faint and indistinct portrayal of the scene that occurred at Metropolitan Temple last evening when the aged Judge Searls advanced to the front of the rostrum and announced that on account of argument and style the judges had awarded the fifth annual intercollegiate debate between Leland Stanford Jr. University and the University of California to Stanford.

But the Berkeleyites were forced to content themselves with dismal groans of "We're in the soup" and "Boom, ya! ya! boom, ya! ya!" Many of them, however, crowded forward and added their congratulations to the victorious winners of the laurels.

One peculiar scene, keenly illustrative of the varied felicity and vicissitude of life, was witnessed when young Charles Manson of Stanford rushed forward with a bouquet, while his brother Milton, who attends the Berkeley University, turned towards the door with his companions to seek consolation from nature.

A. L. Weil.

H. A. Overstreet.

C. C. Cohn.

BERKELEY'S TEAM.

STANFORD'S TEAM.

The question for debate was:

Resolved, That each member of the Cabinet should have a seat and voice in Congress.

By the Cabinet was meant, so the terms of the debate ran, the Secretaries of State, War, Navy, Treasury, Interior and Agriculture, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General.

The affirmative was championed by Charles C. Cohn, Adolph L. Weil and H. A. Overstreet of the University of California and the negative by Miss Londa L. Stebbins, John M. Switzer and A. B. Morgan of Stanford.

Twenty minutes were allowed each speaker, and the affirmative ten minutes in which to close.

President Martin Kellogg of Berkeley acted as chairman of the evening; Hon. Niles Searls, Colonel John P. Irish and James H. Deering as judges.

The prizes contested for were the George C. Perkins prize of $200, to be divided among the members of the winning team, and a cup, offered in 1894, to go to the university first winning three debates. This decision makes each university the winner of two debates, and next year settles the question of supremacy.

The Temple was crowded almost to suffocation, with the wearers of the blue and gold occupying the gallery and the cardinal-bedecked ones on the right side of the lower floor.

At 8:20 P. M. the Berkeleyites fired the first gun by a volley of "Rah-rah-rah! U. C., Berkeley—Zip, boom, ah!" Stanford students came right back with "Rah-rah-rah! Rah-rah-rah! Rah-rah, Stanford!"

President Kellogg's instruction, or, rather, request, as he introduced Charles C. Cohn, the first on the affirmative side, not to delay proceedings by applause, was little heeded, as both sides broke out consecutively after each speaker had closed.

Debater Cohn said the measure under discussion was not a new one, but had been favored by both Blaine and Garfield and also by many Senators. He thought the present system of communication between the Cabinet and Congress cumbersome in the extreme, and the efficiency of the spoken word is overlooked.

"This communication is now only by written report and too frequent," he asserted. "The printing office is overcrowded and only a round-about-way after all. This is not a radical change, but only one of procedure."

Cohn's eloquent and forcible remarks were followed by those of Miss Londa L. Stebbins of Stanford, a pleasing and polished speaker, who took the negative side. She admitted that it was not in the intention of the reform that the danger existed, but in its practice.

She argued further that the proposed change is unconstitutional and would result in a mongrel form of government, and that there is oral communication enough when the members of the Cabinet are called upon for information during committee meetings.

"The alleged remedy of the opposition would only precipitate another evil," she said. "They think something must be done, and would rush into danger without due consideration. To place the Cabinet officers in Congress would only destroy that equilibrium so necessary to stable government."

Adolph L. Weil replied for the affirmative. His remarks were terse and to the point and delivered without any visible effort.

"If we were advocating a system that bordered on the anarchistic," he said, "or even on the radical, there might be a reason for the arguments of our opponents. But it is not; it is only a method of procedure.

"The privilege has been extended to others and it might be here, they will admit, except for the fact that a constitutional provision is said to stand in the way. In other words they say that there is a constitutional provision that no person holding any office under the Government of the United States shall at the same time be a member of Congress. But we deny that it will be so—giving them a seat there is not making them members of that body by any means."

For his side Weil argued that to give Cabinet officers a seat in Congress would aid the executive, Congress and the country at large. He said that as questions of moment arose the Secretaries would be there to elucidate many points necessary to intelligent voting.

"The houses at large," he said, "have now no method of receiving information at first hand. It all comes through committees. But remember that we do not try to do away with committees. The largest amount of work would still be done by them. We would merely supplement them with a system that would give Congress the opportunity of receiving the benefit of the secretaries' information."

John M. Switzer followed for Stanford, and made one of the best efforts of the evening. He started off by stating that only three Congressmen had ever defended this theory, and that very briefly; that, in addition, it was never brought to a vote.

"Neither can it be charged that Congress desires more information on which to work," he continued. "Plenty of information is at hand in the reports of committees, of bureaus, of the heads of departments and even of the secretaries themselves. Why, if called upon for information the secretaries could no more refuse to give it than they could if they had a seat in Congress.

"There is just as much co-operation and intercommunication between the executive and the legislative department as there is between the two houses. This cannot be gainsaid by any unprejudiced person.

"The President even now has so much authority that he in reality forms a third branch of the National Legislature. It requires seventy-three additional votes to overthrow his veto."

H. A. Overstreet came next for Berkeley. He made an excellent argument, and was assisted by a full, melodious voice.

"Our opponents," he began, "have succeeded in proving in most eloquent style the wrongness of a system which we are not advocating at all. They follow one the other in regular procession. But I hope that the last debater on the side of our opponents will give up his time to answering what we are advocating.

"As has been said before, we are not advocating any radical reform, but merely a mode of procedure. If we believed that we were on the side of a theory which in practice would be detrimental to the best interests of the Nation we would not be here."

The argument of the negative was closed by A. B. Morgan, who made a clear and forcible argument and showed himself a master of satire and invective. His exordium was devoted to laying great stress upon the facts that the burden of proof lay heavily on the affirmative and that the question of expediency cut the most important figure after all.

His side was not opposed to change, he stated, but to this particular change. Changes that were both necessary and safe should be had by all means.

Into the discussion at this point he injected the theory that a seductive personality was of great importance and often turned the tide of thought in a deliberative assembly, and that, taken in connection with the fact that vague promises of patronage or vague threats made in a Cabinet officer's speech might influence the course of legislation, would make the proposed change dangerous.

Overstreet closed for the affirmative in a humorous strain, claiming that Stanford had erected a man of straw only to knock him over. He believed none of the arguments of his side had been refuted, and didn't hesitate to say so.

At the first pandemonium reigned until President Kellogg stepped forward and announced that the judges would retire for a decision.

A buzz of conversation was then kept up until Judge Searls returned, in about five minutes, escorted by President Kellogg, and announced Stanford the winner. Then came the demonstration that heads this article.

Yea! many were the glad hearts and many the sad after that decision, and Miss Stebbins at once became a lioness.

Personal Notes.

Dr. C. L. Ruggles of Stockton is in the City.

J. P. Meaux, an attorney of Fresno, is in the City.

James C. Tyrrell of the Grass Valley Tidings is at the Grand.

J. D. Sproul and Mrs. Sproul of Chicago arrived here yesterday.

E. W. Clark, wife and daughter, of San Luis Obispo, are at the Grand.

John Weissman, a coffee-grower and business man of Guatemala, is on a visit here.

The Rev. Leroy W. Sibbet of Lewiston, Idaho, arrived here last night and is at the Lick.

William Bayley, one of the owners of the Tomboy gold mine, Telluride, Colo., is in the City, accompanied by Mrs. Bayley.

Among the arrivals yesterday by the Portland steamer were Dr. C. H. Johnson, Dr. C. M. O'Leary and Dr. George H. Strowbridge of Portland.

TESTING A WATCH.

English Timepieces Tried as to Their Correctness and Regularity.

There has been watchmaking at Coventry as long as there has been a watch trade in England, which is for the last 200 years or thereabouts, says the Jewelers' Review. There used to be three centers of the English trade, these being Liverpool, Coventry and London; now there are practically but two, Coventry and Birmingham. The test of a good watch is that it should obtain a Kew certificate, and of the watches that go to Kew 75 per cent are from Coventry.

At Kew no watch has yet succeeded in getting the 100 marks which signify perfection, but Coventry has come nearest, with ninety-two, and is always well to the front. The Kew test is no light one. The watch is tested in every position, and its rate registered, not only per day, but per hour; it is hung by its pendant, hung upside down, hung on each side, placed dial down and back down and at any number of angles, and to finish up with is baked in an oven and frozen in an ice pail. No wonder that a watch with a Kew certificate is a comfort to its owner.

When it is considered that it makes 18,000 vibrations an hour and must not vary a second a week, while a quarter turn of its two time screws, meaning a millionth of an inch, will make a difference of twenty seconds a day, the delicacy of its adjustment will be appreciated, as will also the risk of intrusting its repair to any but skillful hands.

A Parisian lamplighter makes his rounds on a bicycle, with a long torch carried over his right shoulder. He guides the wheel with his left hand, and is so expert that he lights the lamps without dismounting.

The carpet in Queen Victoria's private railway carriage cost £150. The curtains are hung on silver poles, which cost 10 guineas each. The door-handles cost £150. The whole saloon cost £6000.

BERKELEY WINS THE FIELD DAY

Stanford Athletes Were Surprised and Disappointed.

California's Drum a Wonder That Brunton, Ailing, Couldn't Beat.

Exciting Contests for Six Hours Witnessed by a Gay Throng.

The University of California yesterday afternoon defeated Stanford University in their fifth annual intercollegiate field day by a score of 62½ to 49½.

Field Days.	California.	Stanford.
April 27, 1893	91	35
April 28, 1894	90	36
April 13, 189	67	45
April 25, 1896	56	56
April 24, 1897	62½	49½

Among the collegians the final score was generally unexpected. Both sides had figured on winning by a smaller margin. To Stanford it was a sore disappointment. For the first time probably in her history she had felt confident that the result would be in favor of her athletes.

"Johnnie" Brunton, whose remarkable, repeated and consistent performances of late in the sprints had inspired the Stanford men with the greatest hope, was evidently not in his normal condition, and was unable to do himself justice in any of his three races.

Event.		Winner.	Second.	Third.	Record.	Score. Cal.	Score. Stan.
100-yard sprint	First heat	Brunton (S.) By 2 ft.	Drum (C.)	Dole (S.)	:10 2-5		
	S'cnd heat	Birtch (C.) By 6 in.	Holbrook (S.)	Simonds (C.)	:10 3-5		
	Final	Drum (C.) By 2 ft.	Brunton (S.)	Birtch (S.)	:10 1-5	5	3
22-yard sprint		Drum (C.) By 2 yds.	Holbrook (S.)	Brunton (S.)	:23 2-5	5	3
440-yard run		Drum (C.) By 4 yds.	Brunton (S.)	Karsted (S.)	:51	5	3
Half-mile run		Carroll (C.) By 2 yds.	Burnett (S.)	Trefethen (C.)	2:00	6	2
Mile run		Carroll (C.) By 1 ft.	Burnett (S.)	Smith (S.)	4:57 3-5	5	3
120-yard hurdle	First heat	Toland (C.) By 1 ft.	Cheek (C.)	Pope (S.)	:17 2-5		
	S'cnd heat	Morgan (S.) By 8	Bakewell (C.)		:16		
	Final	Morgan (S.) By 5 yds.	Toland (C.)	Bakewell (C.)	:16	3	5
220-yard hurdle	First heat	Miller (C.) By 2 ft.	Toland (C.)	Wilson (S.)	:28 4-5		
	S'cnd heat	Dole (S.) By 3 yds. easy	Dawson (C.)		:26 4-5		
	Third heat	Bakewell (C.) By 2 yds.	Morgan (S.)		:26 2-5		
	Final	Dole (S.) By 3 yds.	Bakewell (C.)	Miller (C.)	:26 3-5	3	5
Mile walk		Adams (S.) Dead heat.	Westerfeldt (C.)	Aiken (C.)	7:33 4-5	4½	3½
2-mile bicycle	First heat, 1 mile.	Squires (C.) By 3 yds.	Murphy (S.)	Kuster (C.)	2:21		
	S'cnd heat 1 mile.	Lawton (C.) By y s.	Crafts (C.)	Lemmon (C.)	2:41 2-5		
	Final	Squires (C.) By 1 yd.	Crafts (C.)	Murphy (S.)	5:45 3-5	7	1
Running high jump		Dole (S.) 5 ft. 9 in.	Dozier (C.) 5 ft 8 in.	Miller (C.) 5 ft. 6 in.	5 ft. 9 in.	3	5
Running broad jump		Broughton (C.) 22 ft.	Johnson (S.) 21 ft. 6¾ in.	Dozier (C.) 21 ft. 1 in.	22 ft.	6	2
Pole vault		Dole (S.) 10 ft. 10 in.	Mumma (C.) 10 ft. 8½ in.	Lloyd (C.) 10 ft. 6 in.	10 ft. 10 in.	3	5
Shot put		Cheek (C.) 39 ft.	McIver'ot (C.) 38 ft. 4 in.	Eckert (S.) 38 ft.	39 ft.	6	1
Hammer throw		Hazzard (S.) 128 ft.	Eckert (S.) 118 ft. 2 in.	Freem'n (S.) 111 ft. 6 in.	128 ft.		8
Total						62½	49½

With the evidence of his unexplainable weakness early came to the Stanford supporters their first doubts of victory, but none of them had any less confidence in the ability of their sprinter.

Drum, the California freshman who won the 100-yard, the 220-yard and the 440-yard runs, defeating Brunton in each, was the greatest surprise of the day.

That Berkeley Drum could not be beaten! He ran in excellent form. His performance of 51 seconds in the taxing quarter mile race proved that he is a possibility to be feared by the best of his limited class in this country. It is to be regretted, however, if true, that dangerous stimulants were used to force this young athlete to his utmost speed.

There were other surprises that amounted to reversals of general expectations. In the hammer throw Stanford won all three places. Dorn of California, as he did last year, after being credited in practice with wonderful distances, fell as before, nearly thirty feet short of his reputed work and again got only fourth place. In the mile walk California's fast new man, Griffin, showed himself speedy, but repeatedly throughout the whole distance used a very questionable hitch that employed finally upon the homestretch caused him to be disqualified, though he was first to breast the tape.

Adams, the little experienced but big and strong Stanford man, walked a remarkably fair race and finished breast and breast with his plucky and equally fair-walking rival, Westerfeldt of California, who had lost a shoe in the first lap, but kept evenly at his hard heel-pounding stride for five laps more.

The half-mile race was another surprise. Burnett of Stanford was practically conceded the first place; but Carroll of California, coming up out of a large field during the latter half of the distance, forged steadily and strongly to the front, just beating Burnett and establishing a new coast and intercollegiate record of 2 minutes flat.

It was an ideal day for record-breaking—warm and without a breath of wind. But the track was, unfortunately, as hard as a macadam road. Two other intercollegiate records were improved upon. Morgan of Stanford, though not equaling his previous performances or the coast record, clipped a small fraction off the intercollegiate time for the 120-yard hurdle race. Dole, Stanford's captain and all-round athlete, established a new intercollegiate mark for the pole vault, an inch lower, however, than his own coast record. To Dole Stanford owes much for his work yesterday.

He won three first places and would, it was thought, have secured a place in the running broad jump had the California men in printing the programme not omitted his name from the regular entries for the event, and then ungallantly insisted that he be not allowed to compete, though Edgren, their hammer-thrower, without having his name anywhere on the programme last year was admitted by Stanford.

Perhaps 2300 persons witnessed the field day. It was a typical college crowd and a picturesque one, the long shaded grand stand at the Olympic grounds being filled with prettily gowned young women and their escorts.

California's victorious team will not go East. Neither will Stanford's team unless and only as originally intended it go to Chicago to compete in the Western intercollegiate meet. It could not go far East as was supposed because some of its best men—Morgan, Burnett and Kerrigan—have not been in college long enough to qualify according to the Eastern rules.

Following are the more important officials that were in charge of the contests:

Referee, John Elliott of the Olympic Club; judges of the finish—Professor G. M. Richardson of Palo Alto, Professor Frank Soule of Berkeley and W. F. Humphrey, late president of the Pacific Association A. A. U.; timers—Professor George C. Edwards and Professor Walter Magee of Berkeley, Professor D Wood of Palo Alto, John Elliott and Peter McIntyre of the Olympic Club.

The largest annual pension is £19,000, paid by Great Britain to the Duke of Richmond. It is a perpetuity from the time of Charles II.

NEW TO-DAY.

A DOLLAR

Is worth just what it will bring. If you were starving on a raft in midocean and had a barrel of dollars they would do you no good. So you see location makes a mighty difference. Now, we candidly believe that there is no place in San Francisco where a dollar brings you more real value than at our store. May bring you larger pile at some places, but we are not talking about quantities. We refer to qualities and values. The following list tells what a dollar will do in some of our departments. It's not a list of exaggerations and bombast, but just a few plain statements of facts.

A Dollar Buys in Canned Goods:

20 cans Good Condensed Milk.
7 cans McMurray Oysters, 2-lb.
12 cans Baby Boy Corn, fancy brand.
20 cans Fine Peeled Tomatoes.
33 tins Sound American Sardines.
5 cans Hickmott's Asparagus.
8 tins Pure Jelly or Jam, 2-lb.
5 tins Acme smoked Beef.

A Dollar Buys in California Fruits:

20 lbs Unpacked Cherries.
9 lbs Finest Peeled Peaches.
35 lbs Mission Dried Grapes.
12 Glasses Pure Jellies.
8 jars Jams and Preserves.
20 lbs No. 1 3-Crown Raisins, Seeded Muscatels, 1-lb cartons; lb 10c.

A Dollar Buys in Cereals:

50 lbs Eastern Rolled Oats.
35 lbs California White Rolled Oats.
35 lbs Rolled Wheat for Cream.
50 lbs Yellow Cornmeal.
50 lbs Good Family Flour.
22 lbs Choice Head Rice.
33 lbs Sago or Tapioca.
50 lbs Rye Flour or Meal.

Dry Goods:

20 yards Fine Heavy Unbleached Muslin $1.
12½ yards Wool Delaine, dark figure, $1.
14 yards Dark Percale, late styles, $1.
10 Heavy Turkish Towels, 20x46, $1.
100 spools Silk, no black, $1.
50 dozen Buttons, family use, $1.
20 pairs Little Children's Gray Hose, $1.

SOME NEW BARGAINS ARE:

Pint Bottles Sonoma Relish, Celery Sauce, Gherkins, Mustard and Chow Chow, and Mexican Hot, closing out at 5c
Red Rose Fancy Pickles, pints 7c
Rowal & Co. Fancy Imported Pickles 12½c
Sonoma Mexican Hot, large 10c
Olives, very finest Queens, quart 30c
Olives, extra fine California Black, bulk, gallon 75c

And another thing worth thinking about is the fact that your dollars are never our dollars until you are satisfied.

SMITHS'

Goods delivered twice daily—any part city.
Free delivery to suburban towns.
Free demonstration of foods daily.
Tea and Coffee served free to all who call.
Parcels checked and Telephone Free.
Dining-room on sixth floor.
Goods packed and shipped everywhere.
Please ask for our 40-page list.

Address—The Big Store at the Ferry—25-27 MARKET STREET.

QUESTIONS IN LITERATURE

Candidates for Positions in the Public Library Under Fire.

A Civil Service System for Those Who Desire to Succeed.

Those Who Fell Under the Required Percentage Are Barred From Further Contests.

Yesterday was examination day in the Free Library, and there were many candidates. There is in the library a sort of civil service examination periodically for eligibles from which to select persons to fill any vacancy in the library force. The examination yesterday was in literature and the rule was that those who did not reach the required percentage should be debarred from taking examination in the other subjects which will be submitted next Saturday.

The following is a list of the questions that were submitted:

Give the names of the works and the authors in which the following characters are found, viz.: 1. Captain Cuttle; 2. Hester Prynne; 3. Natty Bumppo; 4. Caliban; 5. Dominie Sampson; 6. Uriah Heep; 7. Dogberry; 8. Ichabod Crane; 9. Sancho Panza; 10. My Uncle Toby; 11. Mrs. Malaprop; 12. Becky Sharp; 13. Sir Roger de Coverley; 14. Dolly Varden; 15. Two Dromios.

Give the name of the author of each of the following poems, viz.: 1, "Locksley Hall"; 2, "Thanatopsis"; 3, "Eve of St. Agnes"; 4, "The Raven"; 5, "Pied Piper of Hamelin"; 6, "Tam O'Shanter"; 7, "Rape of the Lock"; 8, "The Deserted Village"; 9, "Prisoner of Chillon"; 10, "Marco Bozzaris"; 11, "Lochiel's Warning"; 12, "Paradise and the Peri"; 13, "Lycides"; 14, "Rime of the Ancient Mariner"; 15, "The Bridge of Sighs."

Give the name of the author of each of the following works, viz.: 1, "Lothair"; 2, "Hypatia"; 3, "Elsie Venner"; 4, "Midshipman Easy"; 5, "Paul Clifford" 6, "Vicar of Wakefield"; 7, "Robinson Crusoe"; 8, "Quentin Durward"; 9, "Essays of Elia"; 10, "Hudibras"; 11, "Gulliver's Travels"; 12, "Humphrey Clinker"; 13, "Biglow Papers"; 14, "Faerie Queen"; 15, "Rasselas."

Give the name of some work written by each of the following authors, viz.: 1, Macaulay; 2, Thackeray; 3, Froude; 4, Carlyle; 5, Darwin; 6, Shelley; 7, Fielding; 8, Robert Browning; 9, Jane Austen; 10, Charlotte Bronte; 11, Charles Reade; 12, George Eliot; 13, Robert Louis Stevenson; 14, George Sand; 15, Washington Irving.

Give the title of some work written by each of the following authors and the language in which it was written, viz.: 1, Æschylus; 2, Boccaccio; 3, Boswell; 4, Camoens; 5, Cervantes; 6, Chaucer; 7, Dante; 8, Gibbon; 9, Herodotus; 10, Victor Hugo; 11, Josephus; 12, Livy; 13, Montaigne; 14, Schiller; 15, Tasso.

1. Give the names of ten living novelists not heretofore named, with the title of some book written by each. 2. Give the names of five noted poets not heretofore mentioned, who have lived within the last fifty years, and the title of some poem written by each. 3. Give the names of three American historians, and the subjects of their histories. 4. Give the names of three writers of English history, and the epoch of which they wrote. 5. Name the authors of two metrical translations of the Iliad into English. 6. Who was the principal writer for the Spectator? 7. In whose reign was it published?

Fifty-four of the applicants gave answers that will entitle them to compete further. One lady answered all the questions in writing in less than three-quarters of an hour.

FOR POOR MEN.

Big Lodging-House Being Built in New York by D. O. Mills.

D. O. Mills has decided to give this city the best system of lodging-houses for men in the world. Two are now being built. Mr. Mills believes that if lodging-houses were clean and supplied with comfortable reading-rooms, writing tables, games and music, together with ample bathing and laundry facilities, lodgers would have a better chance of securing work. Self-respect would be created and the moral standard elevated. In pursuance of this idea he is now building on Bleecker street a hotel which will accommodate 1500 men. Another, half as large, is being put up on Rivington street. These buildings are to be ten stories high and architecturally beautiful.

The Bleecker-street house will be like two buildings, each 100 feet square, with an interior court forty-five feet square, the buildings being joined at the center by a tower containing the staircases and elevators. The two places will cost upward of $1,000,000. In these hotels, each lodger will have a private room instead of sleeping in the great dormitories of the ordinary lodging-house. It is expected that 20 cents a night will be charged for the rooms, with bath, laundries, etc., free of charge to guests. These hotels will not cater to the "tramp" element, but will be for sober, industrious men who need such a home. It is said to be Mr. Mills' intention to develop his system until the metropolis is fully supplied with model lodging-houses. What's the matter with Pittsburg adopting the same idea?—New York letter in Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Heavy Insurance.

The Bishop of Peterborough met at dinner a rich, benevolent, but somewhat brainless millionaire, who boasted that he gave away £2000 to the poor regularly every year. He said:

"I think it's right, you know—a sort of duty in my position. I can't say what becomes of it, but it's given away in charity, that's all I know, and that's all I care for—£2000 every year."

"What!" said the Bishop, "do you really mean to say that you pay away £2000 to the poor as a religious duty?"

"I assure you, my Lord, that it is so."

"Well," said the witty Bishop, "that's the largest insurance against fire I ever heard of."—Tit Bits.

Among birds, swallows and rooks instead of flying about remain at home when a storm is brewing, and robins hide in bushes or seek the shelter of chimneys. A bee is never caught in the rain, and ants, wasps and spiders will be found to prepare their nests against the coming of a storm many hours in advance.

NEW TO-DAY.

Dr. Humphreys Says!

You have tried

"77" for Grip & Colds

Now try

"10" for Dyspepsia.

My "77" for Grip and Colds carried you safely through the winter; now try my Specific "10" for your stomach and escape the dangers of spring. You will realize a freedom from Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and experience a joy that can only be derived from a sweet stomach.

A single dose of "10" relieves "smoker's" heartburn; "10" cures Dyspepsia and Weak Stomach.

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NEW TO-DAY

Special Sale of Ready-Made... DRESSES

Eton Jacket Dresses.

Waists Silk Lined, Fine All-Wool Cloths, Violet, Grays, Tans, Blues and all other new shades. Etons braided in choice effects. Skirts the latest perfect-fitting styles, lined and velvet-bound. Regular prices $12.50 and $13.50. Special Two-Days' Sale.

Price $10.00

TEN DOLLARS.

KELLY & LIEBES' Cloak and Suit House 120 Kearny St.