ADVERTISEMENTS.

It is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

that is curing women.

Mrs. Watson tells all suffering women how she was cured and advises them to follow her example.

Here is her first letter to Mrs. Pinkham:

(PUBLISHED BY PERMISSION.)

"March 15, 1899.

"To MRS. PINKHAM, LYNN, MASS.:

"DEAR MADAM:—I am suffering from inflammation of the ovaries and womb, and have been for eighteen months. I have a continual pain and soreness in my back and side. I am only free from pain when lying down or sitting in an easy chair. When I stand I suffer with severe pain in my side and back. I believe my troubles were caused by over-work and lifting some years ago.

"Life is a drag to me, and I sometimes feel like giving up ever being a well woman; have become careless and unconcerned about everything. I am in bed now. I have had several doctors, but they did me but little good.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been recommended to me by a friend, and I have made up my mind to give it fair trial.

"I write this letter with the hope of hearing from you in regard to my case"—MRS. S. J. WATSON, Hampton, Va.

Mrs. Pinkham's advice was promptly received by Mrs. Watson and a few months later she writes as follows:

(PUBLISHED BY PERMISSION.)

"November 27, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to acknowledge to you the benefit that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me.

"I had been suffering with female troubles for some time, could walk but a short distance, had terrible bearing-down pains in lower part of my bowels, backache, and pain in ovary. I used your medicine for four months and was so much better that I could walk three times the distance that I could before.

"I am to-day in better health than I have been for more than two years, and I know it is all due to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I recommend your advice and medicine to all women who suffer."—MRS. S. J. WATSON, Hampton, Va.

Mrs. Watson's letters prove that Mrs. Pinkham's free advice is always forthcoming on request and that it is a sure guide to health.

These letters are but a drop in the ocean of evidence proving that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound CURES the ills of women.

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles or such hosts of grateful friends.

Do not be persuaded that any other medicine is just as good. Any dealer who suggests something else has no interest in your case. He is seeking a larger profit.

Follow the record of this medicine and remember that these thousands of cures of women whose letters are constantly printed in this paper were not brought about by "something else," but by

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonials are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., Lynn, Mass.

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POLICE COURTS CONVENE IN NEW JUSTICE HALL

Rivalry Among Judges as to Which Should Pass First Sentence.

Conlan Carries Off the Honors by Sending a Petty Larcenist to Jail for Six Months.

The four Police Judges held court yesterday morning in the Hall of Justice. They all expressed themselves as pleased with the new order of things and everything went along smoothly. The only objectionable feature was that of taking the "drunks" from the City Prison to the courtrooms. Arrangements will be made so that the Judges can dispose alternately of these cases in the mornings in the prison.

There was a rivalry as to who would have the credit of sentencing the first prisoner. It fell to Judge Conlan, and it was a unique coincidence that the man sentenced was the first prisoner booked Monday at the new City Prison. He was Frank Jennings, who stole a piece of cloth from a store on Stockton street and was arrested by Policeman Staples for petty larceny. He pleaded guilty and the Judge sentenced him to six months in the County Jail.

Judge Mogan was a close second. Now Comora, a Japanese who was convicted Monday for stealing a watch from S. H. Collins, Kearny street, appeared for sentence before Mogan yesterday and got fined $90, with the alternative of ninety days in jail. He was immediately taken before Judge Fritz and got a similar sentence for stealing another watch.

WAYNE HARRIS WILL BE TRIED AT NEW HALL

After Completing the Jury Judge Cook Orders That His Quarters Be Moved.

Judge Cook yesterday rushed through the work of completing the jury to try Wayne Harris, the messenger boy, for murder, and then prepared to move his quarters to the Hall of Justice. The jury is composed of the following named citizens:

A. G. Kleinert, 1512 Post street; O. Walheim, 3618 Twenty-eighth street; J. Jacobsen, 13 Sixth street; G. F. Buswell, 118 Main street; L. C. Hoffman, 341 Eddy street; G. H. Wiley, 841 Mission street; S. Peters, 3469 Nineteenth street; Thomas O. Dwyer, 3027 Sixteenth street; A. J. Schohay, 308 Hayes street; G. Gall, 26 Fourth street; H. W. Burmester, 1143 Market street; J. W. King, 1049 Valencia street.

After the jury had been sworn, Judge Cook ordered all members to report at his new quarters on the third floor of the Hall of Justice this morning for the further hearing of the case. A corps of workmen immediately went to work and within an hour the court fixtures were on their way to the new hall. Among them was an historic chair. A cross, carved on the arm, serves to identify it. In this chair Durrant, Hoff, Cordelia Botkin and many others who stand convicted of murder, or who have been hanged for their crimes, sat when the evidence against them was being placed before the jury.

Judges Lawlor and Dunne will move their quarters within the next few days.

Japanese Ends His Life With Gas.

Sakuya Yasuda, a Japanese servant in the family of Alfred Fisher at 2240 Pacific avenue, was found asphyxiated in his bed at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The key of the gas burner was fully turned on and the room was filled with the fumes. Yasuda had been drinking to excess on the previous evening and several empty liquor bottles were found in his room. The facts that he had been employed in the family for a year and a half, that the house was supplied with both gas and incandescent lights, and that he was familiar with the use of both, lead to the belief that his death was a suicide.

Raid on Tobacco Store.

W. G. Hawkett and Frank D. Worth of the United States internal revenue service yesterday seized sixty-five one-pound plugs of tobacco, 153 one-third-ounce plugs and six small plugs of twist in the store of Charles Mattheas & Co., 1430 Market street. The tobacco had been taken from the original stamped boxes and was placed on exhibition in the window. The removal of the tobacco from the stamped boxes prior to its sale to the consumer is contrary to law, the revenue collectors say, and they will put an end to the practice, even though they are forced to raid every tobacco shop in the city.

Brizzolari's Death Accidental.

The Coroner's inquest into the cause of the death of A. Brizzolari rendered a verdict yesterday to the effect that death was caused by a bullet from a rifle in the hands of William Schopplein and that the weapon was accidentally discharged. Brizzolari was shot through the head last Sunday while standing on Telegraph Hill talking to several other boys. Schopplein was a block away in another group of boys. He was examining the rifle and it was accidentally discharged, the bullet striking Brizzolari in the head.

In the Divorce Court.

Decrees of divorce were granted yesterday to Thomas Malcomson from Elizabeth Malcomson for desertion, Lina Egerberg from Lawrence Egerberg for desertion, Ara MacLeod from George MacLeod for neglect and Charles Powell from Lena Powell for desertion.

Suits for divorce have been filed by May Oswald against Henry Oswald for desertion, Melchoir Simmen against Annie Simmen for intemperance, and Mabel C. Young against Shirley T. Young for cruelty.

Seifert Wanted in Los Gátos.

C. A. Seifert, ex-secretary of the Pharmacy Board, who was mixed up in the scandal created by the selling of answers to examination questions, was arrested yesterday by Detective McMahon on a warrant from Los Gatos charging him with obtaining money by false pretenses from William Johnston, a druggist there. A felony charge against him for doing the same thing in this city was dismissed by Judge Dunne yesterday.

Injured Brother Was to Blame.

Charles Pollitier, the boy who stabbed his brother Frank at their home on Minna street, near Twelfth, on September 22, appeared before Judge Cabaniss yesterday. The testimony of the witnesses showed that Frank was to blame for the attack upon him, and the Judge would have dismissed the case, but the boy said he was willing to go to sea and the case was continued till Friday that he might get a ship.

Verdict for Mrs. Doolin.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Mary Doolin, who was injured in 1891 in a wreck on the old Omnibus Cable Company's line, which is now a portion of the Market Street Railway Company's system, returned a verdict in her favor late Monday night for $7500. In a former trial Mrs. Doolin was awarded $20,000, but a retrial of the case was ordered by the Supreme Court.

Fight of Rival Hairdressers.

Maude Blevin, otherwise known as Katie Burns, the hairdresser who viciously attacked Lulu Rawson, her former assistant and later rival in business, at Bush and Leavenworth streets last week, was convicted by Judge Fritz yesterday on the charge of battery. She was ordered to appear for sentence this morning.

Stole His Gold Watch.

John H. Weber, 711 Natoma street, swore to a complaint in Judge Fritz's court yesterday for the arrest of Lilly Brooke on the charge of grand larceny. He met Lilly Monday night and when he left her he discovered that his gold watch valued at $150 was gone.

Rainier Beer bottled here; awarded medal Paris Exposition for purity and quality.*

THE CALL'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE

THE ART OF EMBROIDERY AND LACE MAKING.

Copyright, 1900, by Seymour Eaton.

HISTORIC STUDIES IN HOME FURNISHING.

BY MARGARET AINSLEE.

X.

(Concluded.)

The early Gauls also showed great proficiency in the art of embroidery. This taste was fostered by Greek merchants, who brought Oriental goods to the periodical fairs held near the monasteries and shrines of saints, so that in time the monasteries became the working centers for the early specimens of this craftsmanship. Here the sister art of missal-illumination also flourished, many of those cloisteral designs furnishing most alluring patterns to the embroiderers. The Monastery of St. Gaul, Switzerland, contained workrooms for weavers and embroiderers, whose handiwork was greatly encouraged by the church in order to increase the wealth of sacerdotal ornaments. At funerals, too, where the bodies of the dead lay in state there was great display of embroidered mortuary cloths, the pall of Childeric being worked with 300 golden bees.

Charlemagne the Great encouraged his family, court and subjects to perfect themselves in the art of embroidery, with which he was very fond of decorating his huge person. His obliging sister-in-law accordingly founded many convents in Aquitaine and Provence, where she taught all the inmates the intricacies of the various forms of needlework. There is still preserved in St. Peter's, Rome, a Greek dalmatic called the "imperial dalmatic," because Charlemagne is said to have worn it when singing high mass as a deacon upon the day of his coronation. Entirely aside from its historic interest it is of the greatest artistic value and is regarded by modern connoisseurs as the finest piece of embroidery in the world. In addition to the numberless small figures of silver and gold embroidered upon the blue silk foundation are the roundels on front and back representing the last judgment and the transfiguration, embroidered in silk and gold thread, and considered marvels of skill.

In Anglo-Saxon England embroidery made such great strides that it was early known as "Anglicum Opus." Anglo-Norman ladies were also renowned for this kind of work, the best-preserved specimen of their skill being the tapestry (wrongly so called) in the cathedral at Bayeux, embroidered by Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, or by her near relatives. Upon this narrow band of stout linen, 200 feet long, Matilda and her maidens, emulating Helen's needle-working achievements during the siege of Troy, fantastically embroidered over 1200 figures, forming a needle-wrought epic of the conquest of England by the Normans. Among the various well-known early stitches—feather stitch, crewel stitch and weaving stitch—the "Opus Anglicum," so justly celebrated until after the reign of Henry VIII, seems to have been a modified chain-stitch embroidery, producing a granulated surface; its facial depressions and dimples were simulated by pressing down upon the embroidery a heated metal rod tipped with a small bulb.

Returning crusaders adorned with bejeweled and embroidered trappings and mantles necessarily exercised a marked influence upon the sumptuary arts, modifying the early, mystical solemnity of distinction by a tendency toward the intricacies of emblazonry.

Cut work or applique work, composed of ornamental shapes cut out of silk, wool, velvet or linen, stitched to a foundation and edged with a gold braid or ornamental leather grip now came greatly into vogue. In the more elaborate yet less artistic styles the architectural part of the design was frequently woven, and the sacred figures worked by the embroiderer upon separate material were inserted in the panel spaces. This method of ornamentation, combined with graceful, interlacing scrolls, was especially popular for headdresses, shoes, gloves and other articles of apparel. In the Bayeux Cathedral are "two woolen mittens, with embroidery on the hands of two figures of St. Veronica surrounded by pearls." Of similar ornamentation must have been Laura's dainty glove, which, so Petrarch tells us in the one hundred and sixty-sixth sonnet, "Gold and silken broidery bore." Pearls and spangles ornamented coats and sleeves in whimsical and extravagant patterns. Great castles of the middle ages were partitioned by embroidered hangings; alcoves and recesses and royal dressing-rooms were thus ingeniously contrived by means of canopies and side hangings.

While personal and household adornment kept busy the professional embroiderers retained at all petty courts, sacred ornamentation also taxed heavily the ingenuity of the needle workers of the middle ages. A favorite pattern for altar frontals, statue hangings and ecclesiastical vestments was that of the Jesse tree. This tree was intended to represent the sacred lineage of Jesus Christ, and was but a curious religious adaptation of the genealogical fad which gave rise to coats of arms. A favorite feature of all forms of ornamentation during the middle ages, it is thus described by Ernest Lefebre: "The tree in full leaf rises from Abraham, an old man asleep below; between the interlacements of its leading branches are King David, Solomon and the Virgin Mary; surmounting all is the crucifixion."

During the renaissance embroidery, like all the other arts, was largely affected by Italian influence. Venice, noted for her exquisite glasswork, reintroduced solid embroidery of varicolored glass beads, an amplification of Egyptian beadwork and the rude North American Indian's ornamentation in wampum upon belts and moccasins.

Great artists did not consider it a violation of the traditions of their art to make designs for "painting with the needle." The oval medallion sketched by Raphael, depicting the "Dance Round the Golden Calf," was designed for a set of furniture coverings for the coronation chamber. In a similar manner were utilized an Ecce Homo of the Rembrandt school, several portrait pictures, and in Spain many adaptations of the Murillo paintings. Many of these Spanish needle workers attained a crispness of relief comparable to wood carving. This relief embroidery reached such extravagant proportions during the reign of Louis XIV that it far outstripped the bounds of good taste. For instance, in the King's apartments were caryatides fifteen feet high, so boldly embroidered in gold that the effect was rather that of metal bas-relief than of legitimate embroidery.

Such extremes, however, but instanced the growing appetite for everything luxurious and showy. The costume became a mere mass of embroidery. Not satisfied with the thousand and one grotesque little fripperies of dress, many nobles, with nothing better to employ their time, had their robes cut at home and sent for embroidery to the Chinese, whose finesse in that art has never been surpassed.

Queens and their maidens, all ladies of leisure, made the novelties of embroidery their pastime, and their gatherings for the comparison of the newly printed designs and stitches were but forerunners of that activity which to-day finds its expression in club life. Catherine de Medici was an adept in this kind of work, and exacted a daily amount of silk needle work from her daughter-in-law Mary, the future Queen of Scotland. Mme. de Maintenon also was so devoted to the art that she embroidered all the time when out driving, putting on her spectacles and beginning her needle work before the coachman started the horses.

Under the rococo and sylvan mythological periods true art became more and more debased. When the French revolution closed the volatile eighteenth century the citizens of the new regime found their diversion in picking the jewels from embroidered court suits; then, after the garments were rendered unfit for wear, the gold and silver threads were sent to the melting pot to be recast for the benefit of the new government.

When machines were invented which could produce rapidly the precise effect which the hand worker achieved after years of toil embroidery became a superfluous art and its decadence was inevitable. To-day, except among a very small class of professionals, it is not undertaken seriously, and the amateur work is hardly worth consideration.

Note—An examination upon this course as a basis for the granting of certificates will be published on Thursday, October 11.

EDWIN RANDLETT MUST LIQUIDATE

Judge Coffey Charges Him With Breaking Law to Aid Himself.

Edwin A. Randlett, vice president of the Alameda real estate firm of E. D. Judd & Co., while in the alleged pursuit of $250 profit, has placed himself in an unenviable if not serious predicament. Judge Coffey has directly charged Randlett with deliberate perjury and violation of his trust as an officer of the court. He has been given until this morning to adjust his standing before the court or go to jail for his offenses.

A few months ago Judge Coffey ordered the sale of a piece of real estate belonging to the estate of the late John J. Markham. This property is located on the northwest corner of Mound and Van Buren streets in Alameda. The property was advertised for sale by Samuel M. Rogers, attorney for the estate. No bid being made for the property, it was placed in the hands of E. D. Judd & Co. for sale. Last week Judge Coffey was called upon to confirm the sale of the property to Mrs. Mary A. Randlett, wife of Edwin A. Randlett, for the sum of $2000. Randlett was called to the stand and under oath testified that the bid offered by his wife was the only one received by him for the property. Judge Coffey confirmed the sale of the property, a deed was made out to Mrs. Randlett and the deal was closed.

Monday evening Thomas Doolin called on Judge Coffey and asked how it was that the sale of the property was not confirmed to Mrs. Ellen Dunn, his sister. Mrs. Dunn, he said, had bid $2250 for the property, which was $250 in advance of Mrs. Randlett's bid. He produced a contract to verify his statement entered into between Judd & Co. and Mrs. Dunn.

Judge Coffey immediately sent for the attorneys in the case and informed them of the development. "It is clear to me that palpable perjury has been committed," said Judge Coffey, "and those who are responsible for this imposition on the court will be made to feel the weight of their errors."

A citation ordering Randlett to appear and show cause was issued and made returnable yesterday morning. Mrs. Dunn was also subpenaed to appear and testify as to her offer.

Randlett and Mrs. Dunn were both in court when the case was called. Randlett admitted that he had Mrs. Dunn's contract in his pocket when he testified that the only bid received for the property was that offered by his wife. "I did not consider Mrs. Dunn's offer in the nature of a bid," he said, "as she did not leave a deposit of 10 per cent of the price offered."

Mrs. Dunn testified that she made the offer as shown by the contract. She believed something was "crooked" in the matter, however, and now would not have anything to do with the property.

"I regret that I have not a blank commitment in my pocket," said Judge Coffey, addressing Randlett. "It is plain that not only the court but Mrs. Dunn has been imposed upon. Doubtless within a few days Mrs. Dunn would have come into possession of the property, and in addition to your commission of $50 you would have made a profit of $250. Mrs. Dunn will either pay the amount of her bid into this court to-morrow morning or you will be held responsible for the difference between her bid and the amount paid for the property by Mrs. Randlett. If this is not done some one will go to jail, and I hardly think you will have much difficulty in divining my meaning."

A continuance was then ordered until this morning.

In Memory of Colonel Jackson.

The San Francisco Board of Trade has adopted resolutions concerning the death of Colonel John P. Jackson, eulogizing "his spotless record as a citizen, soldier and as chief officer of the United States Customs in San Francisco," and expressing sympathy with his family in its bereavement.

Wardrobe Trunks.

In our trunk and valise department we have the newest things in wardrobe trunks, bureau trunks, dress suit cases, traveling sets, ladies' pocketbooks, etc. Gold lettered free of charge. Sanborn, Vail & Co., 741 Market street.

Verdict of Accidental Death.

A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the Coroner's jury yesterday in the case of the death of John McCarthy, who was struck and killed by a Mission-street car last Saturday night.

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