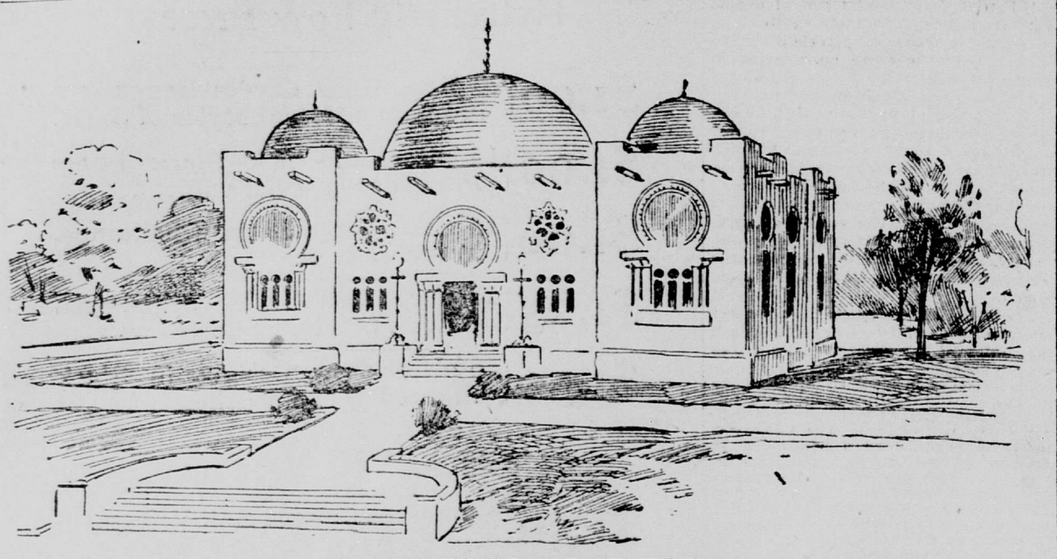
committee was authorized to apportion among the several counties the amounts which each could reasonably be expected to donate to aid the preliminary work of the fair. Such an apportionment will be prepared by the committee to-morrow.

WOMEN ENTHUSIASTIC.

W. H. L. Barnes was to have addressed the San Francisco Council of Women yesterday afternoon upon "Woman's Part in the Midwinter Fair."

Owing to some misunderstanding respecting the date, however, the general was not present, and the ladies, after waiting until a little past 2 o'clock, the time fixed for opening the meeting, listened to a speech upon the same subject by Mrs. Chandler of Alameda.



ART MUSEUM BY A. PAGE BROWN.

After disclaiming the intention of in any sense taking Mr. Barnes' place Mrs. Chandler urged her hearers to keep up their courage with regard to the part that women are to take in the fair work.

"They always want the ladies last—to rush and push them," she said; "but I still think we shall have all we can do. I don't think we shall be left at all. Let us touch a chord of sympathy in the children's hearts with regard to this exposition, so that they may go rushing home full of interest in the fair. That is the surest way to interest the parents."

Mrs. Chandler concluded by proposing that a children's mass-meeting should be held some Saturday afternoon.

After the speech most of the visitors retired, and the meeting was called to order by Mrs. Maria Gray, president of the San Francisco Council of Women.

Mrs. E. H. Stevens of Los Angeles pronounced greetings from the Woman's Parliament of Southern California and stated that the women around Los Angeles were anxious to do all in their power to further the Midwinter Fair.

Reports of officers were then read and the committee appointed as delegates to the Woman's Alliance gave a satisfactory account of their work in conjunction with that body.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING BY A. PAGE BROWN.

FAIR WORKERS DINED.

The county commissioners and the members of the finance committee were given a reception and banquet last evening by Edward Holland, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel.

After spending an hour in the parlors the guests were ushered into the dining-room, which was elaborately decorated with flags, flowers and bunting. The California flag and the stars and stripes were stretched around the walls and the tables were laden with a sumptuous repast.

All the members of the executive committee were conspicuous by their absence. Julius Kahn, representing the finance committee, presided. On his right sat D. J. Fowler of Fresno. Rev. Dr. Smith was on the chairman's left, and said grace.

During the progress of the banquet a string orchestra, stationed in an alcove, furnished music. When the cloth had been cleared Chairman Kahn referred to the newsboys' meeting, and remarked that if some children of a larger growth gave proportionately the California Midwinter Fair would rival the Chicago exposition.

John Hoesch, cashier of the financial department of the fair, announced that during the evening Mrs. R. C. Johnson had sent him her check for $1000, with the promise that if more money were needed the contribution would be doubled. He referred to the fact that in five days $5000 in cash had been paid in to the financial department, and predicted that the executive committee would be given all the funds required to make the fair a crowning success.

Rev. W. E. Smith related his experiences as a member of the finance committee, stating that he had not met with a single refusal and representing the general enthusiasm which prevailed regarding the project.

Edward Holland, the host, was received with loud applause, as he rose to reply to a toast. He made a glowing speech in advocacy of the fair, which he said was now practically an accomplished fact. In the absence of Assemblyman Lynch, who was unable to be present, he announced that a number of Democratic members of the Legislature had pledged themselves to vote for Senator Perkins for the unexpired term in the event of an extra legislative session.

The Senatorial question could not be overlooked at a special session, and he was confident that Senator Perkins would be confirmed in his seat if the Legislature were convened.

Speeches were also made by John Terry, D. J. Fowler, J. T. Powers, F. M. Horton and Clement Bennett.

THE NEWSBOYS.

Abe Bienkowski is only a plain everyday newsboy, cast upon the world alone, without even a kind friend in whom he can confide his many sorrows. The poor lad has long since forgotten the motherly smile which greeted him beneath his paternal roof on the quaint old banks of the Rhine, and when, through unfortunate circumstances, he turned his back on all that was dear to him, he made his way to America and subsequently to this city.

Here again he encountered misfortune, and lost his left leg near the knee. Two years have since elapsed, and being unfit for any other occupation the cripple sought to gain an honest livelihood by selling papers, and his limping form, resting on a wooden peg, is quite conspicuous to the traveler along Montgomery street.

Abe has naturally heard and read of the Midwinter Fair project, and with an idea that he could do something to assist the enterprise he concocted a plan by which a neat little sum could be attained to assist in swelling the treasury. He disclosed the secret at the headquarters in the Mills building and was told to go ahead, and go ahead he did, for through his efforts one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in this city was called last evening in Irish-American Hall and every newsboy in San Francisco was notified to be present.

They were not all there, however, as Saturday night is their theater-going time, but there were enough to show what the sentiment of the boys really is, and what they intend to do.

After the meeting was called to order, William G. Hodson of the Midwinter Fair committee announced the purpose for which the appeal was made, and gave way to Mr. Bienkowski, who made a few remarks in his simple way, and announced that the subscription list was open for all those who desired to contribute for the great cause, and started the list by placing on the table $2 50 as his part.

"I've had a hard time saving this," he said, "but I think I'm doing right and helping in building the fair. I know it will be a great thing for us all, for we can sell more papers and learn more by going to see all the wonderful things what's coming than we'd learn in a year's schooling."

Mr. Hobson endeavored to add a few remarks in response to Bienkowski's effort, but the scramble and shouts from the boys as they rushed for the platform to deposit their small offerings compelled him to retreat; and be satisfied with receiving the contributions as they rolled in on his desk.

As soon as quiet was again restored a number of the leading lights among this profession reviewed the situation as best they could and tried to instill into their audience a "freely given" motive and show the people what newsboys can do.

Just as the meeting was about to adjourn little Tommy Riley, hardly knee-high to a grasshopper, approached the desk and holding up a 1-cent piece said:

"If yer think that'll do any good yer kin have it. It's all I got, but I'll try to get more next time." Tommy was told that his contribution would be duly acknowledged, and he walked off as proud as a bantam cock.

Next Tuesday evening another meeting will be called at the same place, and many of those who were "short" last night have promised to respond most freely next time.

Following is a list of the sums subscribed last evening: A. Bienkowski, $2 50; Bernard Copple, 50 cents; George Noertkeen, 25 cents; Seddy, 25 cents; Ed Wall, 25 cents; A. E., 25 cents; J. A. Davis, 10 cents; H. G., 10 cents; Robert Hamilton, 5 cents; L. Blass, 5 cents; Pat Welsh, 5 cents; John Maloney, 25 cents; Chip Cunhiff, Joe Haley and Harry Haley, 2 cents each, and Tommy Riley, 1 cent. Total, $4 67.

Bienkowski will be furnished with a subscription paper and was authorized to collect from all newsboys who desired to contribute on the outside.

ALTERNATIVE FINE ARTS BUILDING BY A. PAGE BROWN.

A BASEBALL OFFER.

The baseball magnates are going to do their share toward helping the Midwinter Fair along. They have talked the whole matter over and concluded that it would be only right for them to do so. The programme as outlined is to have each club give one day's receipts in each league town to the fund, and it will be put in operation next week.

Thursday is the day decided upon, and San Francisco will lead off by contributing its share of next Thursday's gate money; then the other clubs will follow in succession.

After each club has made its contribution from San Francisco the plan will be put in operation in Sacramento and then in Los Angeles. When Oakland's turn comes either Wednesday's or Friday's receipts will be turned over, as no Thursday games are played there.

This plan was originated by Managers Moore and Geischen, and it is expected that through its operation the Midwinter Fair fund will be increased several hundred dollars.

Mrs. Kate Johnson at a late hour yesterday afternoon subscribed $1000 to the fair fund.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Byron Waters has determined to return to San Bernardino and there resume the practice of the law.

Judge J. R. Webb of Fresno and S. A. Blyth, a Nevada capitalist, are among the guests at the Lick.

Charles Rule, an extensive lumberman of Duncan Mills, and Dr. J. H. Miller of Redding are at the Grand.

Mrs. Timothy Hopkins is down on a short visit from her residence at Menlo Park, and has apartments at the Palace.

George J. Campbell, a wealthy manufacturer of East Orange, N. Y., is on a short pleasure tour on the coast, and is registered at the Baldwin.

J. Roth, a Honolulu merchant, has just returned from a trip to the World's Fair and is waiting to leave for his island home. He is staying at the Occidental.

Hans Olden, World's Fair correspondent of the Berlin Borsen-Zeitung and other leading German papers, accompanied by his wife, is in the city, and will pay a visit to all the various points of interest in this section prior to his return East.

H. Stephenson Smith, marine secretary of the Sun Insurance Company, has received his appointment as resident agent at this port of the New Zealand Government, vice R. J. Creighton, deceased. Mr. Smith was long in the government service of New Zealand before coming to this country.

Fourteen Refused a Landing.

Fourteen Chinese on the steamer Rio Janeiro have been refused a landing by Collector Wise. Seven of them are men and seven women. Mr. Wise thinks the latter have been brought here for immoral purposes. One of the men who claimed to have lived in New Orleans had credentials from the United States resident Consul at Hong-Kong, but Collector Wise attaches no importance to that.

TERROR AND TENDERFOOT.

A Story of Cold Nerve Developed Under Stress of Circumstances.

New York Sun.

"As a general thing," said an old '49er, "the tenderfoot wasn't in it with the bad man of the mining camp, and it wasn't natural to expect that he should be, but occasionally there did appear one who could more than hold his own. I recall a man named Caleb Finby, who came to Dream Gulch in his earlier days when that region was full of bad men. He was a tall spare young man, with a head full of brains, and he was quick and businesslike in everything that he did, but still was not a man that the generality of men would have picked out as the possessor of nerve.

"Mr. Finby set out one day to go to the neighboring camp of Devil's Claw Canyon. As he was proceeding along the road he suddenly came upon, or, rather, there came suddenly upon him, a man who asked him to throw up his hands. It was Big Bill Belter, the terror of Devil's Claw Canyon.

"'I throw 'em up,' said Mr. Finby, cheerfully, as he raised them, 'because you ask me to, and I don't want to seem impolite. But at the same time I must inform you that you are taking an entirely unnecessary precaution; my gun isn't loaded.'

"Mr. Belter was himself a man of fine gall, and his recognition of that quality in another awakened in him a certain degree of admiration. Quick to perceive the change in Mr. Belter's manner, faint and undefined as it was, Mr. Finby went on:

"'But I realize now, as I have not done before, the carelessness of going about in this way, practically unarmed, and if you'll permit me I'll load now as a guard against future contingencies.'

"Mr. Finby's hands came down as he uttered the concluding words, for he had seen the hand that had held the pistol leveled against him fall slowly as the Terror listened with a sort of astonished amusement.

"Mr. Finby had in his hip pocket a pistol, and in his waistcoat pocket a box of cartridges which he had bought in deference to the advice of friends, but which he had never brought together into useful conjunction, partly because he was not personally bloodthirsty, and partly because of overconfidence in the human race. But he proceeded now to load with perfect calmness, but in his heart amazed at the utter lack of precaution now displayed by Mr. Belter, who stood leaning against a tree and laughing, apparently quite overcome by the broad humor of the situation. Suddenly it was discovered that Mr. Finby's gun was being held in such a position that Mr. Belter could, without inconvenience, look square into the muzzle of it, and Mr. Belter discovered also at the same moment in Mr. Finby's eye a light whose meaning no sane man could by any possibility misunderstand. Mr. Belter was a man with a vast appreciation of the humorous, but not even his sense of humor could discover the faintest gleam of fun in the situation as at present developed, and he suffered the tenderfoot to proceed without further molestation."

VEGETARIANISM.

Economy the Chief Factor in Favor and Almost the Only One.

London Spectator.

We believe the truth about vegetarianism to be this—that it almost invariably injures those who adopt it after being accustomed to a flesh diet; that it requires invariably and absolutely a consumption of milk not easy to secure in Northern Europe, but that, at the cost of some energy and much power of resisting disease, the majority of men can live on vegetation without any grave reduction in their physical strength. They can do most kinds of hard work—not all—as well as their neighbors, and can do sedentary work probably a little better, though we must add that, owing to diminished energy, they are usually not equally inclined to do it. They lose a recurrent pleasure of some value, the satisfaction of being full fed—your vegetarian feeling hunger frequently and sharply—but they gain quite remarkably in the cost of their food.

The reduction in expense is considerable in all cases, and if Europeans could be taught the full value as food of haricot beans, of lentils and of millet, as containing not only nourishment but nitrogen, and could contain milk at reasonable cost, the reduction would be very great, indeed probably more than one-half. In an experiment we heard of lately, in which the haricot beans were much employed, the saving was greater than that, and indeed the question only needs discussion because of the price of milk and because of a rather exaggerated idea as to the quantity of vegetable food which must be provided, a quantity which varies not only with each person, but with the kind of food consumed. A man may eat garden stuff all day and not get the sustenance which he will obtain out of a comparatively small quantity of beans, millet, or wheat. Economy is the unquestionable "pull" of vegetarianism, and we should say the only one, though the practice does not diminish strength in anything like the proportion which flesh-eaters imagine. They confuse strength and energy, and forget that the mass of mankind never can or will get anything but the cereals and other vegetables to eat. To abandon flesh diet is not to advance, but only to go back to the involuntary practice of the majority of the uncivilized.

TOBACCO AND SIGHT.

Effect of the Weed on the Eyes. Blindness Caused by Smoking.

Youth's Companion.

The bad effect of tobacco on the eyes was unknown even by physicians until within the present century.

Sixty years ago Dr. McKenzie of Glasgow wrote: "I have already had occasion repeatedly to hint my suspicion that tobacco is a frequent cause of amaurosis"—complete or partial blindness. To one form of this disease Hutchinson gave the name "tobacco amaurosis," because he often found it in men strongly addicted to the use of tobacco.

Dr. Williams, the celebrated oculist of Boston, says: "To be of service, treatment in tobacco amaurosis must be begun in the early stage, before the congestion has been succeeded by atrophy."

Dr. Francis Dowling of Cincinnati within a few years tested the eyes of 150 employes in the principal tobacco factories in that city. Only one woman was found to be suffering from the disease, and she had never used tobacco. This showed that merely working in the factory had very little effect on the sight, though it did affect unfavorably the general system.

Of the men examined forty-five showed more or less evidence of amaurosis, thirty of them being pretty well marked cases. They all mistook red for brown or black, and green for light blue or orange, and in all there was also a contraction of both pupils. Thirty out of forty-five complained of a gradual failure of vision.

In one case—not among the employes just spoken of—the contraction of the pupil was so great that the sufferer was unable to go about without assistance. He had smoked from twenty to thirty cigars a day. He renounced tobacco, and his sight was fully restored in three and a half months.

Chewing has been found to be much worse than smoking, as more of the poison is absorbed.

The ophthalmoscope shows, in the early stage of the disease, a congested condition of the optic disk and the retina. The pressure thence resulting at length causes a gradual atrophy of the disk and eventually of more or less of the retina, according to the duration of the disease and the amount of the infection.

GREAT SPORT ON THE GULF.

Harpooning 400-Pound Turtles Which Sleep With One Eye Open.

New York Tribune.

The turtle is justly considered a feast for the gods. The way people usually capture the prize is to wait for Mrs. Turtle when she comes ashore to lay her eggs on the sand beach and turn her on her back with a handspike, but there is much more fun with much better sport in catching turtles by harpooning, a method followed among the keys and coral banks which fringe the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. The harpoon consists of a short shaft made of iron, which fits loosely into a wooden pole about nine feet long. Around the shaft a line is fastened which should be strong and about sixty fathoms long. The barb of the harpoon is about an inch long, having two notches. If longer than this it is liable to pierce deeper than the shell and perhaps kill the turtle. The best sort of a boat to use is a fourteen-foot skiff, with simply a "lug sail," which can be dropped in a hurry. A crew of two is necessary, one to look after the sails and be handy with a pair of oars, while the other attends to the tiller. It is of no use to go after turtles in a calm. They sleep in the shallow water which fringes the keys and always sleep with one eye open, so that using the oars sends the animals off like a streak of light long before one is within striking distance. It is when the surface of the water is rippled by the breeze that one has a chance of making a catch, so that the fishing has generally to take place in the afternoon.

The harpooner stands in the bow with the line carefully coiled between his feet. He has to keep a sharp lookout, and as soon as he espies a turtle resting on the white sandy bottom, surrounded with sponges, he directs the helmsman by hand. As he gets above the creature down goes the harpoon, the striker holding fast to the handle, for the water is seldom more than five feet deep. If the strike is a successful one the pole comes away from the harpoon and is thrown into the boat. The sail must be lowered instantly, the oars taken out and the boat headed in the direction the turtle has taken. As soon as this is done a strain is generally put on the line and the turtle is soon towing the boat. This quickly puts the animal out of breath and he has to come to the surface for air.

In about half an hour, as a rule, he is alongside the boat considerably exhausted. He is not, however, in the boat yet, and it is now the duty of the man who has charge of the tiller to jump overboard and turn the turtle over on its back. This is no easy task, and the man generally has two or three good duckings before he is successful. Not infrequently the animal makes a final dash for freedom, and the boat has to head for the new direction taken, and the steersman is left in the water. Even when the turtle is turned it is not easy to haul a 400-pound animal into the boat, which usually is half full of water before the captive is vainly flapping fins at the bottom of the boat. Sometimes the turtles head for the deep water, and if so it generally takes from two to three hours to land them, as they will sink to the bottom and sulk there, coming up for breath only at long intervals.

LOST AND FOUND.

A Little Story About a Pocketbook That Was Told in the Cars.

New York Sun.

"On the cars the other day," said a traveler, "I heard a little story about a lost pocketbook. 'I am going to Europe,' said one of two young men who were sitting together; 'going to start Saturday.' 'I hope you won't lose your pocket-book, as Bonty did,' said the other, and then he went on to tell how Bonty lost his pocket-book.

"It seems that Mr. Bonty had the return ticket, his foreign money and other valuables in that pocket-book, and somehow he lost it. He didn't go on board the steamer until just before the sailing time, and the steamer sailed promptly, as steamers do nowadays, and Bonty didn't discover his loss until the steamer was at sea. He had expected to sit around comfortably in a steamer chair and to enjoy perfect rest. In fact he had set great store on the happy beginning of his vacation; but now he had lost his pocket-book, and, instead of the calm enjoyment which he had anticipated, he had ahead of him a week of comparative discomfort. To be sure, he could cable when he got to the other side, and wait, and all that, but he had lost his money, and it wasn't a pleasant prospect.

"But among those who went down to see friends off by the same steamer that Bonty sailed on was a man who, after waving his handkerchief at the steamer until it was out in the stream, saw upon the pier as he turned to go a pocket-book—Bonty's pocket-book, of course. He found Bonty's name in it, but not his address. There was in it, however, the address of a young lady who lived in Forty-fourth street, with whom Bonty had a slight acquaintance. The finder of the pocket-book went straight to the young lady. She didn't know Bonty's address, but fortunately she brought to mind a gentleman in Philadelphia who did know it. Then the finder of the pocket-book telegraphed the Philadelphia friend, and the Philadelphian cabled Bonty at Queenstown, and he gave the finder the address of Bonty's friends in New York.

"The result of all this was that, when the tender came alongside at Queenstown, Bonty, instead of sending the message which he had prepared, received a dispatch saying that his lost pocket book was found, and giving the address to which it had been sent in London.

"This was a very simple little story, you know, but it seemed to interest the passengers who heard it, and everybody was glad that Bonty had recovered his pocket-book."

TWELVE YEARS.

A Postal Card Which Reached Its Destination After a Long Delay.

New York Evening Post.

A postal card which has been to Europe and come back has just been turned in at the Post-office Department in Washington, to give the officials there a chance of discovering who is responsible for its long delay in transmission. It was mailed in Washington late in December, 1881, addressed to a bookseller in London, directing him to send to the writer a large number of books which were even then sufficiently rare not to be readily accessible in this country. The card reached its destination late in May, 1892.

The bookseller, apparently without noticing the disparity between the date written on the card and the date of receipt, filled the order, after taking time to hunt up the books, which, in the course of ten years' interval, had grown still rarer. The surprise of the author of the card may be imagined when, so long after having concluded that the dealer could not fill his order, he suddenly had this large supply of literature dumped upon him from the postoffice.

When he charged the dealer with neglect the date on the card appears to have been examined for the first time. But it was pleaded that a dealer would be justified in filling such an order in spite of the antiquity or the written date, because he would have a right to assume that his customer had himself been careless about dating the card, a slip of the pen making 1891 read 1881.

The card must have got into the old postoffice in Washington, been postmarked and then lost, slipping possibly into one of the many cracks and crannies of that office. When the office was moved from its old and shabby quarters into the building it now occupies some one doubtless came across the card, and, not noticing its date, dropped it into a mailbag bound for London. The responsibility for the accident is obviously past fixing, and the bookseller in London and his customer in America will have to settle their dispute without the assistance of the Postoffice Department.

Inland Navigation.

New York Sun.

The importance which is attached to the improvement of inland navigation in Germany and the extension of the canal system throughout the empire is shown by the great development of water traffic, which, in the decade from 1875 to 1885, increased 65 per cent, and at the present time amounts to 23 per cent of the total traffic throughout the country. A connection from the Dartmund and Ems canal to the Rhine is now projected, but details are not yet settled owing to the great difficulties which are caused by the network of railways to be crossed. The canalization of the Moselle and of a short length of the Saar will form a connecting link between the canals of France and Germany and provide a most important channel for the conveyance of iron and other materials. The annual traffic over the length of 250 miles has been estimated at 2,000,000 tons. Between Metz and Coblenz the total fall is 330 feet, so that, with forty locks, the average fall would be 8¼ feet. This fall it is proposed to utilize for power purposes as well as lockage.

"Before" and "After Taking."

New York Sun.

It is really surprising what a difference there is between the "before taking" and the "after taking" people in the patent-medicine advertisements. Not merely in facial appearance, because that is to be expected, but in clothes. Before taking a certain wonderful panacea the patient is not only haggard and distressed but his shirt is rumpled, his collar wilted, his coat shabby and badly fitting, his hair uncombed. After taking, his shirt and collar are freshly laundered, his coat sets snugly on his rotund form, he has acquired a diamond stud and his hair is not only combed but curled. A provincial furniture-dealer, advertising in the same spirit, shows the people who use his furniture reveling in all the enjoyments of wealth and health, while the family who puts up with ordinary furniture is discovered to be torn with internal dissensions, half fed, dowdily dressed and afflicted with freckles. The windows are broken and a younger son is teasing the cat.

ODD IDEAS.

Curious Inquiries and Naive Explanations of London Hostesses.

Harper's Bazaar.

An American woman invited to a ladies' luncheon in London was drawn aside just before the announcement of the meal by her hostess, who said in an apologetic whisper, "There'll be sherry, you know, and clarets, and champagne—I hope you can get along with one of those, for I consulted the butler and neither he nor I knew anything about making 'mixed drinks.'"

"No more do I," said the American indignantly. "I never drank a 'mixed drink' in my life."

On another occasion the same woman upon following her hostess to the drawing-room after dinner observed the latter rummaging about in search of a box of cigars, which she finally produced and offered to her guest. The American, fancying this a bit of British playfulness, smilingly shook her head and went on with some anecdote she was in process of relating. The hostess, however, pressed them upon her, and said reassuringly:

"Do take it. I know you must be dying for a smoke, just as the men always are. You must not mind us in the least. Of course we are all perfectly cosmopolitan and familiar with American ways, and we'd like to see you do it."

A governess—supposably an intelligent and educated woman—being left alone for an hour with an American guest in an English country house, took upon herself to manufacture a little light and cheerful conversation, and began by asking with broad comprehensiveness what one did to amuse one's self in the country over the seas.

"Why, I don't know, exactly," said the guest amiably. "The usual thing—varied according to season and circumstances."

"Bees, principally, I suppose?" pursued the instructor of youth, blandly. "How quaint and interesting they must be!"

"Bees!" cried the amazed American. "Bees! Now would you kindly explain to me what it is you do mean?" And then it appeared that this learned lady was laboring under the delusion that quilting and husking bees were the forms of diversion most affected by the citizens of the great republic.

VUELTA ABAJO CIGARS.

They Are Gobbled Up by European Potentates at $150 a Hundred.

Washington News.

"How often does one see 'Vuelta Abjo' written and printed on cigar-boxes, and how seldom does one obtain a real Vuelta Abajo cigar!

"Tell you the reason why? Certainly," remarked the loquacious cigar man. "In the Abajo Valley is a small, low piece of country about five miles from Havana, capable of producing tobacco enough to make 30,000 cigars annually, or about one-quarter of the number smoked every six months in Washington.

"Without question the tobacco is the finest grown. The result is the Kings and noblemen of England, Russia, Germany, France and the other European countries gobble them up. Every single cigar made of Vuelta Abajo tobacco is sold to them at prices ranging from $20 to $150 a hundred.

"Americans would never pay the price, especially when the $20 to $150 a hundred does not include the tariff, which would make the poorest quality of these cigars sell at 47 cents apiece at wholesale. These cigars are bought and paid for, too, by the way, long before the crop is ever harvested. Manufacturers, with that remarkable coolness with which some men are endowed, proceed to call all qualities and kinds of Cuban cigars Havana and Vuelta Abajo, when half of them never saw a cigar of that growth."

Ginseng as a Precious Drug.

Pearson's Weekly.

A drug is used in North China which in actual value far surpasses anything which has been known in other lands. The substance in question is called ginseng and is the root of Aralia quinquefolia. It is so highly valued as a tonic and stimulant medicine in China that it is sold at from twenty to 250 times its weight in silver, sometimes for 500 times that amount. Authorities state, however, that it possesses no important medicinal properties. Next to China the drug is produced in good quality in Corea and is the principal article of export from Corea into China. So much is this the case that the Coreans are loth to part with any seeds of the plant lest their practical monopoly in this root should be invaded. Perhaps, however, the foreign substitutes of the real product, ginseng, which reach the Chinese markets from North America and elsewhere, interfere with the native production. But with silver in one scale and portions of the highly esteemed root in the other, it seems reasonable to conclude that the cultivation of the Aralia quinquefolia in North China would be remunerative whatever the cost and trouble.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Trans-Atlantic Steamers.

LONDON—Arrived Aug 5—Stmr Urania, from New York.

Sighted Aug 5—Stmrs Moravia, Waesland and La Bretagne, from New York: La Flandre, from Philadelphia.

BOSTON—Arrived Aug 2—Stmr Frocida, from Hamburg.

NEW YORK—Arrived Aug 5—Stmr Umbria, fm Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived Aug 5—Stmr Lord Clive, from Philadelphia.

BIRTHS—MARRIAGES—DEATHS.

[Birth, marriage and death notices sent by mail will not be inserted. They must be handed in at either of the publication offices and be indorsed with the name and residence of persons authorized to have the same published.]

BORN.

NEUMANN—In this city, August 1, 1893, the wife of Marshall Neumann, a son.

STEINBRING—In this city, August 2, 1893, to the wife of Albert R. Steinbring, a son.

MILLNER—In this city, July 30, 1893, to the wife of William Millner, a son.

FINN—In this city, August 1, 1893, to the wife of James A. Finn, a son.

O'BRIEN—In this city, August 5, 1893, to the wife of William O'Brien, a daughter.

FRIEDLANDER—In this city, August 5, 1893, to the wife of Harry A. Friedlander, a daughter.

McNEIL—In this city, July 25, 1893, to the wife of Michael McNeil, a son.

BALDWIN—In Oakland, August 4, 1893, to the wife of S. C. Baldwin, a daughter.

KNEASS—In East Oakland, August 1, 1893, to the wife of E. D. Kneass, a son.

MARRIED.

ESPY—FOLEY—In this city, August 2, 1893, at St. Joseph's Church, by the Rev. John J. Dillon, Robert J. Espy Jr. and Mamie C. Foley.

BERGH—POWERS—In this city, August 2, 1893, by the Rev. Father Prendergast, Henry Bergh and Alice Powers.

REED—COOK—In this city, July 16, 1893, by the Rev. Father McDonald, Thomas Reed and Kate E. Cook, both of San Francisco.

DIED.

Armstrong, John L.
Boyd, Mary A.
Driscoll, Kate
Dunn, Thomas D.
Donovan, Maggie A.
Ellis, Captain George
Evans, Harry
Grahn, Amelia
Hazel, John
Hall, Sadie E.
Homann, Henry
Holcomb, A. Edgar
Lansing, Melinda J.
Larson, Anna Maria
Livingston, Nathan
Luckhardt, Rosa
Nield, Mary Ann
McAllep, Lelia
McKenna, James
Moore, Andrew
Magee, Kate
Parsons, Charles A.
Shaeffer, Mrs. Sarh C.
Sorenson, Reinert A.
Varney, Ada E.
Welby, Julia L.
Zabaldano, Alexandrine

ARMSTRONG—In this city, August 4, 1893, John L. Armstrong, beloved son of Fidelia S. and the late John L. Armstrong, aged 27 years 11 months and 25 days.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS DAY (Sunday), at 2:30 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, 219A Webster street. **

DUNN—In this city, August 1, 1893, Thomas D. Dunn, beloved husband of Esther Dunn, a native of Providence, R. I., aged 48 years 5 months and 19 days. [Interior papers please copy.]

☞ Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS DAY (Sunday), at 1 o'clock P. M., from Lincoln Post rooms, 35 Eddy street. Interment Masonic Cemetery.

HOMANN—In Fresno, August 2, 1893, Henry, dearly beloved husband of Marie Homann (nee Matthiesen) and father of Johann and Meta Homann, a native of Bockel Amt Hagen, Germany, aged 44 years, 11 months and 10 days. [A member of San Francisco Lodge No. 1, Od. H. S.; Verein Eintracht, Norddeutcher Verein, Hannoveraner Verein, Grocers' Union, Cooks and Waiters' Union and Hoffnungs Lodge No. 1, Od. H. S. S.].

☞ Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS DAY (Sunday), at 1 o'clock P. M., from the undertaking parlors of H. F. Suhr & Co., 1209 Mission street, near Eighth; thence to Druids' Hall, 413 Sutter street, between Powell and Stockton, where funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment I. O. O. F. Cemetery. **

ELLIS—At Ellis Landing, San Pablo, August 3, 1893, Captain George Ellis, beloved husband of Lizzie Ellis, a native of Kent, England, aged 65 years 9 months and 2 days.

☞ Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS DAY (Sunday), at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Episcopal Church, East Berkeley. Interment Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland. **

EVANS—At his home in Marin County, August 4, 1893, Harry Evans, uncle of Hugh and William McBride, a native of County Wexford, Ireland, aged 74 years.

☞ Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS DAY (Sunday), at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence. **

SORENSON—In this city, August 3, 1893, Reinert Andreas Sorenson, a native of Norway, aged 68 years.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS DAY (Sunday), at 2 o'clock P. M., from the hall of the Scandinavian Society, 71 New Montgomery street. Remains at the parlors of the San Francisco Undertaking Company, 303 Larkin street, corner McAllister. Interment I. O. O. F. Cemetery. 2

WELBY—In this city, August 4, 1893, Julia L., beloved wife of John J. Welby and daughter of Mary Burke and sister of James, William, Nellie, Mamie and Lizzie Burke, Mrs. P. C. Bacellie and Mrs. M. O'Connor, a native of New York, aged 26 years 11 months and 4 days.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS DAY (Sunday), at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, 269 Perry street, thence to St. Rose's Church for services. Interment Mount Calvary Cemetery. **

SHAEFFER—In this city, August 3, 1893, Mrs. Sarah C. Shaeffer, widow of the late John M. Shaeffer and daughter of the late Ellen Connelly and sister of William R. and M. J. Connelly and Mrs. John McCreigh, a native of Ireland, aged 39 years. [Oakland papers please copy.]

☞ The funeral will take place THIS DAY (Sunday), at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. John McCreigh, 2805 Sixteenth street, near Howard, thence by 11:15 o'clock A. M. boat to Odd Fellows' Hall, Franklin and Eleventh streets, Oakland, where services will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland. 1

McKENNA—In this city, August 3, 1893, James McKenna, beloved son of Peter McKenna and brother of Edward McKenna, a native of Petaluma, aged 35 years 2 months and 2 day.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS DAY (Sunday), at 2 o'clock P. M., from Metzler's undertaking parlors, 636 Washington street. Interment I. O. O. F. Cemetery. **

NIELD—In Alameda, August 4, 1893, Mary Ann, beloved wife of John D. Nield, a native of Freshford, Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 56 years.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS DAY (Sunday), at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 1178 Park street, Alameda. Interment St. Mary's Cemetery, Oakland. 1

HALL—In Melrose, Alameda County, August 5, 1893, Sadie A. Hall, beloved daughter of Edward and Nellie Hall, a native of San Francisco, aged 3 years 5 months and 26 days.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS DAY (Sunday), at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, Melrose Station, High street, Alameda. Interment Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland. *

VARNEY—In this city, August 5, 1893, Ada E., wife of Thomas B. H. Varney, a native of San Francisco, aged 35 years 2 months and 27 days. [Providence (R. I.) papers please copy.]

☞ Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services TO-MORROW (Monday), at 2 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, 33 Julian avenue. Interment Laurel Hill Cemetery. **

LANSING—In this city, August 5, 1893, Mrs. Melinda J. Lansing, a native of Illinois, aged 54 years, 11 months and 11 days.

☞ The funeral will take place TO-MORROW (Monday), at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 765 Market street. **

GRAHN—In this city, August 5, 1893, Amelia, beloved mother of Henry Grahn, a native of Germany, aged 55 years.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral TO-MORROW (Monday), at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 928 Florida street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second. Interment I. O. O. F. Cemetery. **

DONOVAN—In this city, August 4, 1893, Maggie A., beloved daughter of Michael and Mary Donovan and sister of D. J. and J. M. Donovan, Mrs. John Sweeney, Mrs. J. W. Stewart, Mrs. Stephen Pullen, Mrs. Charles Zeigler and Mrs. Eugene de Sparr, a native of Portland, Me., aged 30 years, 4 months and 9 days. [Portland (Me.) papers please copy.]

☞ Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral TO-MORROW (Monday), at 8:30 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, 10 Godeus street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, and thence to St. Paul's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery. **

MOORE—In this city, August 5, 1893, Andrew Moore, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, aged 65 years.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral TO-MORROW (Monday), at 2 o'clock P. M., from the parlors of the United Undertaking Company, 733 Mission street. Interment Laurel Hill Cemetery. **

BOYD—In this city, August 5, 1893, Mary A., wife of James Boyd and beloved mother of Genevieve Boyd, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 25 years.

MAGEE—In this city, August 3, 1893, Kate, wife of John Magee and mother of Arthur, Florence and Aidan Magee, a native of County Longford, Ireland, aged 34 years.

ZABALDANO—In this city, August 5, 1893, of diphtheria, Alexandrine, beloved daughter of Adele and Alexander Zabaldano, aged 2 years and 8 months.

McALLEP—In this city, August 5, 1893, Lelia McAllep, a native of Lubec, Me.

DRISCOLL—In this city, August 4, 1893, Kate Driscoll, a native of Ireland, aged 55 years.

HAZEL—In this city, August 5, 1893, John Hazel, a native of North Carolina, aged 42 years.

LIVINGSTON—In Oakland, August 3, 1893, Nathan Livingston, a native of Poland, aged 51 years.

LARSON—In Alameda, August 4, 1893, Anna Maria Larson, a native of Alameda, aged 2 months and 7 days.

HOLCOMB—In Los Angeles, August 2, 1893, A. Edgar Holcomb, a native of New Hampshire, aged 37 years and 7 months.

LUCKHARDT—In Shamene, China, April 23, 1893, Rosa Luckhardt, daughter of C. A. Luckhardt, aged 22 years.

PARSONS—At sea, June 8, 1893, Charles A. Parsons, father of Mrs. J. S. Matloon and J. Allen Parsons, a native of Boston, Mass., aged 61 years 11 months and 2 days.

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