

MINING DISPLAYS.

Features of the State's Exhibit.

MONTANA'S SILVER FIGURE.

The Poultry Show Wanted for Festival Hall.

PLANS FOR A POSTAL VISIT.

Strained Relations Between Two County Managers—Interest in the Art Exhibit.

Through Turin Yesterday... 10,961

A nasty, drizzling rain did not prevent thousands of visitors from entering the gates of Sunset City. Nor did the dampness drive them home. They remained in the exhibition buildings and about the concessions all afternoon, and many did not return home until late in the evening.

Within the past week notable progress has been made all over the grounds. The roads are in fine condition, and a shower improves the thoroughfares by solidifying the gravel dressing. Yesterday different sections of the streets around the railroad tracks. At the terminus of three lines outside the north entrance the road is a veritable quagmire. The railroad companies threw some macadam carelessly down, but it lacked a firm foundation, and a little rain converts the macadam into mire.



Finding the First Nugget.

This was appreciated by the unfortunate passengers who alighted at this terminus.

"Give us one more week," say the managers of the California State mining exhibit, "and we will have completed the finest display of the earth's treasures of California that the world has ever seen." The grand entrance to the mining section is practically complete. The Marshall statue is in place. Shasta and Siskiyou counties have already spread out their treasures before the eyes of the public. Other counties are tumbling over each other in the scramble of preparation. The big sphere which is to represent Nevada County's output of gold and silver now rests upon the pile of ores which are being prepared for the exhibit, and, as the managers say, it will only be a question of a few days more before this grand feature of the exposition will be ready for critical inspection.

The central attraction of the California mining display is T. Happersberger's magnificent bronze statue. In fact it attracts more attention than anything else within the Mechanical Arts building. It represents the discovery of nuggets in the days of gold, and comprises three figures, life size. The subject is striking, and it is well handled by the sculptor. One miner, on his knees, holds in his hand the shining treasure, over which his two older companions are bending.

The stamplum in the annex to the Mechanical Arts building is practically finished. It is a fine specimen of beautiful design. All the details of quartz-mining are to be shown, from the time the quartz is put in the mill to the time the mill is ready to be assayed. The entire process is completely shown, and the exhibit will be highly instructive. It is intended that miners shall send their ore to be worked in this mill. Whatever is worked, especially the gold, will be sent to the Bullion Bank, where it will be assayed. Many owners of ores will doubtless desire to retain bars, of a certain size, as mementos of the exhibition.

A more appropriate souvenir could be designed, especially in the case of silver. The Southern Pacific has reduced its freight rates on ores 60 per cent, and large consignments of ores to the exhibition are expected.

Montana has two-thirds of its mineral exhibit in place near the center of the Agricultural building. It should properly have been taken to the Mechanical Arts building, but in the latter structure gave out long before Montana's exhibit was represented at the exposition. As it is the display has a very favorable location. It comprises specimens of gold, silver and iron ores, some of which are of a fine quality. A collection of sapphires is to form part of the exhibit, and, with another carload of ores, will be installed to-day.

The chief feature of Montana's display has not yet arrived in California. It is the famous silver statue, a life-size model of Adis Rehan. It is made of solid silver and is valued at \$38,000. It is the property of the First National Bank of Butte, and Clark's Bank of Butte. After being shown at the World's Fair it was taken to several Eastern cities. It is now being exhibited in a New York dry-goods store, but is to be shipped to Sunset City before the fair is over.

A unique feature of Montana's exhibit now here is the contribution of Silver Bar County. It is a large shield made of copper. Across the face are a bow and arrow, each made of silver. Around the rim of the shield are rows of margarites formed of gold. In the center are knobs of Montana rubies, some of which are of a fine quality and are valued at \$500. It comprises the cost-of-arms of Silver Bar County.

Just across the central space of the Manufacturers building, where the statue of Encke holds sway, the line gallery to the Russian section was erected yesterday. This facade towers away above those of France or Germany. Surmounted by a massive canopy from which a heavy chain of gold hangs down, it shows the imperial armor of Russia. Underneath this insignia the great Russian exhibit, the most extensive in the building, is rapidly getting into place.

Between the facade and the towers which mark the entrance to the German exhibit, are the beautiful decorations of the French section. Half hidden by the flags which hang from the roof of the building down to the level of the gallery, the blue and gold of the State University, stretching entirely across the end of the building, comes in view. In the furthermost corner, a little bit of white marks the location of the Greely exhibit, with its artistic counterpart of ice and snow.

Under the glass dome of the Agricultural and Horticultural building there is a crowd of exhibits to be seen in the position. In the gallery of this building a band plays whenever the weather makes

outdoor concerts inadvisable. Both afternoon and evening performances were given there yesterday.

During the past week the California State poultry show has been held at Petaluma. Officers of the Poultry Association were elected a day or two ago and P. C. Byce, who is an exhibitor, is the president. The writer has been chosen president. Emory Smith and W. H. Murray, the officers of the Agricultural building, conceived the idea of removing the poultry show to Sunset City. After consultation with the director general of the exposition, the Poultry Association was offered the use of Festival Hall for this purpose. A three-day poultry show is being arranged and if a congress of the chicken question is desired by the poultryers can discuss their interests in the auditorium of Festival Hall.

All is not serene between the managers of the exhibits of Napa and Solano counties in city buildings of Napa and Central California. Chief F. Wood is the manager of the Napa exhibit and C. L. Weir of the Solano exhibit.

Both counties adjoin geographically, being separated by a range of mountains known as the Blue Mountains, the county line separating the two counties running along the summit of the range. So when they came to secure space in the building they were joining spaces, and a ridge built up between the two. On one side are displayed the products of Solano County and on the other Napa makes use of the space.

"The olive of the stands is common property," says a rising industry in Colusa, Napa's wheat adjoins Solano's barley, and so it runs through the whole gamut of county productions.

Napa is noted for its wines, and Solano County has a rising industry in the production of olive oil. Mr. Wood secured a number of bottles of unfarmed grape juice from a Napa vineyard, the style of packing greatly resembling that in which olive oil is put up. These were duly installed on the top of the ridge, with the latest "unfermented grape juice," turned Napa-ward.

Mr. Weir forgot to provide himself with any bottles of olive oil, but he had a lot of labels from Joseph Wolfskill's orchard. Those grape-juice bottles in shape and in color contents looked for all the world like olive oil. The fair belongs to the public, but the public should be slow to criticize. He took up the recent manifesto of the directors favoring the present admission charge of 50 cents. Their very reason for charging that admission, viz. that there is so much to see, is the most potent argument for an entrance fee of 25 cents. Other world fairs have been in great centers of population, as Chicago, Philadelphia, London and Paris.

Here it is otherwise, and if the fair is to succeed it must be by the people attending many times. This would be the result of a reduced admission.

Mr. Weir forgot to provide himself with any bottles of olive oil, but he had a lot of labels from Joseph Wolfskill's orchard. Those grape-juice bottles in shape and in color contents looked for all the world like olive oil. The fair belongs to the public, but the public should be slow to criticize. He took up the recent manifesto of the directors favoring the present admission charge of 50 cents. Their very reason for charging that admission, viz. that there is so much to see, is the most potent argument for an entrance fee of 25 cents. Other world fairs have been in great centers of population, as Chicago, Philadelphia, London and Paris.

Here it is otherwise, and if the fair is to succeed it must be by the people attending many times. This would be the result of a reduced admission.

Mr. Weir forgot to provide himself with any bottles of olive oil, but he had a lot of labels from Joseph Wolfskill's orchard. Those grape-juice bottles in shape and in color contents looked for all the world like olive oil. The fair belongs to the public, but the public should be slow to criticize. He took up the recent manifesto of the directors favoring the present admission charge of 50 cents. Their very reason for charging that admission, viz. that there is so much to see, is the most potent argument for an entrance fee of 25 cents. Other world fairs have been in great centers of population, as Chicago, Philadelphia, London and Paris.

Here it is otherwise, and if the fair is to succeed it must be by the people attending many times. This would be the result of a reduced admission.

Mr. Weir forgot to provide himself with any bottles of olive oil, but he had a lot of labels from Joseph Wolfskill's orchard. Those grape-juice bottles in shape and in color contents looked for all the world like olive oil. The fair belongs to the public, but the public should be slow to criticize. He took up the recent manifesto of the directors favoring the present admission charge of 50 cents. Their very reason for charging that admission, viz. that there is so much to see, is the most potent argument for an entrance fee of 25 cents. Other world fairs have been in great centers of population, as Chicago, Philadelphia, London and Paris.

Here it is otherwise, and if the fair is to succeed it must be by the people attending many times. This would be the result of a reduced admission.

Mr. Weir forgot to provide himself with any bottles of olive oil, but he had a lot of labels from Joseph Wolfskill's orchard. Those grape-juice bottles in shape and in color contents looked for all the world like olive oil. The fair belongs to the public, but the public should be slow to criticize. He took up the recent manifesto of the directors favoring the present admission charge of 50 cents. Their very reason for charging that admission, viz. that there is so much to see, is the most potent argument for an entrance fee of 25 cents. Other world fairs have been in great centers of population, as Chicago, Philadelphia, London and Paris.

Here it is otherwise, and if the fair is to succeed it must be by the people attending many times. This would be the result of a reduced admission.

Mr. Weir forgot to provide himself with any bottles of olive oil, but he had a lot of labels from Joseph Wolfskill's orchard. Those grape-juice bottles in shape and in color contents looked for all the world like olive oil. The fair belongs to the public, but the public should be slow to criticize. He took up the recent manifesto of the directors favoring the present admission charge of 50 cents. Their very reason for charging that admission, viz. that there is so much to see, is the most potent argument for an entrance fee of 25 cents. Other world fairs have been in great centers of population, as Chicago, Philadelphia, London and Paris.

Here it is otherwise, and if the fair is to succeed it must be by the people attending many times. This would be the result of a reduced admission.

Mr. Weir forgot to provide himself with any bottles of olive oil, but he had a lot of labels from Joseph Wolfskill's orchard. Those grape-juice bottles in shape and in color contents looked for all the world like olive oil. The fair belongs to the public, but the public should be slow to criticize. He took up the recent manifesto of the directors favoring the present admission charge of 50 cents. Their very reason for charging that admission, viz. that there is so much to see, is the most potent argument for an entrance fee of 25 cents. Other world fairs have been in great centers of population, as Chicago, Philadelphia, London and Paris.

Here it is otherwise, and if the fair is to succeed it must be by the people attending many times. This would be the result of a reduced admission.

to the convention will be the guests of the exposition that evening and will be given seats on the grand stand during the fireworks. There will also be a general illumination of the exposition buildings. The electric tower will be illuminated, and every effort will be made to have the electric fountain in operation as well. There will be band concerts on the plaza and on the grand stand during the fireworks.

As the excellence of the Imperial Austrian orchestra becomes known the attendance at the daily concerts in Franz Joseph Hall increases. The auditorium was crowded all day yesterday, and a well-known banker counted in the audience twenty-two capitalists, the assets of each coming very near seven figures. The programme for to-day is as follows:

AFTERNOON—STRING CONCERT. Overture, "Coriolan".....Beethoven Waltz, "Touristen Ball-Tanz".....Strauss Harp solo.....Miss Breitfuss.

Musical, "Frauentanz".....Strauss "Melodien Strauchens".....Conradi

MILITARY CONCERT. Polonaise, "Mignon".....Thomas Waltz, "Wieder-Tag".....Schubert Polka, "Excelsior".....Frewla

March, "Radeletsky".....Strauss "Mein Lieben am See".....Hummel Flageolet solo, Herr Franz Heil

Potpourri, "Genschaen".....Conradi

MILITARY CONCERT. March, "Washington Post".....Souza Waltz, "Wieder-Tag".....Schubert "Albion" grand fantasia on Scotch, English and Irish airs.....Batens

March, "Wiener Gigen".....Schrammel

FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Lecturer Bell Tells Why the Fair Admission Should Be Reduced.

Metropolitan Hall was well filled last evening, on the occasion of the lecture of Professor Fred Bell on the Midwinter Fair. Said the speaker, no greater calamity could befall California and especially San Francisco than the failure of the Midwinter Fair.

We owe everything to the fair these days and to its success. The hope of the fair doing something for trade has kept us from such dark times as we have never known.

Mr. Bell made a plea for peace and harmony at all hazards. Let old misunderstandings and feuds and jealousies now be dropped. The fair belongs to the public, but the public should be slow to criticize. He took up the recent manifesto of the directors favoring the present admission charge of 50 cents. Their very reason for charging that admission, viz. that there is so much to see, is the most potent argument for an entrance fee of 25 cents. Other world fairs have been in great centers of population, as Chicago, Philadelphia, London and Paris.

Here it is otherwise, and if the fair is to succeed it must be by the people attending many times. This would be the result of a reduced admission.

Mr. Bell made a plea for peace and harmony at all hazards. Let old misunderstandings and feuds and jealousies now be dropped. The fair belongs to the public, but the public should be slow to criticize. He took up the recent manifesto of the directors favoring the present admission charge of 50 cents. Their very reason for charging that admission, viz. that there is so much to see, is the most potent argument for an entrance fee of 25 cents. Other world fairs have been in great centers of population, as Chicago, Philadelphia, London and Paris.

Here it is otherwise, and if the fair is to succeed it must be by the people attending many times. This would be the result of a reduced admission.

Mr. Bell made a plea for peace and harmony at all hazards. Let old misunderstandings and feuds and jealousies now be dropped. The fair belongs to the public, but the public should be slow to criticize. He took up the recent manifesto of the directors favoring the present admission charge of 50 cents. Their very reason for charging that admission, viz. that there is so much to see, is the most potent argument for an entrance fee of 25 cents. Other world fairs have been in great centers of population, as Chicago, Philadelphia, London and Paris.

Here it is otherwise, and if the fair is to succeed it must be by the people attending many times. This would be the result of a reduced admission.

Mr. Bell made a plea for peace and harmony at all hazards. Let old misunderstandings and feuds and jealousies now be dropped. The fair belongs to the public, but the public should be slow to criticize. He took up the recent manifesto of the directors favoring the present admission charge of 50 cents. Their very reason for charging that admission, viz. that there is so much to see, is the most potent argument for an entrance fee of 25 cents. Other world fairs have been in great centers of population, as Chicago, Philadelphia, London and Paris.

Here it is otherwise, and if the fair is to succeed it must be by the people attending many times. This would be the result of a reduced admission.

Mr. Bell made a plea for peace and harmony at all hazards. Let old misunderstandings and feuds and jealousies now be dropped. The fair belongs to the public, but the public should be slow to criticize. He took up the recent manifesto of the directors favoring the present admission charge of 50 cents. Their very reason for charging that admission, viz. that there is so much to see, is the most potent argument for an entrance fee of 25 cents. Other world fairs have been in great centers of population, as Chicago, Philadelphia, London and Paris.

Here it is otherwise, and if the fair is to succeed it must be by the people attending many times. This would be the result of a reduced admission.

Mr. Bell made a plea for peace and harmony at all hazards. Let old misunderstandings and feuds and jealousies now be dropped. The fair belongs to the public, but the public should be slow to criticize. He took up the recent manifesto of the directors favoring the present admission charge of 50 cents. Their very reason for charging that admission, viz. that there is so much to see, is the most potent argument for an entrance fee of 25 cents. Other world fairs have been in great centers of population, as Chicago, Philadelphia, London and Paris.

Here it is otherwise, and if the fair is to succeed it must be by the people attending many times. This would be the result of a reduced admission.

THEIR DOORS OPEN

Two German Churches Are Dedicated.

SAINT PAULUS KIRCHE.

The German Baptist Church at the Mission.

OFFERED TO THE ALMIGHTY.

Interesting and Impressive Scene at Each Place—Addresses by Pastors From City and Country.

Yesterday will be a day long to be remembered in German religious circles of this city. It marked the completion of two handsome edifices and their occupancy respectively by the St. Paul's German Lutheran Church on Gough and Eddy streets and by the German Baptist Church at the Mission.

St. Paul's dedicatory ceremonies consisted of two services, morning and evening. At 10:30 o'clock the congregation assembled in the Sunday-school rooms in the



ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL-LUTHERAN CHURCH.

basement and formed a procession. At its head was Archibald J. Kraft, Contractor Plums and then the building committee, Messrs. H. Haslerger and C. Werner. The clergy followed—Rev. J. H. Theiss of Oakland, Rev. J. H. Schroeder of this city, Rev. H. Komig of Alameda and the pastor, Rev. J. M. Buehler. The trustees and the other members of the congregation brought up the rear.

Arriving at the door of the church the choir sang, "Hallelujah; Praise and Honor Be to God."

The architect then gave to the president of the congregation, P. H. Fredericks, the key to the edifice, and he in turn presented it to the pastor. The doors were unlocked and thrown wide open, and in a few moments the church was filled in every part.

After a hymn by the choir Rev. J. M. Buehler gave a dedication prayer and Rev. J. H. Theiss read a Scripture lesson. The sermon of the morning by the pastor was most impressive. His text was the eighty-fourth psalm, first to the eighth verse.

He said that the congregation had every reason to be happy that their efforts had at last been crowned with success, and after twenty-five years of labor that they had acquired so creditable a home. The church is the most sacred place on earth

because God reveals himself there, because of the unmistakable blessing to the congregation and because of its effect on the members' lives.

A collection amounting to \$375 was taken. The communion and baptism of children followed. In the evening a service in English was held, the sermon being delivered by Rev. J. H. Schroeder of this city.

St. Paul's German Lutheran Church has over 600 communicant members, and their edifice on Gough and Eddy streets is a beautiful Gothic structure, erected at a cost of \$45,000, the site having been purchased for \$35,000. It was begun in September, 1892.

The interior of the church is beautiful. The finish of the vaulted ceiling is in natural redwood and cedar. The walls are tinted in dark olive, while the woodwork and doors and seats are in oak. The nave is 52x75 feet, and there are two transepts 12x25 feet. The gallery extends around the rear and two sides of the church, the seating capacity being 1000. On the left of the vestibule is a waiting-room, while on the right is the staircase and main tower.

The altar and pulpit is furnished in ivory, white and gold.

All the windows are of stained glass. Two of the windows are especially fine and noteworthy. One is called the "Good Shepherd," and is the gift of the Sunday-school. The other, "Easter Morn," is a memorial window, presented by Frederick Siebe to the memory of his wife. The altar window has four emblems—the font, the Bible and the chalice, while in the center and top is a dove representing the Holy Spirit.

The tinting of the pillars and the arches is in stone color and is very harmonious with the dark olive of the walls. The effect of the coloring of the whole interior and the wood finish of the ceiling is most pleasing and attractive.

The church is lighted by four electric chandeliers. St. Paul's Lutheran Church was organized on May 13, 1867. Rev. J. M. Buehler, the present pastor who has been with the congregation from the beginning, came to San Francisco in 1860 and organized a German church on Telegraph Hill, and later St. Mark's Lutheran Church.

After St. Paul's was organized the first services were held in Dushaway Hall on Post street, afterward Irving Hall. In 1869 property was purchased on Mission street, near Sixth, on which was a Presbyterian church that was unused. Services were held here for twenty-five years, the final one being on Sunday last. The property on Mission street is valued at \$1,000 and negotiations are now in progress for its sale to a Jewish organization.

The present fine new edifice is the result of the efforts of the pastor, the sum of \$22,000 being subscribed outright. It was not the intention at first to expend more than \$35,000, but it has cost already more than \$80,000.

On Christmas day last the German Baptists of the Mission laid the cornerstone for a pretty edifice on the corner of Seventeenth and Dehon streets. The

recovery of John Slattery, who for weeks lay at the point of death at St. Luke's Hospital, is likely to become famous not only as an instance of the cure of a man who was indisputably suffering from cancer of the stomach, but also because of the psychological phenomena it presents.

Slattery is a man of fine physique and was at one time "professor" of boxing in a Mission athletic club. Kneeling in prayer that method of making a living he went to Honolulu and opened a restaurant. While he was thus engaged the island kingdom underwent a political convulsion. The Queen was overthrown and a republic set up. Slattery joined the forces of the Provisional Government, and it was his fortune to be poisoned along with a number of companions by persons in sympathy with the royalist party. He was made very ill, but managed to get back to San Francisco, where he sought treatment at the German Hospital.

His case baffled the efforts of the physicians, and he continued to sink until he had become a mere skeleton of his former self. About six weeks ago it was decided to remove him to St. Luke's Hospital on Valencia street, but the change was not productive of good. He continued to lose strength, and suffered violent attacks of vomiting. Nothing would stay on his stomach, and there was small hope of his recuperation. For some time the physicians had been confident that he was suffering from cancer of the stomach, but the patient was so weak that they did not dare to perform the usual operation. Slattery was convinced that if the doctors would "cut him open" he would get well. He was so certain that when it seemed sure that he would die anyway that the physicians decided to comply with his request. He was put under the influence of chloroform and Drs. Kenyon and Mays made an incision into his stomach.

Upon looking into the cavity they discovered that there was a cancerous growth at the bottom of it. But they refrained from removing it, and herein lies the strangest part of the case. They did not do a thing but cut open the stomach, satisfy themselves that the cancer was there and then sew up the incision. From that time Slattery was confident that now that an operation had been performed he would get well. In a day or two his color was much improved and he ceased to vomit. His appetite returned and he began to gain flesh and strength. He next left his bed and after a few days around the hospital for about a week he left it on Saturday last an apparently well man. And now the doctors are marveling at the event, and the case will become one of the bulwarks of those who maintain that faith will do wonders where doctors fail.

A MUSICAL TREAT. The Prater Orchestra at Metropolitan Temple. Last Friday's concert of the Imperial Vienna Prater orchestra in the Metropolitan Temple was such a signal success and a popular demand for its repetition. Accordingly Hilmar Stephany, the manager of the orchestra, has arranged to give another concert at Metropolitan Temple to-morrow night with an entire change of programme. All the best talent of this noted organization will be utilized at the entertainment, which will prove a rare treat to music-lovers. The price of admission has been fixed at a low figure that the concert may be heard by all who appreciate classical melodies.

Sacramento-Street Cable. The cable for the new Sacramento-street cable extension was stretched and put in on Friday last and everything is almost ready for the operation of the cars out to Sixth avenue and D street. The cable-cars will be running before the middle of the week, so the officials of the company have stated. The only remaining work is the finishing touches on the turntable at D street.

Nothing so fine ever before offered. "The Call's" great premium, "Picturesque California." In 1888 all ladies wore masks when in attendance at plays.

Women Must Sleep. If they only could sleep eight hours every night and one hour every day:— Their freshness and beauty would continue to the end:— Years would be added to their lives.

All derangements of the Uterus or Womb, Ovarian or kidney troubles, uterine tumors, spinal weakness, irregularity, indigestion, exhaustion, or "displacement," drives the nerves wild with excitement, and sleep is impossible.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the one sure remedy. It has saved thousands, and will save you. It strengthens the womb, removes all pain, and you sleep like a child.

No testimonial or ladies' name is ever published without the full permission of the person. All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Liver Pills, 25 cents. Call 17 SoMoWe

The pastor in his financial statement said that the cost of the building was

\$2300, or of both lot and edifice \$6000. There was an indebtedness now of but \$900.

A collection was then taken up and \$328.50 of this was subscribed, besides cash to the amount of \$12.

Mr. Held of Chicago also delivered a short address. At 11 o'clock the regular dedication service was held. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Appel. His text was from the thirty-fourth psalm, first and fourth verses—"How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts! Blessed are they that dwell in thy house; they will be praising thee."

The singing by the male choir under the direction of L. Friedrichs, and also by the mixed choir, was very fine. At 7:30 o'clock in the afternoon an English service was held in the church. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city.

At 7:30 o'clock in the evening there were baptisms, the ceremony being conducted by Rev. H. L. Dietz. Rev. Mr. Appel delivered the sermon.

WAS IT FAITH? A Remarkable Recovery From Cancer. A Case Which the Doctors Are Wholly at a Loss to Explain. Result of an Incision.

The recovery of John Slattery, who for weeks lay at the point of death at St. Luke's Hospital, is likely to become famous not only as an instance of the cure of a man who was indisputably suffering from cancer of the stomach, but also because of the psychological phenomena it presents.

Slattery is a man of fine physique and was at one time "professor" of boxing in a Mission athletic club. Kneeling in prayer that method of making a living he went to Honolulu and opened a restaurant. While he was thus engaged the island kingdom underwent a political convulsion. The Queen was overthrown and a republic set up. Slattery joined the forces of the Provisional Government, and it was his fortune to be poisoned along with a number of companions by persons in sympathy with the royalist party. He was made very ill, but managed to get back to San Francisco, where he sought treatment at the German Hospital.

His case baffled the efforts of the physicians, and he continued to sink until he had become a mere skeleton of his former self. About six weeks ago it was decided to remove him to St. Luke's Hospital on Valencia street, but the change was not productive of good. He continued to lose strength, and suffered violent attacks of vomiting. Nothing would stay on his stomach, and there was small hope of his recuperation. For some time the physicians had been confident that he was suffering from cancer of the stomach, but the patient was so weak that they did not dare to perform the usual operation. Slattery was convinced that if the doctors would "cut him open" he would get well. He was so certain that when it seemed sure that he would die anyway that the physicians decided to comply with his request. He was put under the influence of chloroform and Drs. Kenyon and Mays made an incision into his stomach.

Upon looking into the cavity they discovered that there was a cancerous growth at the bottom of it. But they refrained from removing it, and herein lies the strangest part of the case. They did not do a thing but cut open the stomach, satisfy themselves that the cancer was there and then sew up the incision. From that time Slattery was confident that now that an operation had been performed he would get well. In a day or two his color was much improved and he ceased to vomit. His appetite returned and he began to gain flesh and strength. He next left his bed and after a few days around the hospital for about a week he left it on Saturday last an apparently well man. And now the doctors are marveling at the event, and the case will become one of the bulwarks of those who maintain that faith will do wonders where doctors fail.

A MUSICAL TREAT. The Prater Orchestra at Metropolitan Temple. Last Friday's concert of the Imperial Vienna Prater orchestra in the Metropolitan Temple was such a signal success and a popular demand for its repetition. Accordingly Hilmar Stephany, the manager of the orchestra, has arranged to give another concert at Metropolitan Temple to-morrow night with an entire change of programme. All the best talent of this noted organization will be utilized at the entertainment, which will prove a rare treat to music-lovers. The price of admission has been fixed at a low figure that the concert may be heard by all who appreciate classical melodies.

Sacramento-Street Cable. The cable for the new Sacramento-street cable extension was stretched and put in on Friday last and everything is almost ready for the operation of the cars out to Sixth avenue and D street. The cable-cars will be running before the middle of the week, so the officials of the company have stated. The only remaining work is the finishing touches on the turntable at D street.

Nothing so fine ever before offered. "The Call's" great premium, "Picturesque California." In 1888 all ladies wore masks when in attendance at plays.

Women Must Sleep. If they only could sleep eight hours every night and one hour every day:— Their freshness and beauty would continue to the end:— Years would be added to their lives.

All derangements of the Uterus or Womb, Ovarian or kidney troubles, uterine tumors, spinal weakness, irregularity, indigestion, exhaustion, or "displacement," drives the nerves wild with excitement, and sleep is impossible.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the one sure remedy. It has saved thousands, and will save you. It strengthens the womb, removes all pain, and you sleep like a child.

No testimonial or ladies' name is ever published without the full permission of the person. All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Liver Pills, 25 cents. Call 17 SoMoWe

The pastor in his financial statement said that the cost of the building was

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.—Do not accept orders for Douglas Shoes at a reduced price, or say he has them without name stamped on bottom, put him down as a fraud.

Advertisement for Douglas shoes with prices: \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.50, \$2.50, \$2.25, \$2.00 for GENTLEMEN; \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00 for LADIES; \$1.75 for BOYS; \$1.75 for MISSES.

W. L. DOUGLAS'S \$3 SHOE IS IN THE WORLD. W. L. DOUGLAS shoes are stylish, easy fitting, and give better satisfaction at the price advertised than any other make. They are made by the best workmen, and the stamping of W. L. Douglas's name and price on the bottom, which guarantees their value, saves thousands of dollars annually to those who wear them. Dealers who push the sale of W. L. Douglas shoes gain customers, which helps to increase the sales on their full line goods. They can afford to sell at a less profit, and we believe you can save money by buying all your footwear from the dealer advertised below. Be convinced by the stamping of W. L. Douglas's name on the bottom of each shoe. Address: W. L. DOUGLAS, 214 N. Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

JOS. KOHLBECKER... 123 Fourth St. B. KATSHENSKI... 10 Third St. R. PAHL... 324 Kearny St. M. MILLER & CO... 2149 Mission St. D. SMITH'S CASH STORE... 418 Front St. D. DONOVAN... 1412 Stockton St. 1st NoWeFr Smo

NEW HOUSEHOLD RANGE.

</