

Author Absent on His "First Night."
The famous play, "The Lady of Lyons," was in rehearsal in the early part of 1883. On the evening of Thursday, Feb. 15, it was announced for representation. Curiosity had been for some time excited regarding the power and brilliancy of this play, and the first presentation was therefore attended by an unusually large audience. Men and women of rank and fashion filled the boxes. The curtain rose, and the play began amid breathless interest. Madame, who took the part of Claude Melnotte, had never acted with greater grace and energy; Miss Faucit (now Lady Martin) played with dignity and grace; and before the first act was finished every one predicted that the drama would prove successful.

Curiously regarding the author was the wife. A thousand surmises were made as to his name. None seemed to recognize the work as Bulwer's. As the play went on the applause increased. Miss Faucit not merely won plaudits, she won tears from the audience. "Her indication of changed feeling," says Morning Chronicle, "from agony to joy, at the word mother addressed to Widow Melnotte, was an exquisite touch of genuine nature."

Meanwhile, Bulwer was not present to witness the triumph of his production. He was detained in the house of commerce by a debate on the ballot, in which he took part. The curtain had risen on the last act when he entered Lady Blessington's box. The audience was following the play with rapt attention; and, as the curtain fell, burst into a fit of prolonged applause.—Cham-Journal.

Foreign Authors' Returns.
It may be interesting to know how many men fare, both in France and Italy. In the first named country they have certainly not much cause for complaint. Mme. de Genlis received for her "Memoirs" Ladvocat paid her \$880 for fifty of his "Cansons d'elles," and twenty pounds for each of his poems; the same publisher gave him \$22,000 for one edition of his works, and subsequently \$1,000 for his "d'un Ange," while his "Histoire de Girondins" brought him \$16,000. The same amount was paid to Thiers for "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire." It is a well known fact, too, that authors dispose now of their works at fabulous prices. In Germany, however, things are by far not so flourishing.

Author's time seven pence per printed page was considered to be a high figure. He was obliged to offer his celebrated edition of Homer direct to the publisher six shillings per volume because the publisher would pay him that sum. He received five florins per page. Drol, Gressner & Co., in Zurich, published "Königliche Erzählungen," and Schiller's "Messiah" fetched six shillings printed page. Schiller, and Goethe, fared much better in respect. Cotta, the publisher, paid \$15,000 for a complete edition of Goethe's works, and moreover bought the rights from Goethe's heirs for \$23,000. There is still, however, a great difference in the amount paid to modern authors compared to their more illustrious English and French confreres. —Mani Messenger.

An Estimate of Lowell.
The cause of loss in the case of Lowell is probably personal even among those who do not know him, but it is very personal. His nature is singularly rich and full. As one of his intimate friends said, he was of ordinary intelligence. Another said that what he said or wrote was a drop from a vast reservoir. He never lost his playful mood or manner, although they appear to all men. He was not accessible to everybody, because not willing that his life should be stated by the dull and merely idle. Yet his charm of manner, fascinating, and his gracious kindness were often remarkable who had no claim of any kind upon him.

It Was a Woman.
A woman was standing on the curbstone of a street vendor's sale yesterday afternoon, when a horse's head appeared at her shoulder.

"There," he said, catching the horse by the neck. "I'll bet a woman is driving you."

"Let go my horse! I'll call for my horse!" screamed an excited woman.

"I don't want to be driven over," said the woman. "Why don't you take to the road and give folks in the street a chance for their lives?"

"I jumped back as a whip struck me and as he looked after the vehicle he chuckled:

"Right! Mash 'em! Run 'em over 'em! There ought to be some folks to stay in when women go out driving. Lots of lives."—Detroit Free Press.

Men, the Nose Ring.
A native paper at Hindoo nosering is doomed. Members of the Cutchee caste had been held at a dinner, when it was resolved that their women should wear the nose instead of the earring. It was stated that the nose rings had led to "much comment," and it was decided that if any woman were to wear a nose ring she would forfeit a fine of Rs. 104 annas in the forfeiture of the ornaments.—London News.

A TALK WITH A BURGLAR

MEANS AND METHODS USED BY SUCCESSFUL CRACKSMEN.

How a Man Who Has "Done Time" for Safe Breaking Operates—He Says That to Open Safes Is Comparatively Easy Work—Time and Money Spent on Tools.

Did you ever meet a real live flesh and blood burglar? I mean a man who has made a living by cracking other people's safes, by housebreaking and robbery—who has "done time" in various prisons and who is under police surveillance everywhere he goes? The man with the cast iron countenance, the shifty eyes and the hunted look?

Of course, no. You would shrink from such society. Yet there is a certain novelty in the sensation. Such men pass you on the street and leave no more distinct impression than the touch of a bank president who has absorbed the money of his depositors, and is yet at large unexposed. It is only when you are brought face to face with the burglar in a dark room, with his blinking bullseye shining in your face and the cold muzzle of his pistol pressed against your temples, that the sensation is experienced in all its blood curdling intensity. And I feel sure you would rather be excused from such a meeting.

To have an old friend "on the force" say to you suddenly some day: "Would you like to meet a burglar? Here he is now," and raising a significant finger draw a plainly dressed and shuffling figure from the passing Broadway throng into a back room and say, "This man is a bank sneak and burglar." That conveys a different and perhaps more agreeable sensation. And that is the sensation I have just experienced.

EASY WORK TO OPEN ANY SAFE.
"When'll you fellows let up on a man?" was the first and rather plaintive inquiry of the ex-convict. His face took on an innocent and woe begone look.

The policeman addressed him familiarly, asked him what he was doing on Broadway and a string of questions; not severely, but rather inviting confidence and conversation. When the man found he was not wanted, and that a newspaper man was his other auditor, he talked glibly. He had been reading a recent interview with a well known safe manufacturer.

"There isn't a bank vault or safe lock made," said the burglar, "that can't be opened by an expert. I became an expert at the business while in the employ of a safe manufacturer. I picked locks as a legitimate business from New York to San Francisco. Every safe company has men who can do the same thing. The first thing a bank official or anybody else does, when the safe lock gets out of order, is to send to the manufacturer and they send an expert who opens the safe. The ordinary combination lock is easily picked. There are time locks which cannot be worked so easily, especially modern ones. Some combination locks have a micrometer proof attachment. That? Why, it's an arrangement which is supposed to prevent the successful use of the micrometer, a little machine which can be attached to the handle of the lock and has an indicator which shows the thickness and variation of the tumblers.

"Some of these cheap combination locks have a bell-like sound or click and these can be easily read. And some combinations run in grooves and can be detected at once. You might as well have a house door lock and latchkey on a safe as one of them. The latest and best combination lock gives out no sound whatever, and, while it may be opened, it would take an expert a good deal of time. There is a good deal of sameness about the old style combination locks, and when you get used to them they are as easily opened as a street door.

BADLY MADE SAFES.
"While the modern bank burglar must be and usually is an expert on combinations, he by no means relies upon that. A dozen years ago I could open any lock within forty-five minutes. The improvements have been such, however, that that method cannot longer be depended upon. It isn't true, as stated in this safe manufacturer's interview, that the safes operated upon successfully by burglars are simply fireproof safes, and that no so called burglar proof safes are being cracked. All that formidable looking array of bolts you see on a burglar proof amount to nothing if you can pick the lock. The two side bolts are the important ones. The others catch the eye, but don't make the safe any stronger.

"The weight of material is not so formidable to a burglar as the quality, and there is much poor material put into safes. Now, there is a weakness in almost every safe, and it is the burglar's art to find it out. Some have better steel in the back than in the front, and sometimes the steel is tougher and better tempered in one part than another. I can tell at once as to the hardness and thickness of steel plating. I've had drills, however, that would go through anything. I could put a hole through two average steel plates in thirty minutes. The skill and genius that have been expended upon burglars' tools is something extraordinary, and the pains that are taken sometimes to lay the foundation of great burglaries or a system of small ones would be astonishing to honest people.

"I know of a case where a valuable safe was purchased for the experimental work. For instance, several country banks may be found using the same safe. By the purchase of one of the same kind and make the experts had an indefinite time to study up its weaknesses. They then descended upon the selected spoils and got away with the booty.

"Another way is to go right to the manufacturer and see how they are made, just like the fellow did who wrote that article. You have read accounts of repeated burglaries in certain sections within a very short time? Well, they are usually on a certain set of safes."—New York Telegram.

Water Marks of the Early Paper Makers.
The first water mark on record was the coat of arms of a town. The early paper makers were not slow to adopt this idea in impressing upon their sheets the device of the place where their mill was situated. For instance, the coat of arms of the village of Rives, a dolphin, is a common mark on old papers. This mark is still in use today. The first use of the water mark then was as a signature or emblem to point out the place of manufacture and to recommend the material.

For all that, certain of these emblems were used by different makers, and even in different countries, with slight variations—"brisures," as they are called in heraldry—which were evidently not accidental, but intentional. The letter "P," used by numberless makers, is a good water mark to take as an example, since we find that not only is there an endless variety of forms of the letter in the product of different mills, but that the same maker modified the "brisures" of the letter on different qualities of his paper. Another use of the water mark is more evident still.

The names of the principal sizes of "papier vergé" have been handed down to us, and the whole of these have suggested water marks. Rising from the smallest sheet to the largest, they are as follows: Bell, pot, ecu (a three franc piece), crown, shell, grape, large grape, Jesus, great eagle and great world. The size "Jesus" was indicated by the letter "j," the rest by their emblems. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the members of each trade guild were compelled to mark their merchandise with the seal of their guild.—Paper Record.

Here is a Truth.

New York Tribune.
To the fashion of denouncing successful men as "monopolists," "public enemies," "oppressors of the poor," etc., may be easily traced the special forms of insanity illustrated by recent developments. Half-educated, idle and shiftless men reading and hearing these things while brooding over their own miserable failures, are impressed by them. They get filled with the insane idea that they are in some way the special victims of these "oppressors of the poor," and gradually work themselves up to the madness of undertaking by violent means to avenge their own and society's wrongs. When that point is reached a single assassination or wholesale slaughter impends.

The Seal Fisheries.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Treasury Agents Williams, Lavender and Murray who put in the past season on the Alaska seal islands, have submitted a final report in regard to the seal fisheries to the secretary of the treasury, but the contents will not be made public until Secretary Foster recovers sufficiently to take the matter under consideration.

They are now Free.
LONDON, Dec. 15.—Today Miss St. John, through her counsel, applied to the justice before whom the divorce case was tried, asking for a judicial separation from her husband, Marius. The application was granted, and now they are practically free. The court ordered Miss St. John and Marius each to pay their own costs in the action and counter action brought by them for divorce.

Parliamentary Sanction Not Needed.
LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent, referring to the reciprocity arrangement between Germany and the United States, says: "The reduction in the duty on American corn and the removal of the duty on German sugar was effected by the simple exchange of notes, and parliamentary sanction is not needed."

The Notable Sick.
Roger O. Mills has been quite sick with La Grippe for the past week. One lung is affected and pneumonia is feared.

Russel Sage has recovered from the effects of the bomb throwing.

The bomb-thrower who lately attempted the life of Russel Sage of New York, has been identified as Henry L. Narcross, a note broker of Boston, Mass.

Mrs. B. Goldsmith wife of the chairman of the democratic state committee and ex-mayor of Portland died very suddenly last Sunday night at Los Angeles.

The New York World continues its demand that the democratic party shall "drop all eastern candidates for the presidency and seek victory by nominating a western man." It asserts that "in no other way can the fight be won next year."

The receipts from cattle this year in Montana have footed up the enormous sum of \$10,000,000, while those from horses, sheep and wool amount to between four and five million more. The number of cattle sold is estimated at 250,000 at an average price of \$40 a head.

Two thousand cases of La Grippe are reported in Indianapolis. In Detroit physicians report themselves swamped with patients suffering from pneumonia and bronchitis. An epidemic of La Grippe has appeared in Cincinnati and seventy teachers in the public schools are more or less disabled by it.

Mrs. Ada Snow, the wife of Chester A. Snow, a well-known Washington attorney has obtained a divorce from her husband. Instead of the usual fight over the matter Mr. Snow escorted his wife to Sioux Falls, on her mission to procure the divorce and in return for his gallantry she kissed him good-bye at the depot before he started on his return trip.

And now it is asserted, with some degree of exactness that the Oregon delegation in congress has agreed upon Joe Simon as Oregon's candidate for the vacant district judgeship. Should the appointment be made the honorable senator and congressmen can stand in the lobby and hold their noses as the loud-smelling announcement is made.—Astorian

CON STIPATION.
A little half the American people yet there is only one preparation of Sarsaparilla that acts on the bowels and reaches this important trouble, and that is Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. It relieves it in 24 hours, and an occasional dose prevents return. Refer by permission to C. E. Elkington, 125 Leucis Avenue, San Francisco; J. H. Brown, Peninsula H. & W. Co., San Francisco, and hundreds of others who have used it in constipation. One letter is a sample of hundreds. Elkington writes: "I have been for years subject to bilious headaches and constipation. Have been so bad for a year back have had to take a physic every other night or else I would have a headache. After taking one bottle of J. V. S., I am in splendid shape. It has done wonderful things for me. People similarly troubled should try it and be convinced."

How He Enjoyed It.
"Did you enjoy the sermon this morning?" asked the landlady Sunday of the star boarder.

"Oh, yes, very much," he replied promptly.

"What was the text?"

"I don't know."

"Why, Mr. Chinkley, how could you enjoy the sermon if you didn't know the text?"

"I wasn't there, Mrs. Bifstake. Please pass me the butter."—Detroit Free Press.

Stilts as a Means of Locomotion.
In some parts of Malaysia the natives walk almost habitually on stilts. Nature and necessity have brought about this result, as excessive inundations of river and sea often submerge the whole surface of the land in many places, rendering ordinary modes of locomotion impossible. In parts of Holland also it is a very ordinary sight to see people walking about upon stilts of various sizes.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Special Sale! Novel Attractions!
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1891,
Average Day
—AT—
McFarland & French's.

- Our entire stock of Mens' Cassimere Suits \$13.00
These comprise our suits that formerly sold for \$14, \$16, \$18 and \$20
- Our entire stock of Mens' Fine Worsteds Suits in boxes \$16.00
These suits sold for \$18, \$20, \$22 and \$25
- Our entire stock of Youths' Suits, long pants \$ 7.00
- Our entire stock of Boy's Suits, knee pants \$ 3.85
- A line of Boy's Suits, knee pants, for every day wear \$ 1.50
- All our Mens' Black Frock Coats \$ 5.00
- A lot of Boy's Coats \$ 1.50
- A lot of Boy's Vests \$.25
- Our entire line of Boy's Cassimere knee pants \$ 1.10
- Our entire line of Boy's Cotton knee pants \$.75
- All our Mens' fine white and colored laundried shirts \$.95
- All our Mens' Shoes on first counter \$ 1.20
- All our Mens' Boots on second counter \$ 3.00
- All our Mens' Hats in Window \$ 1.50
- All our Mens' Caps in Window \$.75
- Our entire stock of Ladies' French Kid Shoes \$ 3.85
- Our entire stock of Ladies' Lace Calf Shoes \$ 1.40
- All our Ladies' Fine Shoes on first counter \$ 1.90
- All our Ladies' Fine Shoes on second \$ 2.50
- Our entire stock of Cowles Bros'. Fine Kid and Goat Spring Heel Shoes:
 - o 1/2 \$ 1.10
 - Sizes 8 to 10 1/2 \$ 1.40
 - Sizes 11 to 2 \$ 1.80
 - Gilt Edge Shoe Dressing \$.20
 - Our entire stock of Corsets \$ 1.00
 - All our stock of Fine Yarns \$.12 1/2
 - This comprises Shetland Wool, Saxony, Coral Yarn, Fairy Floss, Spanish Wool.
 - All our stock of Bath Towels \$.15
 - Our entire stock of Ladies' Gossemer's:
 - Circulars \$.75
 - Raglans \$ 1.50
 - Newmarkets \$ 2.50
 - Our entire stock of Umbrellas \$ 1.

You all understand that in this Average Sale the first comers can secure the better bargains come early, get them, and avoid the rush.

McFARLAND & FRENCH

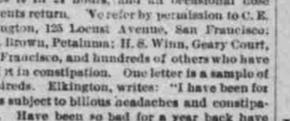
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COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

Clothing, Gents' Furnishing & Boots and Shoes

Full Assortment of the Latest
Cash Buyers will save more and prices before

CON STIPATION.

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We complete the outfit

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