POPE PIUS FIRST CHILD OF POSTMAN

Father's Salary of 40 Cents Daily Fails to Educate Boy and Six Girls.

VILLAGE PRIEST AIDS LAD

Two Pairs of Shoes Yearly Allow ance of Giuseppe Sarto, Who Travels Far, Rain or Shine, Barefooted, to Get Learning.

Giuseppe Melchiorre Sarto, known to the world as Pope Plus X., was elected to the Pontificate on August 4, 1903, since which time his administration of that exalted office has been confronted with some of the most momentous problems, religious and governmental, with which the Holy See has had to deal in recent times. They have included, on the one hand,

his determined attitude in maintaining the purity of Catholic faith, beginning with his syllabus condemning criticism of the holy scriptures and of the origin of Christianity, and later bringing forth the famous Encyclical "Pas-cendi" which expounds and condemns the system of modernism; and, on the other hand, the painful struggles which he had inherited with France over the separation of church and state, later with Spain on similar issues, and more recently with Portugal as a result of the revolution which overthrew the

monarchy.

Pope Pius was born on June 3, 1835, at Riese, in the Venetian provinces, the first child of Gian-Battista Sarto, a postman, and his wife Margherita. They were of the upper peasantry, if anyone may use the term, and besides anyone may use the term, and besides the boy destined to be Pope there were seven children, a son and six daugh-trs. The father's salary of 40 cents a day and the mother's modest earnings from making dresses afforded them only the barest necessities of life, and the schooling of the children was sadly neglected. This was true especially of the girls, who never learned to read or write, even in after life.

Village Priest Is Tutor.

Giuseppe's early career was fortunately influenced by the village priest, who took a liking for the boy, taught him to read and write and drummed into the youthful head the rudiments of Latin. With this impetus Giuseppe at the age of 11 years entered the seminary at Castelfranco, not far from his birthplace, and for four years every day, rain or shine, he tramped to school, usually barefooted, until he reached the outskirts of the village, where he would slip on his shoes to keep up appearances. Two pairs of shoes was his yearly allowance.

keep up appearances. Two pairs of shoes was his yearly allowance.

From Castelfranco he passed in 1850 to the Seminary at Padua, and in 1858, at the age of 25, was ordained priest and took up his duties at Tombolo. In 1867 he had his first parish of importance, that of Salzano, where

calmly ate the soup before his aston-lahed servant could interfere. When finished, the stranger arose, wiped her mouth and said deliberately: "I was told that you live on bread and water that the poor may eat; I was deter-mined to prove the contrary and I have!" with that she flounced off and poor Father Sarto had to be content with cold fare.

Family Often in Need of Aid

Besides his parish Father Sarto had to care for his mother and sisters, who, although they contributed their quota to the family income, found life a hard struggle, especially during the long and cold Winter. Giuseppe would have liked to have his mother with him, but she refused to leave her daughters,

saying:
"I cannot leave Riese. De your duty, my sou, and be happy in it. I shall come if you are ill."
So great was the necessity at home that Guiseppe gave up all the little comforts which his position would have allowed him, and sent all the money which was left over from his charities to Riese. Meanwhile he had been making a name for himself in a modest way. His sermons became known and before leaving Salsano he often and before leaving Salsano he often was called to preach in the churches of other parishes, where his rude and persuasive eloquence was much appre-

ciated.

In May, 1875, at the age of 40, he passed to Treviso, as chancellor of that diocese, and here he is still distinctly and affectionately remembered. The year after his appointment, Bishop Zinelli, of the Treviso diocese, was struck with apoplexy, and on Father Sarto fell the full responsibility of the important diocese, which comprised 212 parishes, and besides this he was made professor of theology in the seminary, Nine years of strenuous work followed, crowned, in 1884, by his assuming the

crowned, in 1884, by his assuming the mitre as bishop of Mantua.

In Mantua, more than anywhere else, he displayed his ability in dealing not only with religious affairs but also with local party troubles, and he succeeded in bringing about a union of all the moderate elements and giving them the moderate elements and giving them the moderate elements and giving them the administration of the town. In 1888 he was in Rome for the jubilee of Leo XIII's priesthood, when one merning, entering St. Peter's, he found a prelate, Monsignor Radini Tedeschi, whom he, once Pope, appointed bishop of Bergamo, who could not say mass, there Bergamo, who could not say mass, there being no acolites to serve it. Bishop Sarto offered his services, but the prelate, confused, objected, when Monsignor Sarto cut him short exclaiming. "Come, come, you will see that I will make no mistakes!" So those at early mass that day were fortunate enough the second priest celebrating mass. to see a simple priest celebrating mass, assisted by a bishop and a future Pope, in the humble position of an altar boy.

In the humble position of an altar boy.

Leo XIII conferred upon Bishop
Sarto the title of "Roman Count," and
in the Consistory of June, 1893, crested him Cardinal, giving him the Roman Church of San Bernardo from
which to take his title. There was,
however, a ludicrous side to the position. The trouble was that Mgr. Sarto
as bishop was just as poor as Father
Sarto the simple priest, as, as his income increased, his charities kept pace,
and just a few days before the Consistory he had sent the only gold pecand just a few days before the Consistory he had sent the only gold pectoral cross which he possessed to the bishop of Treviso to have it sold to aid in the restoring of the chapel of the Seminary.

Under these conditions it may be a sent the seminary.

Under these conditions it was rather difficult to accept the new dignity, which implies, in fees alone, an expenditure of not less than \$8000. Some rich admirers in Mantua came to the rich admirers in Mantua came to the were directed to the promotion of rescue and provided the necessary plety, and he advised all to receive funds, so that the new cardinal was holy communion frequently and if pos-

SACRED COLLEGE OF CARDINALS WHICH HAS DUTY OF ELECTING SUCCESSOR TO POPE PIUS X.

1	Cardinal Bishops.
I	Cardinal Bishops. Age. Cons.
1	Agilardi, Antonio
1	Cassetta Francesco
2	Oreglia, D. S. S Dean Sac. Coll
1	Vannutelli, SSub-Dean S. Coll Italian 48
	Vannutelli, V Pref. Cong. Council Italian 16 1889
	Cardinal Priests.
	Cardinal Priests. Aguirre, G Abp. Burgos Spañish .77 1907 Andrieu, P Bp. Marseilles French 62 1907 Amiette, L. A Abp. Paris French 1911 Arcoverde de Albuquerque, C. G Italian 32 1908 Bacilieri, B Bp. Verona Italian 70 1901 Bauer, Francis S Abp. Olmutz Austrian 1951 Belmor, G di Abp. Segess Italian 1971
40	Aguirre, G App. Burgon
	Andrieu, P
	Afficiency L. A
	Provided Co
	Decline Format C
1	Polymonts C 41 Abn Edward
1	Eiller 1
Ι.	Bisters (2 Panal Major Domo Italian
1	Boselt Giatta Abn Ferrara
Ι.	Rourne Francis Abn Westminster English
Ī	Cabecelatro A Abb. Capua
Τ.	Cavallari, A
τ.	Cos y Macho Abp. Valladolid Spanish 1911
15	De Albuquerque, J. A. C Abp. Rio Janeiro Brazilian
1	De Cabriers Bp. Montpellier French French
Ť.	Di Pietro, Angelo
*	Dubiliard, F. V Abp. Chambery French
*	Falconie, DiomedeAmerican
•	Farley, J. M Abp, New York American 1891
•	Ferrari, Andrea Abp. Milan
•	Ferrata, D
*	Francica-Nava, GAbp. Catania
•	Gasparri, P
•	Gennari, C
•	Gibbons, James
*	Gotti, Gerolamo
•	Abn Saleburg Austrian
•	Wann George Abn Bresslau
٠.	Lorne Michael Abp Armagh
•	Lorenzelli R
	Lualdi A Abp. Palermo Italian 54 1801
	Lucon L. Abp. Rheims French 69 1907
•	Lugari, G. B
	Marti, P Abp. Pisa
٠	Martinelli, S Resident in Curia
٠	Arcoverde de. Albuquerque, C. G. Italian. 70. 1901 Bascilieri, B. B. D. Verona Italian. 70. 1901 Bascilieri, B. B. D. Verona Austrian. 1911 Belmonte, G., di. Abp. Edessa. Italian. 1911 Belmonte, G., di. Abp. Edessa. Italian. 1911 Billot I. Billot I. Papai Major Domo. Italian. 1911 Bisseti, G. Papai Major Domo. Italian. 1911 Boschi, Gulio. Abp. Ferrara. Italian. 74. 1901 Bourne, Francis. Abp. Westminster. English. 58. 1855 Capecelatre, A. Abp. Capua. Italian. 85. 1855 Cayacalare, A. Abp. Capua. Italian. 85. 1895 Cavallari, A. Patriarch Verice. Italian. 63. 1997 Cos y Macho. Abp. Valladolid. Spanish. 1911 De Cabriers. Bp. Montpellier. Fronch. 1911 De Cabriers. Bp. Montpellier. Fronch. 84. 1893 Dubillard, F. V. Abp. Chamber? French. 1911 Faiconio, Dioméde. Pro-Pref. Datary. Italian. 84. 1893 Paliconio, Dioméde. Abp. New York. American. 62. 1911 Ferrari, Andrea. Abp. Milan. Italian. 70. 1894 Ferraria. D. Pref. Cong. Bishops. Italian. 65. 1896 Francica-Nava. G. Abp. Catania. Italian. 65. 1896 Francica-Nava. G. Abp. Catania. Italian. 65. 1896 Gasparri, P. Til. Abp. Cesarea. Italian. 65. 1896 Gasparri, P. Til. Abp. Cesarea. Italian. 65. 1896 Gotti, Gerolamo. Pref. Propaganda. Italian. 50. 1907 Lucion, L. Abp. Brisming. Austrian. 80. 1907 Martinelli, S. Abp. Armagh. Irish. 72. 1891 Lugari, G. B. Comp. Below. Italian. 54. 1907 Lucion, L. Abp. Rheims. French. 61. 1907 Martinelli, S. Resident in Curia. Italian. 54. 1907 Martinelli, S. Resident in Curia. It
٠	Merry del Val. B Secretary of State Spanish
٠	Nagi, Francis App. Vienna
٠	Neto, G. Seb
•	O'Connell, Wm. H App. Boston
•	Pignatelli, J. G. di B
	Pompili, R
• .	Prisco, Gillisppe
4	Rampolia, at Pope's Vicar-Gen
٠	Risbiglion Agostino Abn Turin
	Richard A Nuncio Madrid
•	Santos F R v Abn. Seville
	Skehensky Leo
+	Van Rossum, G
	Vaszery Claude
•	Viel A
	Prompil. R Sec. Cong. Council Italian 1911
	Cardinal Deacons. Cagiano de Azevedo Bisieti Major-Domo. 69 1905 De Lai, G Sec. Sac. Cong Italian 82 1907 Delia Volpe, F Abp. Bologra Italian 88 1899 Translation Spanish 58 1899
	Caglano de Azevedo Sea Sae Cone Italian 82 1907
	Abn Bolospa Italian 68 1899
	Della Volpe, John Spanish 58, 1899

enabled to go to Rome for his red hat. Shortly after, as if he had a presentiment, he went to his birthplace in all
the pomp of his new dignity, and entered the poor house where he was
born to embrace his mother. He wished i
to satisfy her desire to see him as a
Prince of the Church before her death,
which occurred, in fact, a few months
later, in February 2, 1894.

Patriarch of Venice Taken.

Patriarch of Venice Taken.

Creating him cardinal, Leo XIII appointed him also patriarch of Venice, but he did not leave Mantua until a year later owing to conflict between the Italian government and the Holy See over the right of the House of Savoy to be consulted before the appointment of a patriarch, the government having inherited the rights of the Republic of Venice. The dispute was cut short by King Humbert also appointing Cardinal Sarto as patriarch of Venice.

As cardinal and patriarch he con-

As cardinal and patriarch he continued his modest, frugal life, carry-ing it to such a point that he did not even have a cook, but had his meals even have a cook, but had his meals prepared by his sisters, who lived with him. In Venice he continued to influence the local parties, as he had done in Mantua, with the result that eight months after his arrival the anti-Clericals were defeated, and the Conservatives assumed power, which they retained until the cardinal was elected Pope.

Ability Fully Displayed.

In the conclave the struggle was pro and against Cardinal Rampolla, Leo XIII's secretary of state, whose chances were lost when Cardinal Puzyna pronounced the veto of Austria against him, which veto was supposed to represent the Triple Alliance. Then, needing a "compromise" Pope, all eyes turned to Cardinal Sarto, who at first refused but was induced later to accept the high position, being elected alcept the high position, being elected al-most unanimously on August 4, 1904, assuming the title of:

Pope Pius X. Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles; Supreme Peter, Prince of the Apostes; Saptenic Pontiff of the Universal Church, Patri-arch of the West, Primate of Italy; Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province and Sovereign of the Temporal Dominions of the Holy Roman Church.

The new Pope was the most surprised person of all at the result. He had said to a friend at Venice before

leaving for the conclave:
"I think the election will be a short one. We will put Peter in chains perhans on the very first day, crown him Pontiff as soon as possible, and hasten back to our dioceses."

Americans First Received.

Americans First Received.

The day after his election the Pope received his first pilgrimage, composed of Americans, conducted by Mr. McGrane, of New York, and introduced by Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, and that same day he sent his first benediction abroad, also to the Americans. Installed in the chair of St. Peter the new Pope began his administration and led a life as simple and rigid as that of his peacent forefathers. He had said his peasant forefathers. He had said before his elevation that the splendor of the papal court made him feel "like a fish out of water," and life at the Vatican proved irksome to his simple nature. At one time he was persuaded to use an automobile in the Vatican gardens, but he soon gave the machine to one of the Vatican officials. Three months after his election Pope

OFFICIAL TITLES OF THE POPE.

His Holiness the Pope

Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus

Successor of St. Peter, Prince of Supreme Pontiff of the Universal

Patriarch of the West, Primate of

Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province.
Sovereign of the Temporal Dominions of the Holy Roman Church,

he created Mgr. Merry del Val Cardinal, who had been secretary of the consis-tory, and had acted as temporary secre-tary of state, which appointment was

definitely given him later.

The Pope announced that his programme was summarized in the phrase "restore all in Christ." Events proved to be stronger than his will, and Pius X, elected to give the Papacy an intirely religious head, was confronted with the political events of far-reaching importance.

In all his actions the new Pope was characterized by rigid simplicity and devoutness. Before all else his efforts

sible daily. It was by his desire that the Eucharistic Congress of 1905 was held in Rome, while he enhanced the solemnity of subsequent Eucharistic Congresses, notably that of Montreal and more recently that held at Madrid, by sending to them cardinal legates. In his earlier days he was a promoter of sacred music and as Pope he di-rected that the authentic Gregorian

Chant be widely used in the services of the church. of the church.

Probably the most notable utterance of Pope Plus X on a religious subject was that condemning Modernism. The decree appeared on September 8, 1907. It points out the danger of Modernism In relation to philosophy, apologetics, exegesis, history, liturgy and discipline, and shows the contradiction between that innovation and the ancient faith, and finally, it establishes rules by which to combat the modern doctrines.

While such serious crises were taking place between the Vatican and some of the Latin countries, which had been the Moly See, the relations with Italy, while maintaining, in the outside form, the usual character of hostility, were, in substance, much more cordial.

One of his undertakings will have an important mark in the history of the papacy—the codification of ecclesiantic and some of the Latin countries, which had been the Latin countries.

Among the means suggested is the establishment of an official body of "censors" of books and the creation of a "Committee of Vigilance." Later the Pope directed the special attention of those who preach or who teach in exclusively in this conclesiastical institutions, to this con-demnation of Modernism.

Brenk With France Comes. The controversy with France origi months after his arrival the and 1858 to the Seminary at Padua, and in 1858, at the age of 25, was ordained priest and took up his duties at Tombolo. In 1867 he had his first purish of importance, that of Salzano, where he remained for 11 years, adored by his parishioners, notwithstanding his somewhat autocratic rule. In addition to his ecclesiastical duties Father Sarto contributed largely to the support of his mother and sisters, who found life a hard struggle, especially in the Winter.

It was in Salzano also that the following incident occurred. He returned how one day, tired and hungry, after a long tramp to see a sick parishioner, end was about to sit down to a plate of steaming soup, which was on the table, when a strange woman walked in at the open door, sat down and calmly at the soup before his astonished servant could interfere. When see the test of the struggle was proposed in the following the dealth of the support of the support of his mother and sisters, who found life as hard struggle, especially in the Winter.

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Ability Fully Displayed.

In the conclave the struggle was propriet and took form the former religious system in that country the conclave the struggle was proposed as a struggle was propo nated before Pope Pius began his ad-

ope Plus X has secured great, practical and lasting results in the interest of Catholic doctrine and discipline, and hat in the face of great difficulties of all kinds. Even non-Catholics recognize his apostolic spirit, his strength of character, the precision of his decisions, and his pursuit of a clear and explicit programme." To Americans Pius X, was especially

interesting. His great friendship for his encyclical against the Protestants this country, his frequent audiences to Americans, both Catholic and non-reformation in particular, on the occaatholic, and his interest in American affairs kept him in closer touch with this side of the Atlantic than perhaps any Pontiff that had preceded him. He was an ardent admirer of Theodore Roosevelt, and had the ex-President's writings translated for reading, yet, as will be recalled, events accruing at the time of Mr. Roosevelt's visit to Rome led to the cancellation of his visit to the Vatican. Former Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks had a somewhat similar experience, and the incident created widespread interest in this ountry and in Europe at the time.

Gout Troubles Pope. In appearance Pope Pius looked somewhat older than published pictures of him would indicate, due in part to his long suffering from gout. One of the most vivid descriptions of his appearance is found in an interview with A. M. Ury, an American artist, for whom His Holiness sat for a portrait

in 1997.

shines through them and there is a merry twinkle in them betimes." Although there have been many reports of the Pope's illness since he assumed the Pontificate, the daily rou-tine at the Vatican was long and somewhat arduous. He was an early riser and was usually up at 6 A. M. He would go first to his private chapel and, after being dressed for mass by his chamberlain, would celebrate with great devoutness. He would then par-take of a scanty breakfast and be pre-

pared for the work of the day.

The forenoon he would spend in audiences, sometimes extending up to 2 o'clock, when he would have luncheon. He would then walk in the garden until nightfall, when more audiences would follow extending at lences would follow, extending at times as late as 8 o'clock in the even-ing. After dinner he would chat with members of his household until he re-

Roque Champion Defeated.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 19 .- The deeat of National Champion E. W. Robinson featured the second day of the National roque tournament here. Harold Clark, of Springfield, was his opponent and Clark leads the first division players with four wins.

Quebec Offers Cheese for Armies.

QUEBEC, Aug. 19 .- The Quebec provincial cabinet today decided to offer the imperial military authorities four million pounds of Canadian cheese for the use of the armies.

POPE IS RESIGNED TO LOSS OF POWER

Strongest of Protests Made When President Loubet Visits Quirinal.

PIUS' UNDERTAKINGS GREAT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—(Special.)—Plus X did not intend to change the substance of the policy which his two predecessors had followed toward Italy. His protests against the loss of the temporal power, however, lost the vehemence and bitterness which formerly characterized them.

The strongest of his protests on this subject was issued when President

subject was issued when President Loubet, disregarding the prohibition to all Catholic rulers and heads of states to visit the King of United Italy in his apital, was the first, with the exception f Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, since 1870, to go as guest to the Quirinal.

This, however, was not only caused by the feeling toward Italy, but much more by the state of religious war with France, which was the most remarkable event in the last pontificate, and of which many have attributed the responsibility to Pius X, while the hostilities already had begun under Leo XIII.

France found imitators in Spain, which passed, in Parliament, bills against the religious congregations and the clergy, leading to the recall of the Spanish Ambassador accredited to the Holy See, and in Portugal, where the republic proclamation on October 5, 1910, brought about a complete separation between church and state, the expulsion of the religious congregations pulsion of the religious congregations and the confiscation of their properties. While such serious crises were tak-

astical law.* He intrusted the work to an illustrious scholar in canon laws, Mgr. Pletro Gasparri, on whom he con-ferred the red hat in December, 1907. Another epoch-making task was that of the revision of vulgate, which he confided to Father Francis Aldan Gasquet, abbot-president of the Eng-lish Benedictine congregation and a learned historian learned historian.

Iron Discipline Restored

Plus X was determined to restore the most iron discipline among the clergy, and this led to an unrelenting cam-paign against that section of ecclesiaspaign against that section of ecclesiastics who professed unorthodox opinions
and were called modernists. The encyclical promulgated on September 8,
1997, condemned the modernists and
their doctrines.
Following this several leaders of the
modernist movement were excommunicated in Italy, England and Germany.
The Page displayed even greater

cated in Italy, England and Germany,
The Pope displayed even greater
energy on November 18, 1907, when he
reaffirmed the necessity of combating
by every possible means the spirit of
rebellion and ordered the bishops to
watch and, if necessary, to dismiss
any professor infected with the condecembed decitions and to prayent from taking holy orders those students who were suspected of sympathizing with

the movement. The rebellions broke out, and Pius X went further in the struggle with a new encyclical in May, 1909, and more so by imposing the anti-modernist oath on all ecclesiastics.

Storm of Opposition Arises. The Pontiff roused a storm of oppo

in general and those of the German reformation in particular, on the occa-sion of the centennial of St. Charles Borromeo. Another important reform due to

Another important reform due to Pius X is that of the Roman curia, which was still ruled by the buil of Sixtus V of January, 1588. With this he reformed the offices, the ecclesiastical courts and the Roman congregations, withdrawing America, Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, Holland and Luxembourg from the jurisdiction of propaganda fide, remov-ing them therefore from among the missionary countries and putting them, together with the rest of the Catholic world, under the consistorial congre-

Pope Pius X 259th Incumbent of Papal See

POPE PIUS X was the 259th Pope "The kindly benevolence of the Pope is his predominating characteristic," said Mr. Ury. "It shines forth from his face in every move. His face is See as adopted by leading historians." one beautiful to a painter, for it com-bines the spiritual with a pleasing the following list there are numerous virility. His head is one but seldom overlappings and apparent discrepan-

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Urban VII
Gregory XIV
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Clement VIII
Leo XI
Paul V

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