GOODMAN'S FORTE...

By T. JENKINS HAINS

APTAIN BREEZE was of a suspicious nature. He was more. He was both truculent and suspicious, and because of the latter quality he was much given to indulging himself in the for mer. It was said that he had trusted wisely, but too well, and had be-warped. Mr. Enlis, his first mate, gave it as his private opinion that, although Jimmy Breeze had been through many tight places and indulged in many a dangerous fracas on his ship's main deck, his courage was

on he did not say. A former second ficer, one Garnett-a thoroughly diseputable sailor, who feared neithe man nor devil-had tried to exthis matter to some of his watch, who, of course, in duty bound, saw that the said attempted explanation was duly carried aft to the captain. This led to some bickering and eventually to a vacancy in the second officer's

ncomium was left to work itself ou among those who were unfortunate enough to have heard it.

"I don't want no more deadbeat with twisted ideas a-comin' aboard here ship as mates," said Captain Breeze the morning after the Northern Light had finished loading and was about to pull out of the river Plate. "Aye, aye, sir," said Mr. Enlis, wh

sat at the end of the cabin table. 'An' I don't want no remarks mad forrads concernin' the runnin' of this ressel neither," continued the captain "If I hear any more concernin' me or my affairs, there'll be some whangin' a-takin' place. D'ye take me for s fool, Mr. Enlis?"

"No, sir; ye ain't no fool, an' that's a fact," said the mate.

"D'ye think I can't size up a mannan either, for that matter-be cause I've trusted in one or two male or female raskils, bey?"

"I never could say any sech thing cap'n," replied the mate penitently. "I didn't ask ye what ye cud say," roared Jimmy Breeze. "I'm talkin' o what ye might say, an' if ye do"-Here he looked straight at Mr. Enlis and set his wide jaw tight until his large mouth drew into a line. Mr. Enlis looked meekly at the salt junk on his plate and said nothing. There was very little left to be said, and he was

"I'll have a second mate aboard be fore noon that'll be a credit to this here ship," continued the skipper, "so ye'll be on the watch for him. He's a gentleman, that's what he is, an' s man I ain't ashamed of at the tablelike some I know-or on the poop. An' besides that, he don't talk roo much. got him up at Jackson's, an' he's been captain of one of them bone vessels be

tisfied to leave that little where

"I once went out in a bone vessel," said Enlis by way of turning the subct. "an' I call to mind how the sco plons an' centipeds took charge. They was more'n a million in the bones, an' every one was bit. He'll be all right ever sailed in a bone ship. I reck on he'll do."

"Ye reckon he will do, hey?" "I do, sir."

"Well, ye've got another reckon. Reckon again. Don't go takin' anything for granted aboard here. See?" "If ye mean for me to take him in

"I mean to have ye do yer duty o whang yer hide loose; that's what!' said Jimmy Breeze. As Mr. Enlis' du ty was perfectly plain, there was nothing more worth discussing. The meal

At four bells in the morning the crew had all been mustered and the new second mate had arrived. He was a tall man, thin and gaunt. His face was smooth shaved, and the lack of beard disclosed a strangely angular jaw, with many lines and creases about the mouth. His eyes looked out from straight brows and had a peculiar shifting motion, focusing for a moment upon the skipper and drawing to small glinting points, to instantly shift again and resume their apparent restless search for something. His voice had a harsh drawl, but he evidently had it well in hard, for in spite of its grating sound the words were gentle

and the tone conciliatory.
"My forte is the runnin' of a ship the way she should go," said Jimmy Breeze after meeting him at the gangway. "If ye know yer business, ye' soon see the lay of that. My forte runnin' a ship without any extra advice from forrards, see? I know a thing or two about men when I se them, an' I'll just make it known now that I'm the whole thing aboard here This is Mr. Enlis, first mate. There's on that main deck the better. Ye say ye haven't any paper or a discharge?" The newcomer looked sharply at him with his glinting eyes, shifting them from mate to skipper while he spoke.

"No; I haven't no mate's certificate nor discharge. I'll have to go on tick,' he drawled slowly. "When ye get tired of me, put me ashore, hey? Ain't that it? Any passengers?"

Well, I'll trust ye. I know some thin' about handlin' men, an' I reckou I know a good one when I see him an' the rules is politeness at all times They ain't enemies of the company, an' I won't have them treated that way

The new mate glanced quickly aft out seeing no one on deck he nodded to the skipper and declared that was the way he liked to hear a captain

"And now," said the skipper, "ye turn to an' get yer dunnage stowed, an' then get to work bendin' them royals fore an' aft. We'll get to sea before night. My forte is gettin' away while the breeze holds an' on time. A good start an' a quick passage, says I.' noon the royals were sent up and and the passengers all aboard. e were several of them. Three were coast traders bound to Rio, the marks which he had det bark's destination, and they were of each ace were in proper

he nondescript dago type-small, wiry n, dark balr, dark skin and baying e cigarette habit while chattering vously in bad Spanish. The other two were a stout, florid man, with a clean shaved, clerical looking face, and his wife. They were evidently either English or American by their speech and general appearance, but long resi talk. The man had a way of looking benignly upon every one through gold rimmed spectacles, and when Captain Breeze addressed him he smiled gently

and beamed upon him.
"Now, Mr. Goodman," said the skip per, "here ye are aboard the fin ship on the coast. I got yer letter an' check for passage money, an' if it's the same to ye we'll keep this little dicker among ourselves. My forte is run-nin' a ship, an' I don't want no owners a-mixin' in the affairs of the cabin Ye get yer passage reduced one-half.

"I see, of course," said Mr. Goodman, beaming upon him. "I never interfere with those in charge." "No," said Mrs. Goodman; "it would

e very unjust." That afternoon the bark pulled ou and started down the river Plate. The compere season was at hand, and the eavy banks of vapor rose in the western sky as the sun sank behind them. The lightning was vivid and incessant by dark, and Mr. Enlis had her down to her topsails, drifting like a log through the swirling, muddy current By midnight, however, she had cleared the point, and the first weight of th squall struck her. The wind came from almost due west, and she tore along before it through a comparative ly smooth sea in the river mouth norning she had cleared the land and was heading more to the northward, with a heavy gale on her quarter.

Mr. Algernon Goodman came on decl o have a look around. The heavy nasses of leaden vapor flying before the pompero made the light dim and gray even at 10 in the morning. The puick run of the following sea made he bark jerk and roll badly, but she vas too close under the land to fear being pooped, although once in awhile a comber would start over the t'gal lant rail abaft the main rigging and go roaring along over on to the main leck, filling it full of water.

But the Northern Light was n eep. She sat high and buoyant, and with her fore and main topsails clo reefed and a foresail with its sheet slacked off to let it lift over the gale she went to the northward at the rate of twelve knots an bour.

Mr. Goodman wiped his glasses lear them of the flying drift, and then he adjusted them and beamed satisfaction upon the wide, snowy path that gurgled and roared on both ides and astern. "Dirty weather a-comin'," said Jim

my Breeze as he stepped cat from the izzen to greet his passenger. "We're makin' the run of our lives an' just as safe as a house. Them dagoes i sick, but when the steward gets them fixed we can go below out of the

"Pretty monotonous aboard ship fi dirty weather, hey? I suppose a man



He pulled out a roll of brand new note though. Ye said in yer letter ye bad yer instruments with ye. What kind of music do ve make?" "Oh, I play most anything," said Mr.

Goodman, beaming kindly upon him. "Couldn't ye give us a sample later

tain. This dampness would spoil the strings of any fiddle made."

"I see," said Jimmy Breeze, looking somewhat disappointed. Music was what he most loved. A sailor with a squenky fiddle or accordion was al

At noon the sky showed in patch through the banks of greasy looking clouds, and the wind fell to a good

he new second mate came out on the after hatch to get the air. It was warn and muggy, and the breeze on deck was pleasant. Altogether it was a dreary day, with a dripping sky and a It is a terrible dissipation. Some of rolling ship running before a following

The passengers appeared disconse late. The dagoes, being about for a time, smeked eigarettes, and Mr. Goodman chatted pleasantly with Mr. En

observation and worked it out with a great show of genius, he suggested that the charts be chucked aside and all

hands indulge in a game of cards. Mr. Goodman assented to this prop sition, saying that cards were what he ost loved on rainy days.

Mr. Silvelo and Mr. Hernandez nduced to join the game, but even these with the skipper made only four, and five was considered the proper crowd at a poker table. Finally Jimmy Breeze suggested that the new mate was a gentlemanly fellow and that he saw no reason why he should

"To be sure," assented Mr. Goodman. He was called, and the five sat down while the steward produced a greasy pack of cards.

Jimmy Breeze ran them through his fingers carelessly to see if certain pin

discernment, then the edges of cer tain cards known to be kings. All ag peared to be in perfect order for game, and the skipper was consequent ly in good humor. He had played with cards like these before, and it seemed so easy with a benign and pleasant person as Mr. Goodman. His dagoes he would bleed lightly, for they wer

always dangerous losers "Mr. Hildebrand," said the skipper addressing the second mate, "these ar gentlemen." And he looked compre ensively at his passengers.

QUAINT LONDON LEGACIES. of Them Show the Old Tim

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Estimate of Sermons. Some curious glimpses into the life of old London are afforded by the reports made in the charity commis on the endowed charities in the country of London. For instance, in the re ports dealing with the city parishe we have an estimate of the value set on sermons by city men in olden times That estimate varied from 5 shilling to £1 10s. One Thomas Bright had left a bequest for a sermon to be preached on the 5th of November every time it fell on a Sunday, the minister to get 13s. 4d., the clerk 3s. 4d. and the sexton is. 4d. But David Gittin had a more modest idea of the value of a sermo in the same parish. He required two sermons for 10 shillings, one to be preached on the second Sunday in Advent and the other on the second Sunday in Lent. The reader got 2 shill lings, the churchwarden 2s. 8d. and the poor sexton fourpence for each oc-casion. John Ireland thought 13s. 4d. enough for two sermons.
In 1660 John Winn left a curious be

quest to the parish of St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf. A pound was set apart for an annual sermon, the text to be taken from the fifth chapter of St. John and the twenty-seventh verse. He also left enough to buy twelve penny loaves for twelve poor people of the parish who attended a sermon every Friday in the parish church. But he expected more for his pound than the annual sermon, for before or after the sermon the min ister had to spend an hour examining or instructing the poor people in the Christian doctrine.

The most generous donor of the preacher was James Wood, who thought sermon in St. Nicholas-Cole-Abbey was worth £1 10s. every alternate year In 1625 he bequeathed to the Company of Bowyers a sum to enable them among other things, to repair to the parish church named, after they had worn in their wardens and master every second year, there to hear a ser mon and pay the parson £1 10s, and the clerk and sexton 1s. 5d. each. In the parish of St. Michael Bassishaw one Edward Heylin in the eighteenth century left money the interest on which was to be applied to purchasing wo sixpenny loaves each Sunday fo two poor men or women who should at-tend divine service.—London News.

IN MEXICO.

School children study their lesso

The chambermaids at hotels are all chamber men.

The best grades of coffee are sold a The Mexican meal consists of more kinds of meat than vegetables.

rovide three classes of conveyance. In the cities real estate is sold by the quare meter instead of the front foot. Fruit and vegetables are not sold by neasure, but by the dozen or by

Many tailors take the clothes of their ustomers to the patron's home to try

Mexican men of the lower classe wear the biggest hats in the world, the women none at all. Sunday is the great amusement day

All big entertainments are reserved for this general holiday. Theater managers are fined if they

do not produce the cast and features advertised.-Modern Mexico.

Discovering a Gold Mine. Gold was discovered in California i 1848 and in Colorado in 1858. The discovery was accidental in both cases and the fact created the impression that mines were "lying around loose. Adventurers drifted about in hope of "stumbling upon a mine." Mr. Thayer in his "Marvels of the New West" mentions several instances of lucky "stumbling." Three men while look ing for gold in California discovered the dead body of a man who evidently had been prospecting. "Poor fellow!" said one of the trio. "He has passed in his checks." "Let's give him a decent burial," said another. "Some wife or mother will be glad if ever she knows They began to dig a grave. Three feet below the surface they discovered in another place, and where they had located a grave they opened a gold

Tea drunkards are nearly as numer-ous as opium fiends and social gamblers among our less guarded maids and matrons of the idle aristocracy of wealth the victims boil the tea until every bit of the quercitannic acid is extracted from the leaves, which renders the bey erage bitter and dangerous. It is so astringent that as arucous membrane can readily overcome its effect. Women who revel and luxuriate like it be cause it is a good "pick me up."-New

They were suburbanites, and they sat t breakfast, when a letter was handed to the mother, which she read with rapidly increasing consternation. "How unspeakably dreadful." she exclaimed. 'Cecilia Rodney's entire family has been practically wiped out. Her mother has died, and her father, her brother and her cousin, all in the same

Ethel (four years old, who in he brief career has experienced all the joys and woes of the suburbs) - Did the ok die, too, mamma?

"If you are in doubt," says Talley rand, "whether to write a letter or not don't!" And the advice applies to many doubts in life besides that of let

FREAKS OF WEATHER

FOGS, WINDS AND STORMS OF VA RIED PECULIARITIES.

The "Williwas" That Spends Itsel Wind of Switzerland and the Fe rocious "Purga" of Siberia

Scotland, a fog usually forms at the top of a hill and works downward. The cold mountain top, cooling a warn current of wet air, renders its moistur visible, and this cold fog, being of lower temperature than the air below and therefore heavier, drops gradually to the valley. Colorado, however, can show an exception to this general rule. There in winter the frost on the low ground is so intense that a fog often orms in the valleys and works slowly up the mountain side. This is known by the Indian name of "pogonip." Peru has hundreds of square miles

along its coast of rainless country. In this tract rain is never known to fall rom one century's end to another. Yet the region is not entirely barren of vegetation. Some parts of it, indeed, are comparatively fertile. This is due to the extraordinary fogs known as "ga-ruas." They prevail every night from May to October after a summer that is sultry and extend up to a level of 1,200 feet above the sea. Above 1,200 feet rain falls.

may be grateful that we do not have. It is a dry, yellow mist which some times hides the sun for days at a time over vast tracts of country and makes the sky look as though covered with

leaden gauze. Another peculiar freak of weather

we must be thankful to escape is the "williwau." This form of storm is confined to that faroff island Tierra del Fuego. The coast is indented with deep fiords crowned with high moun-tains. Down from their gorges drops the "williwau." A low; hoarse mutter ing is heard in the distance. Sudder ly, without the least preliminary puff. a fearful blast of wind drops upon the sea. The water is not raised into waves, but driven into fine dust. Fortunately the shock lasts but ten or twelve seconds, and calm follows at once, for no vessel could stand such a wind for even half a minute. During the coming and going of a "williwau" the barometer may be watched to drop a tenth of an inch or more and rise

Similar in name if not in nature is the "willy willy" with which Kalgoorlie gold diggers are acquainted, to their cost. "Dust devils," some people call them. Half a dozen may be seen dancing harmlessly along over the desert city and fill all the shop windows in Hannan street with dust and sand, blinding every passerby. The "willy willy" is a thief of the worst kind. It will steal the washing from a line or the roof from a shed. In some parts of the country wire ropes are anchored over the roofs of buts to save them from the attacks of these odd little

Most people have heard of the "fohn" wind of Switzerland, that warm, dry gale which comes over the mountains and in spring will melt two feet of snow in a day. Its cause is most pe-culiar. The "fohn" comes from the south. As it strikes the Alps it is wet, like most gales which have crosse , the sea, but the south face of the mountains receives its rain, and as it crosses the summits it is dry. The moving air current is also compressed and there-fore dynamically beated. As it falls into the northern valleys in a cataract of air it gains heat at the rate of half a degree for every 100 feet of descent. causing great suffering by its dry heat and oppression. While it lasts the temperature is about thirty degrees above the average. The "chinook" of British Columbia and the western side of the United States is very similar to the

word "blizzard" for a gale with snow. But the blizzard, however, must yield to the ferocious "buran" of the central steppes of Asia and the "purga" of northern Siberia. To be caught in gales such as these means death in a very the very air becomes unbreathable, so filled is it with spikes of ice drift.

"Khamsin" is the hot wind from the lesert which blows out of the Sahara upon Egypt. The word means fifty, from the idea that it lasts for fifty days. The "khamsin" is terribly hot ence with it.

Red snow we have all heard of. It is caused by a microscopic infusorial growth and only occurs in snow that has lain unmelted for a long time. In Spitzbergen recently green snow has been noted tinted by similar organisms.

"Gold dust" snow has often been seen, but only in spring. At one time it was a mystery how the surface of new fallen snow came to be strewn with a shining yellow deposit. Now it is known to be due to the pollen of pine trees .- Pearson's Weekly.

The eruption of chicken par has an imperfect resemblance to that of smallpox, but can never be mistaken for it by the experienced eye. In smallpox the eruption of papules first appears on the forebeed, the "papules" always become "bladders," and the latter always develop into pustules—that is, sooner or later their contents get changed into pus. Then the center of the pustules undergoes a peculiar sinking that in some measure resembles the depressions in a cushion or padded ity of sequence, and the depressions are

"How did the doctor tell you to take the medicine, Larry-internally or ex ternally?"

"Nayther wan, sor." "But it must have been one "Divil a bit, sor. Nayther wan." "But look here, Larry; that's absurd. It must have been one or the other, you

HOLDING A CIGAR.

Points in a Man's Character the Act is Said to Disclose. Did you ever notice the different ways men hold cigars or cigarettes? Did you ever observe how you yoursel

ways, and probably no two men their cigars exactly alike. A judge of human nature may pick up interesting points as to character from watching smokers.

One man will hold his cigar firmly between thumb and forefinger. He isually a resolute, tenacious mai strenuous or merely phlegmatic, as the case may be, but never lazy. His fin

gers are stumpy.

Another man holds the cigar loosel between his first and second fingers He is apt to be graceful, lazy, irrese lute, a man of artistic temperame but not a hustler. His fingers are los and tapering.

A third man will carry his cigar with

the lighted end turned in toward the palm, the hand held scoop shape aroun He picked up that trick when smoking on the sly as a boy, fearing papa might break suddenly into th rame. He is usually of a secretive na ure and not marked by any specia tendency to frankness A fourth will hold his cigar awl

wardly, nervously gripping it and often staring at it inquisitively to see how i is burning. He is not a "natural smok er," nor is he apt to be what is known as a "good fellow." He is usually any ions to concillate others and has p great force of character.

Watch the man behind the cigar and see if all these character drawings are not correct.-New York World.

A CHEAP SQUARE MEAL. sful Scheme That Was Work

by Two Hungry Men. "One of the cleverest 'grafts' I ever saw was worked the other day in quick lunch restaurant on Park row,' said the Observer. "I noticed two mer talking earnestly just below the place as I was going in to get my lunch. One of them followed me in and took a seat just below me at the table. A few sec onds later the other entered and took a seat just opposite his friend, whom he did not appear to know. The first man ordered a very extensive dinner, com mencing with soup and ending with charlotte russe and coffee. He got the very best that the place could afford, and his check for \$1.35 was placed in front of him. The other man took his time about ordering, taking corned beef and beans-10 cents' worth. His check was placed in the center of the

table, between the two men.
"Number one ate hastily and finished first. He got up, put on his hat and then calmly picked up the ten cent check that belonged to his friend. Without turning a bair he went to the desk, paid 10 cents and walked out. A few minutes later number two, who had been reading the paper, prepared to leave and took up the remaining check. He appeared greatly surprised and called the waiter, asking for an explanation. There was nothing for the knight of the napkin to do but give the man a new ten cent check, as it was very evident that he had not eaten \$1.35 worth of food. I suppose that the two met outside and at the next place visited number two got the "square"

One striking characteristic of Washington life is the ease with which an interview can be held with the presi dent, the members of the cabinet and the holders of office. How they get through their current work with all these interruptions is a mystery, but they do. It is undoubtedly better that a subject should be discussed de vive volx with the chief than that it should filter through many channels, to arrive as a more or less garbled version at headquarters. The result bears good fruit, for things are often settled off another country. Also, it is human na ture to take more interest in a person ality than in a mere name.—Hon. Maud Pauncefote in Nineteenth Century.

Digging For Kauri Gum.

The ordinary method of searching for kauri gum in New Zealand is by first feeling for it a little below the surface with a steel pointed piece of iron called a "gum spear" and then dig-ging it out with a spade. A skillful and industrious digger can earn as much as £3 to £4 per week at the work, and even children can earn a few shillings day; but, as the gumfields offer a ref. uge for all sorts and conditions of men many who are old and infirm resort to them, and so the average earnings are reduced to £1 15s. or £2 a week. The gum is used principally in the manu facture of varnish, but it is also found useful for many other purposes, such as dressing "glazed" calicoes, etc.-Lon-

An elephant with a good mahout gives perhaps the best instance of disciplined courage courage, that is which persists in the face of knowledge and disinclination-to be seen in the animal world. They will submit day after-der to have painful -wounds and meet danger in obedience to or-ders, though their intelligence is sufficient to understand the peril and far too great for man to trick them into a belief that it is nonexistent. No ani-

Towne-Look at that poor blind beg gar piaying the accord Browne—Yes, and he's deaf too. Towne—Gracious! Isn't that awful! Brown—Oh, I don't know. Just think

how much he'd have to suffer if he

man's bidding.-London Spectator.

wasn't deaf; he'd have to listen to his music.—Philadelphia Press. The Man-Let me sell you this ne and very interesting work.

The Other Man—I don't need to. My barber bought one last week.—Kansas City Independent.

And Rich as Well.

FACTS IN FEW LINES BLAKE.

A swallow if in a hurry travels 128 niles an hour. It is said that Texas alone markets \$50,000,000 worth of cattle annually.

Four new lighthouses have been erected recently on the coasts of the Red sea. In the common schools of Sweden

English is studied during four hours each week.

Uncle Sam employs nearly 7,500 women in the various departments at Washington. "Street car colds" are principally re-

from pneumonia. Twenty-six pounds was paid for a pack of German playing cards dated

sponsible for the increased mortality

1558 in London recently. Sloux Indians, imitating the whites, are now visiting South Dakota for the

purpose of obtaining divorces. By 156 votes to 81 the Italian chamber has passed the bill for the municipalization of the public services.

Semaphores are to be used at Wool wich arsenal to signal to the employees when it is time to leave off work. Revolvers which fire seven shots in five seconds and can kill at 660 yards

have been served out to the Berlin po As a precaution against infection small silver currency is now being disinfected by the municipal authorities

at St. Petersburg. Liverpool, England, is to be provided with a new "king's pipe" for the destruction of tobacco sweepings from ome new warehouses at the docks. While a Colchester (England) mother was out buying some coal from a man named Death her child, which was left at home unattended, received fatal

The Boston club, which claims to have founded the Republican party and to be the oldest dining club in the country, held its two thousandth meet-

ing recently. Among the prizes given to the boys attending a voluntary school in a Mid-Glamorgan village recently was one consisting of a box of soap, a piece of flannel and a towel.

The growth of the tobacco industry in South Carolina has been phenome nal. The Darlington market alone re ports sales of more than 7,000,000 pounds of the 1902 crop. Apples upon the surface of which are

perfectly reproduced the photographs of the emperor and empress of Russia and the president of the French republie have been shown in France. A rich Chinaman at Wellington, New Zealand, has given \$50,000 to pay for the transportation to China of 6,000

per cent of Venezuela's exports were

drawings by old masters, which in cludes sketches by Leonardo da Vinci, Crevelli, Botticelli, Filippo Lippi, Fra Bartolomme, Tintoretto and Veronese, has been acquired by the Royal mu-

seum of Berlin. The twentieth century movement of vise city. the Presbyterian Sunday schools in the United States during the past two and a half years gathered in more than 400,000 children, but it is said that it required just about that number to fill up the gap made by those who left the

schools during the same period. A tunnel under the Thames for the accommodation of pedestrians has been recently completed and opened for the public. It is a tube eleven feet in diameter and 1,217 feet long, with the top thirteen feet below the river bed. It is accessible by electric elevators and a spiral iron railway at either end

The managers of the Paris metropol itan underground railroad have been persuaded by lovers of dogs to consider the question of providing special cars on their trains in which dogs and their owners can travel together instead of the dogs being separated from their essary, traced till they are finally masters or mistresses, as at present is

necessary. There are about 50,000 Free Bap tists in the south. The mountain educational commission has purchased 800 acres of land at Unicol, Tenn., for the purpose of erecting educational build-ings for the instruction of a large number of mountain whites who are great who has had large experience as an

educator, will direct the enterprise. A curious return has just been issued of the names of British sailors who have neglected to "lift" their prize money. There is no abstract with it, but in its 292 pages there cannot be far short of 15,000 to 20,000 names of individuals who have valid claims against the admiralty. The return goes back to 1850, the year of the Chinese war, and the amounts recorded as due vary from a few shillings to £30.

Paper cogwheels have been satisfac torily tested. One would imagine that paper in any form could hardly be strong enough for such a purpose, but mal will face danger more readily at it has been found eminently suitable even in respect to tenacity. The behav-ior of pinions that have been working incessantly for two years has sufficed strong, but, as might be expected, exceedingly durable. Perhaps their most conspicuous merit is their noiselessness in working with iron or other metallic

Brutal Treatment of a Wife. Husband-Don't you think that you are rather unreasonable to expect me to take you to a ball, stay awake until 4 o'clock and then get up at 8 to go to my work?
Wife-I may be a little unreasonable.

but it's perfectly brutal of you to men-tion it.—New York Weekly. What is known as "goose flesh" usu-ally results from a low condition of the system and is really a slight chill. If you have such attacks often, it would

MOFFITT

WRITING and PAPERS

& TOWNE CARD STOCK ...Straw and Binders' Board ... 55-57-59-61 First Street Tel, Main 199. 18 SAN FRANCISCO.

Brights Disease

Not Rare, but Common-All Kidney Disease is Bright's Disease -The 8th to 10th Month It Becomes Chronic and Incurable by All Known Means Except the new Fulton Compounds, which Record 87% of Recoveries.

We have before us a little work on kidney diseases by Joseph F. Edwards, M. D., of Phila-delphia, that contains some things that every-one ought to know. Many people imagine one ought to know. Many people imagine Bright's Disease is rare, when, in fact, it covers the whole gamut of kidney diseases. This book sets out that the kidneys have but one function, viz., the elimination of the urea and waste products, and that all interferences with that function are called Bright's Disease Dr. Edwards adds: "For the benefit of physicians who may read this book I will give a list of the cases which I attribute to Bright's Disease, viz.:

Albumenuria.
Congestion of the Kidney.

case, viz.:
Albumenuria.
Congestion of the Kidney.
Deceneration of the Kidney.
Fatty Degeneration of the Kidney.
Inflammation of the Kidney.
Useemia.

Fatty Degeneration of the Kidney.
Inflammation of the Kidney.
Uraemia.

Disease of the Kidney.'
Thus, all kidney disease being Bright's Disease, the serious question is. Is it acute or chronic! In other words, is it in the primary or secondary stage! After the eight to tenth month it becomes chronic and is then incurable by all known means except the Fulton Compounds. The kidneys are not sensitive. There is often no notice of the trouble till it has already fastened. If you have kidney disease in the first stage the Renal Compound will cure it quickly. If it is of more than 8 to 10 months standing it is the only thing known that will cure it. In proof that nothing else will we cite all medical works as evidence that to this time there has been nothing that cures Chronic Bright's Disease. The stockholders of the John J. Fulton Co., business and professional men of San Francisco, are the first people in the world to announce a positive cure, presenting a definite percentage of recoveries (87 per cont), and giving out the lists of the cured, all among purely chronic, well-defined cases. If you have any kind of kidney trouble, there is only one thing to take. The Renal Compound for Bright's Disease is Bi; for Diabetes, \$1.50. John J. Fulton Co., 450 Washington street. San Francisco, sole compounders. Free analyses for patients. Pamphlet free. We are the sole agents.

Save the Baby.

bodies of Chinese who had not left enough money for sending their bodies home.

Germany's trade with Venezuela is trifling in amount. The statistics for five years show that but one-fifth of 1

per cent of Venezuela's exports were to Germany, and but one-tenth of 1 per cent of her imports come from that country.

And now Dr. Ehrlish, a German scientist, declares that the skins of half a pound of cherries contain 12,000,000 harmful bacteria. Their harmfulness must be as infinitesimal as their microscopic size, or the small boy is a miracle of grace.

234 Waskington St.

2354 Waskington St.

236 Francisco, June 2, 1902.

Gentlemen—1 am prescribing your food in the multitude of baby troubles due to impeded dentition. A large percentage of infantile list and fatalities are the result of slow teething. Your food supplies what the deficient system demands, and I have had surprising success with their regular food, has not falled to check the infantile distresses. Several of the more serious cases would, I feel sure, have been fatal without it. It cannot be too quickly brought to the attention of the mothers of the country. It is an absolute necessity.

L. C. MENDEL, M. D.

Sweetman's Teething Food will carry baby safely and comfortably through the most dangerous period of child life. It renders lancing of the gums unnecessary. It is the safest plan and a blessing to the baby to not wait for symptoms but to commence giving it the fourth or fifth month. Then all the teeth will come healthfully, without pain, distress or lancing. It is an auxiliary to their regular diet and easily taken. Price 50 cents (enough for six weeks), sent postpaid on receipt of price. Pacific Coast Agents, Inland Drug Co., Mills Building, San Francisco.

SUCCESSFUL SMUGGLER.

The Schemes He Worked to Deceive the Customs Officials. "There is money in smuggling," said the retired dealer in precious stones as he leaned back, "but it is dangerous to carry on the business, as possible suspects are carefully watched and, if neccaught. However, I knew one man who pursued the trade of diamond smuggling for fifteen years and was able to retire to respectability. He was buyer for one of the large business houses in New York, and his business sent him to Europe two, three and sometimes four times a year. Every time he returned he had with him from \$10,000 to \$20,000 worth of gems which

he did not declare. combined with ingenious boldness. His hair was scanty, and at the top of his head he had a most delightful little bald spot. Customs officers as they came and went all knew him, and as they knew him he had a most pronounced wen where his other acquaint a work of art, made of way and gum and it contained two or three big stones that would have been a find for the

men on the pier. "The good cigar that he had just lit and allowed to go out held a few more, and sewed in the handle of the grip that he carelessly turned over to the inspection of the officers were the rest of them. He never varied the trick, and he never lost. Each trip was worth a couple of hundred dollars to him and a great many hundred more to those who employed him. Now, that man considered himself strictly honest. He would not steal a cent from an individual, yet he schemed and plotted to

rob the government."-New York Press. Comparisons.

Miles—That fellow Puffem reminds

me of a bass drum. Giles-Hand it to me slowly. I'm troubled with ingrowing nerves. Miles-He makes a lot of noise, but there's nothing in him.

"A great deal may be said on the subject," said the prolix person.

"That," said the weary auditor, "is the one point on which you have con-vinced me."—Washington Star.