

WAGES GO SOARING

Little Benefit to San Francisco Workmen.

ALMOST OUT OF REACH

San Francisco, Sept. 1.—Two months ago it was stated that labor in San Francisco had reached the highest known point in its own record. Since then labor has advanced, but house rents and other things have gone up with rapid strides during the last two months.

Another modest little restaurant advanced on its printed prices and advances on the margin. For a slice of roast beef which was formerly procured for 25 cents, 30 cents now be paid. It is a little cafe where the patrons sit up to a counter and eat. It is patronized mostly by newspaper employees, and prices are as low as they can be.

The proprietor for some reason or other called upon to explain. The way, by the way, is about 20 per cent this way," apologized the proprietor. "I pay half again as much for bread as I did before the fire. To be sure, I get five loaves of bread less for \$1. The bakers, to meet the increase in the price of bread had to be...

When the price of meat went up this week. The delivery men increase to something like \$78 a month, so the butchers have boosted their prices.

Butter and other things are way up, and the other day the waiters threatened to strike and we had to raise their wages to \$14 a week. They get \$16.50. So what could I do but raise my prices or go out of business."

He told the truth, but only part of it. Wages in nearly every branch have advanced since the fire. Some layers are now receiving \$10 a day. Marble cutters \$7, electricians \$10, plumbers \$7, plasterers \$10, general iron workers \$8, tile setters \$10, cement workers \$6, steamfitters \$10, sheet metal workers the same, and \$5 and foremen on general jobs.

Figures quoted represent the present wages paid in the trades mentioned at the present time. The average would be slightly less. The union counts for very little at present. Contractors are forced to exceed it in order to get men. They are bidding each other, and the end does seem to have been reached. Strike followed strike, and now, with increased wages in almost every line of industry, nobody is any better off than before.

DEFECTS IN BIG WARSHIPS.

Montague and Great Dreadnaught Poorly Riveted.

London, Sept. 1.—Statements have been circulated about defective workmanship on English battleships. It is asserted that in salvaging the Montague, which went on the rocks off the island in June last, grave defects in her riveting were discovered, these statements were immediately refuted from authoritative quarters.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Portsmouth makes a similar statement about the new monster battleship Dreadnaught, alleging that in the hurried work of getting the vessel completed her rivets were badly fixed. Soon after the vessel was launched, the correspondent says, some holes were found in the rivets, and the men responsible were dismissed. Some leakage also was found and she is now in drydock.

Indians on Warpath.

Conover, B. C., Sept. 1.—The Skeena River Indians, whose haunts are the headwaters of the Skeena, have revolted, and the rising is a serious nature as to have compelled a call for the militia. The operation on the Skeena river are declared utterly unable to cope with the situation and unless a force of military troops be sent north with dispatch there is danger that murder may be done. It is declared that a force of not less than a hundred men is absolutely necessary.

Statistics of Terrorism.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 1.—Official statistics of the terrorism of the past year show that 101 officials, gentlemen, police and soldiers were killed, 912 private persons were wounded, 34 spirit were killed or wounded, private and industrial institutions were robbed of \$84,000, 815 and state institutions of \$84,000. Besides these, there were over 100 armed attempts to rob banks, etc.

New Spelling in College.

Bethlehem, Pa., Sept. 1.—Prof. Merriam, of the department of engineering of Lehigh university, today posted notice to the students that hereafter the reformed spelling system of reformed spelling should be used in all quizzes and lectures, bridge reports, etc.

TRANSPORT ON THE ROCKS.

Sheridan in Perilous Plight on Coast of Hawaiian Islands.

Honolulu, Sept. 3.—Hanging on a rock amidships, the United States transport Sheridan is ashore on Barber's point, the southwestern extremity of the island of Oahu, on which stands Honolulu. Her position is alarming, as she rests on a sharp coral reef with wild surf dashing on the shore and rendering it well nigh impossible to land a boat, as there is no beach.

The Sheridan struck at 4 a. m., and promptly blew her whistles, but did not get into communication with the shore until the wireless telegraph station at Barber's point was opened in the morning. She lies broadside to the shore, and is rolling noticeably.

All morning boats were vainly trying to find a landing place, but at last the second officer got ashore and saved his boat's crew, though the boat itself was swamped in the breakers. He denies a report that the machinery broke down before the steamer grounded. Natives reached the vessel through the surf in canoes.

The Sheridan has aboard 125 through passengers and 50 soldiers, and their transfer to the shore or to other craft is a serious problem. Captain Peabody has signalled the steamer Claudine to take them to Honolulu. If possible, the transfer will be made at once, the revenue cutter Manning assisting.

Captain Peabody says that, if power is applied soon, he believes the Sheridan can be saved, but otherwise there is little hope. The swell is very heavy and the coral reefs are very sharp. Good order is maintained on board the vessel. The Sheridan's engines are being repaired and coal is being rapidly thrown overboard with a view to trying to float her at high tide. The tug Fearless and several inter-island steamers have gone to her assistance.

Captain Peabody is reported to have assumed all the responsibility for the accident, saying that the vessel was in too close.

CONTRACTS FOR NEW ROAD.

St. Paul Ready for Construction to Columbia River.

Spokane, Sept. 3.—Contracts for the building of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road from the Bitter Root mountains to the Columbia river have been let to H. C. Henry, of Seattle.

The route follows down the St. Joseph river from the Idaho line to a point below Ferrell, or St. Joe, Idaho, then goes on to Tekoa, Washington, passes on to Rosalia, goes along the south side of Rock lake and then reaches Lind, on the Northern Pacific.

From Lind the line will practically follow the survey of the old Northern Pacific cutoff from Lind to Ellensburg.

Contracts for a part of the work have been let to Grant Smith & Co. The firm includes E. N. Jones, of Jones & Onserud, railroad contractors of Spokane. Mr. Jones said tonight:

"We have our outfit now at Rosalia, and will start work at once. We shall need a thousand men, and we will pay \$2.50 a day. Our work is to be done a year from next January."

NEW JAPANESE LINE.

Mikado Will Subsidize Steamers for Manchurian Trade.

Victoria, Sept. 3.—The steamer Tartar, of the Canadian Pacific railway company, which arrived today from the Orient, brought news that the Japanese government proposes to subsidize a steamship line to connect Dalny with the North Pacific coast of the United States, and also Shanghai, Dalny and Vladivostok lines of steamers in its general scheme to develop Manchurian trade. Whether the United States connection will be done by a line between Dalny and Yokohama connecting with the already established Japanese lines to Seattle and San Francisco, or a direct line is not definitely stated.

American's Estates Raided.

Washington, Sept. 3.—According to a dispatch received at the State department from one of the American owners of the Constancia estate, near Cienfuegos, Cuban insurgents raided this property four days ago, taking a number of horses. This is the first protest received from Americans against the sequestration of their interests. Mr. Sleepy, the American charge at Havana, was cabled to demand of the Cuban government adequate protection for the Constancia estate and all American property similarly situated.

Coast Railroad Building.

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—The Southern Pacific is fast completing its plans for the connection of Eureka and San Francisco and the extension of the road on to Portland, forming a coast line. The basis of the plan is the California Northwestern, which is under the control of the Southern Pacific. It has just been announced that the junction of the Southern Pacific and the California Northwestern lines will be effected at Santa Rosa.

Famine Spreading.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 3.—By the end of September the famine will have spread to the provinces of Kazan, Samara and Saratov. The Zemstvo treasury are exhausted, and the whole work of feeding the people devolves upon the central government. The grain required in the four provinces for food and sowing will cost approximately \$21,500,000.

DISCUSS RATE LAW

Railroad Men and Shippers Urge Claims Before Commission.

MORE TIME TO FILE TARIFFS

Railroad Men Object to Change in Export and Import Rates—Shippers Favor It.

Washington, Aug. 30.—To discuss certain phases of the railroad rate law, which is now in effect, there was a conference which lasted the greater part of the day, between the members of the Interstate Commerce commission and representatives of the railroads and shippers of the country. The railroad officials present numbered 34, among whom were: Vice President Caldwell, of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Vice President Gayer, of the New York Central, Counsel Massey, of the Pennsylvania, and General Counsel Clardy, of the Missouri Pacific, while F. Bentley, of Chicago, J. A. Farley, of Dallas, Tex., and James Maynard, of Knoxville, Tenn., were among the speakers for the shippers. The American Shippers' association and the Illinois Manufacturers' association were represented.

The railroad representatives uniformly gave assurance of their intention to comply fully with the new law, but presented their views as to the operation of certain provisions, among the points urged being extension of time in which carriers may file their tariffs with the commission; continuance of the present method of posting tariffs; objection to any change in export and import rates pending a full hearing, and the absolute concurrence of all the carriers interested before the establishment of joint rates.

The shippers' representatives urged the protection of their interests, particularly against the railroads shifting classifications so as to put up rates.

STRIKEBREAKERS EN ROUTE.

Four Trains of Armed Men Are Now Rushing to San Francisco.

New York, Aug. 30.—Another special train loaded with strike breakers was started for San Francisco last night by James Farley, who has been employed to put an end to the big street railroad strike in the Golden Gate city. Three Farley trains are now trying to cross the continent in four days, saving a day on the average passenger schedule. Another train will leave Jersey City tonight, and still another may leave tomorrow night.

Farley's headquarters resemble the headquarters of a general in the field yesterday. His expedition is being equipped with ammunition, medical supplies and surgical attendants. Seventy-five rounds of cartridges have been ordered for the men, 1,000 revolvers of heavy calibre have been furnished, and only the pick of men seeking adventure or high wages has been selected.

Farley will send a New York surgeon, who will get in San Francisco a staff of assistants. He has already commissioned an agent to provide for the men at New York and at cities between here and Chicago, while other commissary agents will look out for the men west of Chicago.

Society People's Opium Den.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—A sumptuously furnished opium den, which both men and women in fashionable Chicago society are said to have frequented, was raided today by detectives at 2828 Calumet avenue. The den was found to consist of an entire flat of six rooms on the third floor, furnished and equipped throughout in Oriental hangings and most costly furniture. Dozens of bejeweled and silver mounted opium pipes and layouts were found and confiscated. Four persons were arrested. About a dozen others escaped through a secret door discovered by the police in a search of the premises after the raid.

Monarchists Want Dictator.

Moscow, Aug. 30.—The Monarchist party at Moscow, in an address to the emperor just published, openly appeals for a dictatorship, "which will put an end to the demoralization in the army," and also urges complete suppression of parliament and restoration of unlimited autocracy. Should His Majesty insist on retaining the parliament, the Monarchists promise loyal participation in the elections upon the condition of a change in the election law providing for the exclusion of Jew suffrage.

Why Not Teach Esperanto?

Washington, Aug. 30.—Shall naval officers be taught Esperanto, the universal language? The Naval Academy board is considering a letter of William Baff, of Worcester, Mass., who says that with a daily lesson of one hour for a period of five months, the misbehavior at Annapolis would readily acquire a complete knowledge of Esperanto and would be able to read, write and speak it fluently as a supplementary language.

Strikers Destroy Mine.

Santander, Spain, Aug. 30.—The strike situation is growing worse and the mine owners have sent an urgent demand for reinforcements of troops. The strikers at Camargo are destroying the mine and the railways have been pillaged of their dynamite stores.

REBELS ARE GAINING.

Cabanas Taken by Guerrera and Santa Clara is in Danger.

Havana, Aug. 31.—The surrender of some of the more vigorous insurgent leaders in the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara, and the coming in of a scattering few insurgents in response to the government's offer of amnesty, is vastly more than offset by the insurgent sentiment looking stronger daily in the country districts of the provinces of Havana, Pinar del Rio and Santa Clara, which is now reported to be gaining headway in Santiago, from which province, however, there are as yet no reports of organized bands.

The testimony of persons arriving here from the country is unanimous to the effect that the people are restless and becoming more and more excited. The talk of the towns is of those who have gone out to join the insurgents and the chances of winning against the government. There are grave doubts of the loyalty of the recruits, especially of negro recruits, who are suspected in many quarters of a willingness to join the other side, with which many of their people are identified.

The undeniable evidence of the growth of insurrectionist sentiment is causing increasing doubt as to whether the government will, after all, be able to cope promptly and successfully with the movement, and there is much discussion of the possibilities of a peaceful settlement. Interest centers in a projected meeting of Cuban veterans and other prominent men to consider the question of approaching Pino Guerrera and other insurgent leaders of the Liberal party and members of the government, with a view to ascertaining whether the difficulty cannot be settled through some compromise.

Meanwhile a rapid fire artillery corps is being organized under American officers, ammunition and guns are being unpacked and the historic Castillo de la Punta, fronting on the harbor entrance, is the scene of the greatest activity. The insurrection in the province of Pinar del Rio has spread across the mountains to the north coast, and the town of Cabanas is now in the hands of the insurgents, who are reported also to have gone in the direction of Bahia Honda. The insurgents took arms from a small detachment of rural guards, and captured 50 horses which the governor had requisitioned. The government telegraph lines are interrupted.

LOOK FOR LABEL ON MEAT.

How Government Inspectors Will Indicate What is Good.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Owing to the new meat inspection law, the number of inspectors' labels used will be more than doubled. Already the Agricultural department has contracted to supply 10,000 for the month of September, and after the law becomes effective this number will be increased to 15,000.

The tag is about one and one-quarter inches square. It is a thin sheet of gelatine, with a few threads running on it. There is printed in blue letter a legend like this: "United States. Inspected. Passed 207." The number at the end is that of the abattoir inspector, who simply slaps the little tag on a piece of meat and the heat and moisture of the freshly-killed meat makes it stick. In a short time the gelatine dissolves, the linen threads rub off, and there is left nothing but the print of those blue letters in the meat. It cannot be removed, except by cutting. It is absolutely harmless.

Planning Immense Dam.

Denver, Aug. 31.—Papers have been filed with the state engineer of Colorado which have for their purpose the redemption of nearly 1,000,000 acres of arid lands, the largest irrigation proposition that has ever been undertaken by private capital. Frank J. McCarthy, a civil engineer of Denver, is now drafting plans to build a reservoir that will cover 24 square miles, and have an average depth of 35 feet, and use the entire surplus water of the Platte river. Heretofore, it has been estimated that 38,115,000,000 cubic feet of water was wasted yearly in the Platte river, water which, if properly diverted and used on land adjoining, would irrigate 1,000,000 acres of land and would support 100,000 people.

Food and Water Plenty.

Santiago, Chile, Aug. 31.—President Rieco today expressed the belief that all the villages and towns of Chile destroyed by the recent earthquake would be rebuilt on their old sites, the electric light system would soon be in operation in Valparaiso, and the city would speedily establish the tramway service and the customs service would soon be reorganized. The prisoners in the Valparaiso jail, except such as are known to be dangerous, and those who are serving second terms, have been set at work improving the port.

New Spelling in All Printing.

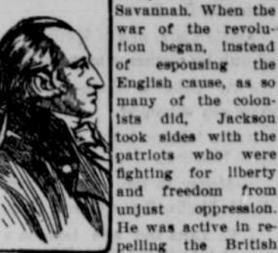
Washington, Aug. 31.—The president's order regarding phonetic spelling will be extended to all parts of the government. By his direction all documents are to be printed with that form of spelling. A meeting was held yesterday, called by Public Printer Stillings, of all the chief clerks of the various departments, and a committee was appointed to formulate rules for carrying out this order. The committee will report it at a future meeting.

Wilson Inspects Stockyards.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson spent part of today at the stockyards, inspecting the packing plants, and expressed himself as greatly pleased with the excellent sanitary conditions he found.

Little Lessons in Patriotism

James Jackson, a native of Devonshire, England, came to the American colonies in 1772 and engaged in the study of law in Savannah.



JAMES JACKSON, from the city of Savannah in March, 1776, and commanded a company until the Florida expedition of Gen. Howe.

James Jackson was made brigade general of the Georgia militia in 1778 and was severely wounded in the skirmish at Midway, Ga. His part in the defense of Savannah was a noble one, and when the city was captured he fled to South Carolina, where he joined Gen. Moultrie. His appearance was so wretched while in his flight that he was arrested by a party of whigs and condemned to be shot as a spy. He was about to be executed when a reputable citizen of Georgia identified him and saved his life.

James Jackson was brigade general to Gen. Pickens, and at the battle of Cowpens shared in the glorious deeds of bravery. After the siege of Augusta he commanded a legionary corps which did splendid service for the Georgians. The State of Georgia so well appreciated his services that it presented him with a house and property in Savannah.

MADAM DU BARRY.

A Charming Portrait now to be Seen in London.

Marie Jeanne Gomar de Vaubernier Comtesse du Barry rose to great eminence from a very low beginning. Born in 1746 at Vaucouleurs she was the daughter of a dressmaker, and as Mile. Lange started life in Paris as a milliner. She was introduced to Louis XV., then sixty, by Jean Comte du Barry.



MADAM DU BARRY.

whose brother, William, as worthless as himself, married her in 1769. She had a great spell of power until the death of Louis five years later. She, however, was allowed to live on at her house in Luciennes. In 1792 she came to London to sell her jewels, but on returning to Paris next year was guillotined as an enemy of the state. She is said to have cost France no less than 35,000,000 francs. This particular portrait, signed and dated Drouais, 1769, was painted by Francois Hubert Drouais in 1769, and was exhibited in Paris that year. The picture is now being exhibited at Duveen's Galleries, London, on behalf of the funds of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution.

HOMAGE PAID TO A BIRD.

Sparrow Given a Military Funeral by Spaniards in Cuba.

Remarkable was the funeral of a sparrow in Cuba which was attended by no fewer than 6,000 soldiers. The story of this singular event is both curious and dramatic. At the commencement of the ten years' war the Spaniards chose the sparrow as their emblem, typifying the courage and pertinacity with which they intended to prosecute the war, while they contemptuously spoke of the enemy—the natives—as "cats." One day in March, 1895, so runs the story, a Spanish soldier saw a cat pounce upon a sparrow; he rushed to the rescue, disabled the cat with a blow from his rifle and took the dying bird from its mouth.

The tragic event was reported to the general commanding the Spanish forces, who promptly gave orders that the cat should be court-martialed and that the sparrow should be interred with military honors. All the principal officials and residents of Cuba were invited to the funeral, which the bishop of Solana was ordered to conduct. A tier was prepared and the dead bird was placed

on a bed of lilies and roses, the sorrowful tribute of the officers' wives, and to the sound of muffled drums and the tramp of 6,000 following soldiers the long procession wound its way to the outskirts of Havana, where the sparrow was laid to rest with full military honors.

To find a parallel to this singular homage paid to a bird one has to go back nearly 2,000 years to the days of Claudius L., fourth Roman emperor, when the death of a crow plunged all Rome into mourning. For many a year the bird had been a great favorite of the citizens and its talents and tricks were a constant topic of conversation. One day, to the anger and grief of thousands, the bird was killed—a crime which cost the culprit his life—and it was decided to give the crow a "state" funeral. The dead bird was borne to its grave by a couple of slaves, preceded by a military band playing mournful music, and behind the corpse followed thousands of mourners, including the most highly placed and the wealthiest of Roman citizens.—New York Tribune.

PRINCE SAVED THE GOAT.

Wales Rescued the Little Animal from Three Lion Cubs.

A characteristic story is being told about the Prince of Wales during his stay in India, says the London World. It happened during his second visit to Gwalior and after the unfortunate abandonment of the Nepal shikar. The maharajah of Gwalior had established some lion cubs in an enclosure with the idea of perpetuating the breed and one morning the prince strolled out with some members of his staff to see them fed. He found them baiting an unfortunate live goat, which they were playing with as cats with a mouse, and it was not at all a pleasant sight for an English sportsman's eyes. By the way, live animals are given to them with the object of teaching them to fend for themselves in their destined future lives of freedom.

After watching the performance for a while the prince suddenly exclaimed: "I can't stand this any longer. He's a jolly plucky goat and we must get him out somehow." The question was how to manage the rescue, for it was not at all an easy task to get the goat out of an enclosure in which some three-quarter grown lions were at large. However, the fertile brain of Gen. Stuart Benson thought of a lasso and the work of salvage was commenced.

They had just got the noose over the goat and were about to hoist him up, when a lioness went for him in earnest and it looked to be all up with him. With the courage of despair he charged her and sent her flying and before she could pick herself up and return to the attack the rope was over him and he was hoisted up to safety.

On examination he was found to have escaped without injury, barring a slight cut on one leg, and he now roams about, a pensioner for life, adorned with a massive silver collar with an inscription explaining how the prince saved his life.

Talk It Over with Your Wife.

There are thousands of families homeless, or living in poverty and wretchedness to-day, who could have been living in comfort, in good homes, if the husbands had confided their business affairs to their wives.

Women are very much better judges of human nature than men. They can detect rascality, deception, and insincerity more quickly. I know business men who would never think of employing a manager or superintendent, or of choosing a partner, without managing in some way to have their wives meet the man and get a chance to estimate him, to read him. They invite the man, whom they are considering for an important position, to their home for dinner, or to spend a Sunday, before deciding. They want the advantage of that marvelous feminine instinct which goes so directly and unerringly to its mark.

I have known of several instances where a wife had cautioned her husband against having anything to do with a man with whom he was thinking of going into business, but the husband ignored the wife's opinion as silly, and disregarded her advice to his great sorrow later, as the man turned out exactly as the wife had predicted.—Success Magazine.

Gen. Sumner's Promotion.

A story is being told among the friends of General Samuel S. Sumner, U. S. A., retired, who was until recently the commanding officer of the Pacific division. General Sumner, who was in Oakland for a stay, left the city after the earthquake and went to San Rafael. There he was informed by one of the guiding spirits of the village that he must aid in patrolling and guarding against fire and unruly refugees. Something in General Sumner's bearing evidently impressed the man, for after a moment's thought he said: "I think I'll make you a second lieutenant." "Thank you," answered General Sumner, "I don't think any rank ever conferred upon me ever pleased me more unless it was when I was made a major general in the regular army."—Kansas City Star.

An Advantage.

"Do you think that wealth brings happiness?" "No," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "It does not bring happiness. But it gives a man a little bit of option about the kind of worry he will take on."—Washington Star.

Many a man puts both feet in it by trying to put his best foot forward. A druggist nearly always thinks the doctors are jealous of him.