

CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION - DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION.

The third week of April, 1894, will go down in the history of San Francisco as the week in which there was inaugurated in that City of the Golden Gate an enterprise which will take rank among the spectacular sensations of the decade.

The fact that San Francisco had been so long without some distinctive civic demonstration coming to pass as each year rolled by has been the source of much query, but it is only now that some enterprising citizens have seen fit to supply the deficiency.

The scenes which have been witnessed in San Francisco during the past few days will not soon be forgotten. The historical Mardi Gras festivities, which have become so famous in New Orleans, have been surpassed in the grand carnival of the Mystic Argonauts of the Golden West.

The carnival began on the morning of Tuesday, April 17, with the arrival of the King on his royal barge at the port of San Francisco. It was a matter of great speculation as to who his royal highness might be, and the secret was well guarded.

The day had been declared a holiday. The governor of the state was in attendance. The mayor of the city was also present. The entire National Guard joined in the procession.

When the National Guard, acting as an escort to the governor, resolved itself into an escort for his highness, the king of the carnival, and his motley crew of attendants, the procession took up its march along the principal streets of the city and through the picturesque reaches of the beautiful Golden Gate park.

The ceremony of turning over the keys was performed by Mayor Elliott, though the actual passing of the silken pillow on which the keys were laid, was entrusted to the hands of a pretty little girl, Miss Juliet Mitchell, a daughter of a member of the executive committee of the exposition.

All during the afternoon of that first day there was feasting and sightseeing. At night there was a special display of fireworks. On Wednesday, April 18, a grand military tournament took place upon the recreation ground.

Each man will find his clothing at cost, but still you can get a better suit there for less money than anywhere else.

INGERSOLL ON ECONOMICS.

The View of the Cause of the Labor and Financial Troubles.

"What is the cause of the labor and financial troubles?"

"In the first place, the mills and factories, furnaces and foundries of the world can produce more than the world will use. They produce, however, as long as they can sell at a profit, and when the supply is too great the mills and factories must close, and then the laborer is thrown out of employment.

"The machines of the world are doing the work of hundreds of millions of men, and when the machines stop the laborers employed in making and feeding and running these machines stop, too, and then hard times come. Those who are a little ahead begin to draw from the savings banks, and the savings banks collect their loans, and the other banks do the same, and then comes a currency famine, and then a few banks fail and lack of confidence becomes general, and then comes panic.

"The farmers work like the manufacturers. They either raise too little or too much corn or wheat or pork. Once in a few years, by accident, they hit the proper proportion, and then prices are good, and the farmers are prosperous. It is probable that as the manufacturer and farmer become better acquainted with the world—when they know what is being made and what is planted in various countries—they can in some degree lessen or put off the present evils.

"The man who robs you of freedom of action—that is, the right to acquire property—is the enemy of society. I do not care in what form it is discussed. Men may persuade themselves by a sort of sophistry that they have a right to restrain their neighbor in the exercise of his faculties and in the right to gain an honest livelihood, but such a conclusion is against human nature.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

The Gospel of Wealth According to Hon. Abram S. Hewitt.

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Now, I do not think the men who have the great fortunes in New York are doing their full duty to the community. I say it frankly, but there are many noble exceptions. I know of one man in this city, a rich man. I mean by a rich man a man worth \$20,000,000. This man inherited this sum. He did not make it. No man ever made \$20,000,000. He deliberately said, 'I have got enough.' Every dollar of his income beyond that which is required for a very modest support of his family is appropriated to public and private charities.

I do not wish to preach what may be called 'the gospel of wealth,' but I know that when those who work shall have educated themselves up to a comprehension of the fundamental principles upon which society rests—then I know that the rich man will be educated and will recognize the fact that as to this excess of income over any ordinary requirements for a comfortable or even a luxurious life they are trustees responsible in this world to public opinion, and in the next world to God for the way in which the trust has been executed.

What, then, is the remedy for the evils which demagogues handle with such advantage to themselves and so much danger to the community? They are playing with fire. The remedy is education first and thrift next and last of all association together for the discovery of correct principles, for the discussion of grievances, for the representation of wrongs to those in authority, for securing in the public halls of legislation men who are fit to represent an educated community and not, as they are often now, representing the worst element of the community.

On education, thrift and association I base all my hopes for the continued progress of society, and I believe that under this potent influence the evil incident to the rapid accumulation of wealth in the hands of men who do not appreciate their opportunities and duties will disappear.—Ex-Mayor Hewitt of New York.

Rousseau.

Rousseau was a type of the melancholic temperament, assuming sometimes the symptoms of a veritable pathetic insanity. He sought to realize his phantoms in the least susceptible circumstances; he saw everywhere enemies and conspirators, frequent in the first stages of insanity. Once, coming to his sailing vessel in England, he interpreted the unfavorable winds as a conspiracy against him, then mounted an elevation and began to harangue the people, although they did not understand a word he said. In addition to his fixed ideas and deliriant convictions, Rousseau suffered from attacks of acute delirium, a sort of maniacal excitement. He died from an apoplectic attack.—New York Times.

Fasting Certain Death.

With his foot caught and firmly held in a frog on the Reading railroad track at West Falls, John Duffy met death in fearful form. Duffy was employed as a brakeman by the Reading company, and an ahead of his train to open a switch. That duty performed, he signaled his engineer to bring on the train.

His signal was observed, and as the train came toward him Duffy found that his foot was caught firmly in a frog. He shouted for help and made frantic efforts to release himself, but in vain. The noise of the puffing engine drowned his cries, and when the engineer saw the struggling man in the full glare of the headlight it was too late to save his life.

Swiftly the great engine bore down on the frantic prisoner, and though the lever was reversed and the brake put down hard the locomotive struck Duffy and he was literally cut in two. Death was instantaneous, but the expression on the dead face showed plainly the terrible agony the man had endured for a few seconds.—Philadelphia Record.

A Heating Scheme.

A plan of heating mills has been introduced by which heated air is delivered from a large fan into flues in the walls, registers from each flue delivering the air into the different rooms, this air being heated by the waste gases from the boiler. The products of combustion pass from the boilers through economizers for heating the feed water, next through a regenerator for reheating the steam exhausted from the high pressure cylinder and on its way to the low pressure cylinder, and then passes through air pipes, where it heats the cold air for heating the buildings, then passes to the chimney. If heated air is not wanted, but only cool air for ventilation, the gases from the boiler are turned by a damper into the chimney without entering the heater, and if the gases are not sufficient to heat the air as desired additional heat is supplied by radiators of steam in this heater. The temperature of the air is raised about 50 degrees by its contact with the hot gases.—New York Sun.

Reading by Candle Light.

"I must inveigh," says an oculist "against the candle as a night reading light. It is quite a custom, I find, for sleepless folks to keep a candle at their bedside and rely upon it for light during wakeful hours that are passed in reading. As the flame flickers with the slightest current of air, the light is uncertain and waving and most trying to the eyes. A small reading lamp takes a few seconds longer to light, but it is much to be preferred."

Stage Fright.

"Did you ever have stage fright?" asked the interviewer. "Once." "When was that?" "When I met some road agents while traveling in the Rocky mountains."—Washington Star.

Millions of Telling Little Ones.

Factory inspectors know that child labor is one of the factors on which our captains of industry count in their calculation on cost of production; that the employment of children increases, notwithstanding statutory regulations intended to check it; that avenues for this employment are multiplied with every evolution of genius perfected in an improved machine, and as the magical machine and the child are brought together so in geometrical ratio is increased the number of unemployed adults. With the effects of its labor upon the child we are sadly familiar. The census of 1890, the last yet available, gave the number of wage earning children at 1,118,538—a child in every 16 robbed of its birthright of playtime, of physical growth, of mental training. It is probable that at the present time not less than 2,000,000 children under 16 years of age are in workshops and factories.—A Factory Inspector in Chicago Record.

Outcome of the Religious Congress.

The outcome of the religious congress at Chicago is an organization which has for its object, to use Bacon's words, "the glory of the Creator and the relief of man's estate." No man can well decline to promote the former purpose without avowing himself an atheist, nor the latter without confessing himself to be something less than human. The new organization is called the Brotherhood of Christian Unity, and its only article of association is a statement that the subscribers "desire to serve God and their fellow men under the inspiration of the life and teachings of Jesus Christ."

Millions in Petroleum.

Fifty-nine freight steamers are now employed in transporting petroleum to foreign countries. The capital in Pennsylvania wells and lands is estimated at \$87,000,000, and \$85,000,000 is invested in plants for producing the crude petroleum. This is exclusive of such accessories as pipe lines, tank cars, refineries, docks, fleets of vessels, etc., and an estimate of \$200,000,000 as the total valuation of all branches of the industry is not excessive.

Prices For Sermons.

Much has been said of the practice of buying and selling sermons, a practice, by the way, of no very special novelty. Just before Toplady was about to be ordained, Osborne, the bookseller, the friend of Johnson, offered to supply him with a stock of original sound sermons for a trifle. "I would sooner buy second-hand clothes," was the tart reply. "Don't be offended," said Osborne. "I have sold many to a bishop." The price of sermons, as of all else, has varied with the times. In 1540 a bishop of Liandaff received from the churchwardens of St. Margaret's, Westminster, for a sermon on the Annunciation, a pike, price 2s. 4d., a gallon of wine, 8 pence, and boat hire—in all 1s. 4d. In the seventeenth century sermons seem to have been valued at about 5 shillings each.—Exchange.

A Will Four Feet Long.

The will of Charles T. Inalee, who died at 111 Cambridge place, Brooklyn, is written on a four foot roll of foolscap pasted together and folded in a complicated manner. This explanation is given at the foot of the document:

"This is badly folded, but I did not do it. C. T. I."

The estate is valued at \$48,000, and with the exception of a few minor bequests goes to Caroline Inalee, the widow, and Charles Frederick Inalee, the dead man's son.

Veragua a Proverbiator.

A prominent citizen of Cincinnati, who has just returned from Spain, says that the Duke of Veragua has spread about that country that Roman Catholics are not allowed freedom of worship in the United States, and that until he set the example they did not dare to go publicly to mass. He also announced that the United States is about to pension him.

The Prisoners' Friend.

Mrs. Sophia Little, who died recently at Newport, R. I., was known as the "prisoners' friend." She devoted nearly her whole life to visiting prisons in New England, giving her means and her talents for the amelioration of their inmates. She founded the Sophia Little Home For Women in Providence.

A Tower 1,150 Feet High.

A tower designed to attain a height of 150 feet greater than that of the celebrated Eiffel tower of Paris is in course of construction at Wembley park, near London. The foundation of the tower has been completed, and the superstructure has attained a height of 62 feet. The tower is erected under the auspices of Sir Edward Watkin. The plan of the tower was the result of an advertisement three years ago, in which architects were invited to send in designs in competition for substantial prizes.

There are more than 8,000 articles of various descriptions, that were lost by visitors during the World's fair season, stored away in a room of the old Service building at Jackson park awaiting claimants.

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Yours Truly, M. J. BENJAMIN.

Remember the place, in the Odd Fellows building on Main street. LEBANON, OREGON.

Bald Heads! What is the condition of yours? Is your hair dry, harsh, brittle? Does it split at the ends? Has it a lifeless appearance? Does it fall out when combed or brushed? Is it full of dandruff? Does your scalp itch? Is it dry or in a heated condition? If there are some of your symptoms be warned in time or you will become bald. Skookum Root Hair Grower. THE SKOOKUM ROOT HAIR GROWER CO., 87 South Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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