

Denatured Alcohol. Many inquiries show at the same time interest in and ignorance of denatured alcohol. In a word, denatured alcohol is alcohol, so changed by the addition of some other substance as to prevent its use as a beverage. Commissioner Yerkes is in Europe investigating methods there. The commissioner, under the law, must see that sufficient wood alcohol is added. Twenty per cent. was mentioned in congress as the proper quantity, but in Germany ten per cent. is considered sufficient. In Great Britain five per cent. of wood alcohol and a still smaller proportion of naphtha are used. Dr. Wiley recommends ten per cent. of wood alcohol and one per cent. of pyridine. The tax on alcohol is now \$1.10 a gallon. This makes its use for mechanical purposes impossible. But free from tax and denatured it is thought that alcohol can be made for less than ten cents a gallon, and could be sold at a profit for a few cents more than that. In that event its use in place of gasoline and kerosene as a power producer and for light will undoubtedly be very great, as in Germany. It will be a boon, says the Indianapolis News, especially to the farmer and small mechanic for small power engines. With a mantle, its use for light is economical. Alcohol can be distilled from any number of things, as potatoes, beets, corn—the stalks as well as the grain—the waste of molasses factories, etc. The agricultural department thinks that potatoes will be a chief source of our supply. A yield of 300 bushels of potatoes to the acre will produce 255 gallons of alcohol. In Europe, a kind of potatoes grown for cattle will yield nearly 500 gallons to the acre.

Curability of Leprosy. Unna, of Hamburg, like many other or conspicuous dermatologists, is of the opinion that there is a possibility of curing leprosy. In his report read before the International Medical congress at Lisbon he states that he has been successful in attacking cutaneous leprosy, not macular or anesthetic leprosy, and gives his experience, gained from treating 60 lepers during a period of 23 years. His sufferers were private patients, more or less well to do, all leading a useful life and wishing most emphatically to be cured so that they could again take up their several occupations. This fact is important, Unna thinks, in contrast to what is observed in the patients of leper hospitals, for example, in Norway, who are very poor people, coming from the worst surroundings, shunned by their neighbors and finding in the hospital an asylum with all possible comforts—cleanliness, sympathy and freedom from the cares of poverty and the daily fight against hardships. Externally, Unna advises hot baths of natural waters containing sulphur and sodium or potassium, but especially his so-called ink bath (Diatenebath), containing ferrous sulphate and tannic acid; the washing with carbolic acid or green soap; massage and pressure upon the skin; the use of pyroalcol and resocin, chrysarobin and ichthyol, and later the use of Paquella's cautery. Internally, the author uses ichthyol, camphor, salicylic acid and chaulmugra oil, which he calls the specific par excellence for cutaneous leprosy.

Do Englishmen Dalkie Us? As to the English, however, the facts would seem to show that they have more liking for Americans than dalkie of them. Or, in other words, more English are friendly to Americans than otherwise. During the civil war enough of them were friendly to prevent their government from interfering in that contest and from breaking our blockade. During the Spanish war, while the benevolent attitude of Lord Salisbury was undoubtedly a matter of wise policy, the cordial approval which it received from the British people as a whole was significant of much. Since that time nothing has occurred to change this feeling. Many Englishmen, says The Freeman, no doubt, detest us. But in a general way, Americanism has become something of a passport to British liking. Our cousins may be a little jealous of our astonishing prosperity; they may not think our manners very good; they are convinced that we are most eccentric. But when all is said, they recognize in us, as in no other people, a kinship which is very real.

A new commercial treaty has been signed between Spain and the United States. The people of this country are well-wishers of Spain, and trust that its people will advance steadily in commercial prosperity and all the signs of peace.

A Pittsburg millionaire has settled a breach of promise suit out of court, thus heading off what might have been a sensational case. The scandal mongers will find it hard to ever forgive him.

The Palajanes would like to have the public turn its attention from Russia long enough to notice that they are having something of a revolution themselves.

The microscope sensationalists who have played upon popular literature threaten to make silly science as objectionable as frenzied fanaticism.

There is a man in Ithaca, N. Y., who turns blue every time it rains. He must be a stockholder in the local baseball club.

# Jealous Beauty Planned Fearful Death for Youth

Along the Rio Grande a thousand tales of Mexico are told, but no romance can equal the adventures of a Texas youth who has been brought back to his home from the hospital at Monterey. During his visit to the southern republic he fell under the spell of a fair sorceress, and afterwards became the victim of her fury. That he escaped with his life was due largely to the devotion of Cherry Melnote, said to be one of the most beautiful girls in the world. She rescued him from the deadly clutches of the minotaur tree and nursed him back to life and love.

When Arno T. Savry, a handsome Texas youth of ample means, found himself ready to accept an invitation of a friend to visit Mexico, he recalled the stories of other gallant young Texans who had gone down into the land of the beautiful to find sweethearts—and return no more forever.

"But I am not so soft as others," he said. "This confident young man had a sweetheart in a cottage under the Lone Star, and he vowed over and over that there was not a girl in all Mexico with eyes so bright or face so fair as his Texas beauty, nor any who could make him forget for a moment little Fannie Frayne. He had known Fanny all his life and loved her when they were schoolmates, and it there was a girl in all the world who could blot her name from his heart she would have to possess supernatural powers.

That was about the way this self-reliant youth talked when he had his foot in the stirrup and set out to visit

"I think I love you a little," she said. Then she gazed fixedly at him and pointed toward Texas. He promptly placed his hand over his heart and shook his head. The little pantomime was full of meaning. She accused him of having a sweetheart at home and he lied with alacrity and without shame.

The next day Selma said to him: "You are too rapid; you should have waited until Cherry comes."

"Who is Cherry?" asked Arno.

"The most beautiful girl in the world," was the reply.

"Impossible! There can be no other like Leona."

Selma laughed. "Leona could not hold a candle by the side of Cherry Melnote," she said.

"No matter, I shall not fall in love with her."

"Before she is here a week you will be rotting in the dust at her feet."

"Cherry Melnote will arrive to-day," exclaimed Mercedes, clapping her hands. "I have a letter." This was at breakfast one morning.

When Cherry Melnote swung into the great hall of the hacienda, she came with jewelry, consisting of a diamond in an eye and emerald, which she wore in all her hair, the crown of Leona's head blazed round to one position and gasping for breath. He felt that he had hardly had described the beauty and charms of the young woman who was passing before him.

Savry infatuated. Scarcely a week had passed before



Don Diego Montemorán at his hacienda near Salinas, in the state of Nueva Leon, Republica de Mexico.

Senator Montemorán had anticipated the coming of his son's friend and he stood at the great front gate of the hacienda to welcome him. Arno was delighted with the warm reception extended by the fine looking old man. In another matter he was disappointed, for he soon learned that his friend was away from home. He had been summoned in an affair of law as far away as Chihuahua.

The daughters of the senator came hurrying to welcome the young man, of whom their brother had told them so much. Selma, Leona, and Mercedes entered together with extended hands. "Three Graces" were the words uppermost in the mind of the astounded visitor. Never before had he looked upon such charming young girls.

The evening was spent walking about the grounds of the hacienda. The young Texan found something to admire and excite his curiosity at every step.

Love's Vows Broken.

When night came Savry was left alone in his room. He found his nerves shattered. Trembling, he threw himself into a great chair and buried his face in his hands. He was violently in love with Leona Montemorán and his heart smote him. He had had and his solemn vows to Fannie Frayne no longer held him.

At last an evening came when he went to his room so happy that he could not sleep. Leona had told him that he might hope.

learned that though the young man was badly hurt and poisoned with the juice of the minotaur, it would be possible to save his life if he could be moved to the hospital at Monterey. She did not hesitate a moment. A carriage was ordered and only a few moments passed before the sufferer was on his way to the station. Leona's smile had passed.

The unfortunate Texan lay for many weeks unconscious in the hospital. At last one of the doctors said: "He will open his eyes to-day, and probably know you." Later in the day Cherry saw a look of intelligence in his face, and when Arno tried to sit up he saw some one disappearing from the room. Finding a note pinned to his bosom, he read:

"The doctors say you can get well. Profit by your awful experience and be true to your first love. From one who—well, it might have been—Cherry."

When the young Texan again opened his eyes after a long rest he looked into a sweet, smiling face, and he heard the whispered words: "Arno, are you not glad to see me?" He struggled to hold out his arms, saying: "If you can forgive me, I will love you forever." His eyes had filled with tears, but through them he recognized his first love—little Fannie Frayne.

Go Back to San Francisco.

Many of the firms which crossed San Francisco by after the fire and established themselves in Oakland, thereby raising metropolitan hopes in the bosom of San Francisco's Brooklyn, are returning to their old stands.

## PUPS TAMED JUNGLE TIGER

Big Striped Beast in Abject Fear of Little Red Dogs That Were Put in His Cage For Him to Feed On.

He might have been intended for a wild, fierce beast, this tiger of Ceylon which yesterday came to port on the Vandalia, a British steamship just from the spicy east. But although as brave as Bengal's kings, he would have looked made into a rat, he feared a little bear who could only grin and hug, says the New York Herald. And worse than all this creature from the jungle wild was weeping like the simplest child because two tiny dogs had torn him whence once he smiled. In abject fear this tiger lives and quivers like one in his cage if he but sees a hair of these uproarious pups.

It happened that a smiling man of guile, a Cingalese who had when it was worth the while, had sold this tiger whelp to the skipper of the steamship in distant Singapore.

"But what, oh, tell me, man of sin," asked the skipper, "what shall I do when this striped beast shall rage while others sleep?"

Then quoth the knave of far Ceylon: "Oh, captain bold, it is a simple thing. If this young tiger roars again and his cries for you you would restrain, give him one of these small red dogs which, eaten one by one, will soon induce the peaceful snore."

It happened then that that tiger one night, when rapped the mighty waves, let forth a yelp which drowned the rush of tides in ocean waves. He set the teeth of all on edge with his rasping, plaintive wail and filled the decks with the lively hope that soon there would be time for one of that highly recommended dogs. Into the cage the skipper cast three puppys twain and turned his face that he might witness naught of pain. There was a lull and then that box gave forth yelp and roar and maris were echoed once again. When they looked behind the bars where once that tiger roved they saw a shred of striped skin where once a raging beast had been.

"They certainly did do their duty," said the skipper, "winking o'er the glass rim." "For when those red dogs began they didn't do a thing to him. It was said by that son of a Cingalese that the pups would put all tigers to sleep. He lay in a trance three days and more. Since then he has done their bidding and has eaten when they gave their love, and a tiger more subdued I never yet have seen."

Maine's Game Disappearing.

It appears that Maine is still in need of further measures to protect her big game. The state cannot hold her own much longer as a hunting ground unless some steps are taken to limit the season. For the last few years about 2,500 deer have been killed annually and 500 moose.—Boston Transcript.

## LABOR CONQUERS ALL



### Labor Must Fight Open Shop Policy

JAMES O'CONNELL, Secretary Pacific Coast Seaman's Union.

### Open Shop Means End of Unionism

EUGENE SCHMITZ, Mayor of San Francisco.

Clearly and distinctly, once and for all, I desire to reaffirm my unalterable opposition to the open shop. Its tendency, as all who have studied the problem can plainly see, is to lower wages and lengthen hours. For his own protection the workman must join hands with his fellow worker and all stand together firm and steadfast in a common cause.

The open shop means disunion, disorganization and defeat. Too much attention cannot be paid to it, as it is a factor in our economical system which must be brought out plainly to the attention of the workman. Their homes and their means of earning a livelihood are at stake.

Anything which will interfere with the good work now being carried on by the labor unions is deleterious to the best interests of the community. In the past two or three years wages of workmen have gone much higher than before. Their condition has been improved and when you improve the condition of the wage earners of a community you begin at the foundation for improving the conditions of that entire community. It can safely be stated that labor is the basis of a country's greatness and the wage earner is the bulwark of her advancement and her prosperity. The only logical conclusion is that anything which tends to benefit the wage earner tends to benefit all the people. Remember, the wage earning class is also the distributing class. The more money a man on small salary has to spend the more he will spend. On the other hand, those with large fortunes spend about the same each year. In this way the union promotes a greater distribution of coin which results to the satisfaction of all.

The working man is a medium of circulation. With him the luxuries of yesterday have become the necessities of today. His union aids him in obtaining these luxuries. Standing alone or on the open shop basis he must auction off his skill, his brain and his muscle to the highest bidder. With his union there is a minimum set and he will not work below it. This minimum is a living wage, regulated to provide a man with the common necessities of life and some of its luxuries.

The open shop is its direct antithesis. They are as widely separated as the poles. There is one remedy to break down the open shop—the cooperative store will do it. These cooperative stores have been established extensively throughout the coast, and they are gradually growing in strength and favor.

Let the workmen, instead of idly talking, open a rival shop, no matter what the business of the concern may be, make it more attractive, each take a little stock in the concern, and see what will happen to the establishment which locked them out.

Strikes are always to be deplored and are always expensive. The money spent in strike benefits will frequently pay for the opening of a rival establishment, which will put the other man out of business quicker than anything else and will also provide employment for many men.

I have repeatedly said, and I have always consistently endeavored to live up to the declaration, that capital and labor, employer and employe, should have equal consideration and equal protection; that capital must have safe and steady investment in order that labor may have constant remunerative employment; that the interests of both are for a conservative and friendly recognition by each of the rights of the other, and under all circumstances and conditions I propose to abide and to effectuate these ideas.

For the past year we have heard much of the open shop policy on the part of employers. The employer in setting forth his reasons for inaugurating the so-called open shop attempts to convey the idea that the unions are endeavoring to control and dictate the policy by which the employers shall operate their various factories and workshops.

The reason given by employers may be accepted by the ordinary thinking man, but those who have given serious consideration to the conditions under which working men and women are employed fully realize that the reasons set forth by the employers for the inauguration of the open shop are absolutely absurd and ridiculous. The nigger in the woodpile is the employer hopes by his so-called open shop policy to break up the organizations of labor so that he would be fancy free to inaugurate any condition of employment most pleasing to himself, regardless of the wishes or desires of the wealth producers of our country.

The position of the employer becomes still more ridiculous when the representatives of an association of employers announces that the association represented by him proposes to inaugurate the open shop policy, and in future will refuse to meet the representatives of organized labor or treat with the employes as organized wage workers; thus the very men who are attempting to inaugurate the open shop are denying to their employes the same right they have taken to themselves of forming an association, whether the association be called a labor organization or an employers' association.

The employers' associations throughout North America have attempted to induce their employes to form various kinds of associations among themselves and they (the employers) become part of such associations with a view to dictating what lines shall be followed and outlining the policy, so that the so-called associations shall be directly under the control of the employer.

All the increases, all the reductions in the hours of labor, all the protection given to women and children in factories, all the legislation inaugurated in the various states and the national government looking toward the protection of wage workers, has been brought about, either directly or indirectly, by the trade unions of North America, and no matter what attempts may be made by the employer to inaugurate the so-called open shop, no matter what success he may temporarily meet with in this direction, organized labor is going to proceed practically in the same lines in its endeavor to secure still further improved conditions of employment, and if it is found that they can best be secured through the policy of the closed shop, the trade union movement will be found fighting in that direction.

The open shop policy, therefore, on the part of the employer is to my mind, extremely foolish, and will tend toward bringing employer and employe closer together, nor will it result in adjusting differences complained of by either side under the present industrial conditions. There is but one way to my mind, by which this can be brought about, and that is not by the employer refusing the employes the same right he asks for himself, namely, to organize, but both sides should thoroughly organize and recognize each other as such. Then when questions arise affecting either side, representatives should meet at the round table and satisfactorily adjust such differences, and not, as is proposed by the employer, declare war upon the union.

### EACH SHOULD BE ORGANIZED.

Important That Members of Every Craft Be Banded Together.

In an address not long ago President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, said: "In modern industry, with its great machines, which have specialized and subdivided labor, the workman is deprived of his individual liberty for the moment he enters a modern industrial plant, and the individuality which the workman has thus lost has been regained in the economic and social importance achieved by associated effort of the workmen in their unions."

This, in my opinion, is one of the great things, if not the greatest, accomplished by the labor unions since the first Labor day.

In the future I think it is most important that the labor unions should strive to thoroughly organize every craft so that there can be complete individual liberty for all workmen. All the people would benefit by such action.—William H. Frasier, Secretary-Treasurer Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union.

### GOOD NIGHT'S SLEEP.

No Medicine so Beneficial to Brain and Nerves.

Lying awake nights makes it hard to keep awake and do things in day time. To take "tonics and stimulants" under such circumstances is like setting the house on fire to see if you can get it out.

The right kind of food promotes refreshing sleep at night and a wide awake individual during the day.

A lady changed from her old way of eating to Grape-Nuts, and says:

"For about three years I had been a great sufferer from indigestion. After trying several kinds of medicine, the doctor would not let me drop of potatoes, then meat, and so on, but in a few days that craving, gnawing feeling would start up, and I would vomit everything I ate and drank."

"When I started on Grape-Nuts, vomiting stopped, and the pleasing feeling which was so distressing disappeared entirely."

"My mother was very much bothered with diarrhea before commencing Grape-Nuts, because her stomach was so weak she could not digest food. Since using Grape-Nuts she is well, and says she doesn't think she could live without it."

"It is a great brain restorer and nerve builder, for I can sleep on Grape-Nuts as in the old days when I could not realize what they meant by a 'bed stealer.' There is no medicine so beneficial to nerves and brain as a good night's sleep, such as you can enjoy after eating Grape-Nuts."

Name given by FOSTER CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

"That's a reason."

## SHORE ABOUT THE WIS-1 HOUSE.

To the Editor: I would not say that it was in your column—on article on the White House which contained several mis-statements.

In the first place it was stated the White House was first occupied in 1792 and that its first occupant was President Madison. The fact is, its first occupant was President Adams, who took up his residence there in 1796.

The original mansion was begun in 1792. In 1814 it was burned by the British and rebuilt in 1815.

Another of the errors in the article referred to was the statement that ready-prepared paint is used on the White House to make it beautifully white.

I noticed this especially because I have used considerable paint myself and wondered that "ready-prepared" paint should be used on such an important building when all painters know that pure white lead and linseed oil make the best paint.

It is happened also that I know white lead and linseed oil—not ready-made paint—were used on the White House, because I had just read a booklet published by a firm of ready-made paint manufacturers who also manufacture pure white lead. In that booklet the manufacturers admitted that for the White House nothing but "the best and purest of paint could be used," and said that their pure white lead had been selected.

Above all people, those who attempt to write on historical subjects should give us facts, even if it is only a date or a statement about wood, or brick, or paint, or other building material.

Yours for truth,

First Use of Modern Trower. Trowers, in their present shape, were introduced into the British army in 1812, and tolerated as a legitimate portion of evening dress in 1816.

Important to Mothers. Mothers greatly enjoy both of GASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see this.

Save the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* in the Top Over 20 Years. The Real You Have Always Bought.

Another Triumph for X-Rays. So successful has been the application of the X-rays been in the treatment of children suffering from ringworm, that the Metropolitan Asylums Board, London, has been enabled to discontinue the use of one of the two institutions reserved for such cases.

With a smooth area and Delano Starch, you can launder your shirtwaist just as well at home as the steam laundry can; it will have proper stiffness and finish, there will be no wear and tear of the goods, and it will be a positive pleasure to use a Starch that does not stick to the iron.

California's New Idea. A California orchard farmer is about to open a branch office in London, where he will have a collection of cuttings, and incredulous customers will be treated to feathered cut direct from the backs of the cuttings, manufactured under the customer's eyes, and sold to them across the counter at a price they never heard of.

Immense Leaves of Palm. The palm family bears larger leaves than any other known tree. The Inaga palm, growing on the banks of the Amazon, has leaves which reach from 35 to 50 feet in length, and 10 to 12 feet in breadth. Specimens of the talipot palm, a native of Ceylon, has been met with 20 feet long and 18 feet broad. These leaves are used by the natives to make tents, and, thus employed, they make very efficient shelters from rain. The leaves of the double coconut palm are often 20 feet long and several wide. The leaves of the cannily tree of Australia resemble broad planks and are frequently 15 feet long, 20 inches broad and 1 1/2 inch thick at the base. These boardlike leaves all shoot out at the top and hang down as if to form a sort of umbrella around the stem. The tree of Ceylon has leaves of such enormous size that a single one will cover from 15 to 20 men, and often serves as a canopy to a boat, or a tent for soldiers. A specimen leaf taken to England measured 28 feet long.