The Foundation and Superstructure of Claus Spreckels' Wealth.

AMONG SUGAR

Came Over from Germany in the Steerage with \$3 in His Pocket -From Grocery to Brewery and to the Refinery.

Rudolph Spreckels, son of Claus Spreckels the sugar king, was implicated in the las attempted revolution in the Hawalian islands. He is the youngest son of the millionaira and is scarcely 25 years of age. There are three boys in the Spreckels family-John D. Rudolph and Adolph. John D. is his father's business associate, confidant and partner.

When old Claus Spreckels was apprised of the fact that his son Rudolph was important in the Hawalian conspiracy, relates Globe-Democrat, he shook his gray head and remarked in the most matter of fact way: Some time ago I gave Rudolph and Adolph \$600,000 apiece. Since then I have seen little of them. They thought they ought to get \$2,000,000 apiece. They removed their trunks from the family residence, and now conduct their own affairs without consulting me. If Rudoiph was connected with the revolt, as is stated, I attribute it to the fact that he is young and wild and without judgment." Young and wild and without judgment.

The other boy, Adolph, first gained notoriety over ten years ago. It was on April 12,
1884, that Michael Henry de Young, editor
and proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, experienced one of the results, of fear-

The scene of this shooting was in the business office of the Chronicie, the cause being strictures on the conduct of Hawaiian affairs and the evils of the reciprocity treaty. Spreckels was brought to trial on

May 22, 1884, and acquitted July 1, 1884. Rudolph is very nautical in his tastes and is commodore of the Pacific Yach club. He is a handsome man, with dark hair and a heavy mustache, and a frank, manly face. The good boy, John D. Spreckels, is of trim build, and has keen eyes which light up a very intelligent face.
is a shrewd and able business man.

The father of these boys was a pretty lively lad himself, and for an old man is known to be as sprightly as they make them. He is a typical German of meager education. He speaks broken English. I remember him presiding over the dinner table in the cabin of the Pacific steamer sending his champagne around the whole length of all the tables, and then, after the meal, leading the way on deck to see who could sit on an inverted champagne bottle on the deck of the rolling steamer. His wife is a hearty-looking, kind-hearted Ger-

Forty years ago, when Spreckels first landed in New York, having had steerage passage from Germany, he had but \$3 in his pocket. He had come over from Ger-many to seek his fortune and he was not very long in finding it. As a newly arrived emigrant in New York, he at once proceeded to hunt employment. He was unable to speak the English language, and being a youth of no education worth mentioning, was not at all particular as to the nature of the work he got, so long as it was work, and brought in the money he was after But he possessed a commercial spirit, and an inclination to barter, and it was not long before he had a corner grocery, wore a white apron, and, with limping speech was booming the quality and economy of his stock in trade. But business dragged, and collections were somewhat difficult. There was a livelihood in the grocery, but Claus wanted more. He bought a grocery at Louisville, but took up his march again, after the nimbler American dollar, and brought up at New Orleans. When he heard that gold had been discovered in California, he started straightway for the Pacific coast. Other men were taking claims, getting shot and cut all to pieces, and accumulating more or less of gold dust meanwhile, but Claus was not of a speculative turn of mind at that particular period in his life. American dash and enterprise had not then made any impression on his German thrift and caution. Therefore, while adventurous spirits were out in the mountains fighting and digging like wildcats, Claus was content to resums his white apron and corner grocery, which he did in San Francisco. Money was plentiful and profits were large. Claus saw

his bank account grow day by day. He sent to Germany for his brothers and they came in the next ship.

Then Spreckels and his brothers bought an interest in a brewery. Their bank account grew larger than ever, and when Claus was offered something like \$75,000 for his interest in the brewery he accepted the money and invested it in a sugar refinery. The refinery was deing a large and profitable business. Claus thought the matter over, and concluded that the refinery should be his. He set about to get it. The shareholders objected to his business methods, whereupon he bought them out. In the course of time Spreekels got the refinery, roof and all. For a German in wooden shoes he was getting on amazingly. He took a wife, a working girl, who could talk to him in his own language.

The sugar refinery owned by Spreckels was making him a rich man rapidly. The refinery was all right, so far as it went, but it was only one, and there were three others in San Francisco. Claus got them all, either by purchase or subsidies. To the owners of the largest he paid the enormous sum of \$500,000, they agreeing to quit business for a period of five years. When the contract expired they attempted to renew it, but Claus refused to have anything more to do with them. "We shall resume if you do not make another contract with us," they

"Very well," replied Claus, "go ahead, I completely ruined it. The machinery was

About twenty years ago Spreckels made his first voyage to Honolulu, the source of his sugar supply. He had beaten down all oppo-sition in the United States. Spreckels, at this time, was rolling in wealth. He had found something which pays better than a gold mine, a brewery or a corner grocery. It costs a large sum of money to establish a sugar plantation on the Sandwich islands, because every foot of land must be irrigated. Spreakels looked over the field and was some-what dismayed. It would require a mint to buy out the planters, many of whom are Gormans, like himself, and equally as shrewd and ambitious. He found 10,000 acres of sand, however, low, connecting two mountain regions, and considered usoless. He leased this barren waste from Kalakaua for a song, and went to work. There was plenty of water in the mountains, twenty miles away. He dug a canal fourteen fest wide and three feet deep, built aqueducts, blasted thirty tunnels through solid rock, and got water to his desert at a cost of something like \$500 000. He founded a town, calling it Spreckelsvi is. macadamized the streets thereof, planted shade trees, bu'lt a church and a circulating library, and established a club for the en-tertainment of his army of employes. He extended his main canal until it penetrated ov ry part of his barren estate. He caused five im mense reservoirs to be constructed high up in the mountains, so that he could have a per-petual supply of water.

Meanwhile the cane he had planted had been growing, and a mill that soon produced 100 tons of sugar a day was being built un der his personal supervision. Sprockels ciskel a fortune to get a still larger fortune, and won. All about him were planters who were making pots of money. The Piencer mills and plantation were valued at \$1,000,000, and were returning to their two owners a dividend of 29 per cant on that vast sum. Labor was practically free. Chinese and South Sea islanders worked in the fields and in the mills and got but a pitlanes. They bound themselves out like slaves, and if they failed to regard their contract they were

After this Spreckels played the game of He got to be a fast friend of old Ka skaua, in gold, and became a knight command r of the king's order. When this little bine-eyed German called at the palaes the prime minister took off his hat and made a bow. The queen smi'ed on him, for the que a knew that when she wanted a new ring or a spring bonnot and the king was short of mone? WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The comptroller of the currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of insoivent national

RAISED CANE AND A FORTUNE refinerers must be subdued. They were takout of the country. He built an immense re-finery at Philadelphis, and begin compiting for business. Manightle he plinted hunireds of acres of beets in southern California, and reared a great mill to convert them into sugar. He took advantage of every circumstance and opportunity to make himself what

really is, the uncrowned sugar king t the world. His eldest son, John D. Spreckels, is the manager of the Spreckels line of steamships plying between San Francisco and Honolu u. John promises to equal his father in bu ince sagacity, and will doubtless succeed the o.d. eman as a sugar king.

But the two other boys, Rudolph and Adolph, are not looking forward to business careers. They are of the world, worldly.

GENUINE CHAMPAGNE.

Where and How it is Made-Brands of Different Countries. People generally have a falso ides of how champagne is made, writes a Paris correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle. In fact, many have their own theories concerning this wine so extensively drunk in America and each theory is more or less erroneous. From a treatise upon champagne I have cuiled interesting information, whose reliability I that every storekeeper and almost every man can youch, for it was prepared in the province

number of years, that champagne is made of white grapes. Only a very small part of the champagne vineyard owners cu't vate the white graps, about one-fourth, the rest yield red grapes. Grapes are never pressed in tubs with the feet, as it is the custom to do with the Bordeaux and Bourgogne wines. They are muchel by means of fice presses then the skins are immediately taken away for it is the skins that contain the coloring journalism by being shot by Adolph material; the juice of the graps pressed into a liquid is slightly tinted, and it becomes white after the first fermenta-

> carefully detached from the stalk, without the least crushing, chosen in a certain state of ripeness, picked with care, and every day the harvests are crushed without delay in the presses, The liquid obtained from

in the presses, The liquid obtained from the three first pressings constitutes the one out of which the champagne is made. The remaining julcy pressed from the pulp gives an inferior wine, which does not deserve the name of champagne.

The grape julce is immediately put into the barrels which the purchasers have sent, and is tested with particular care. It takes only a few days for this liquid to ferment and he transformed from a sweet wine or "mout" into an alcoholic, sourish liquid, which now assumes the name of wine. As soon as the first days of winter appear the wine is poured into other barrels and delivered of the sediment that remains in the bettom of the sediment that remains in the bottom of the first barrel; it has then become pure

and limpld.

During the months of January and February the wine merchant is busy mixing the different wines from the different vintages. Experience has shown that to obtain a perfect wine it is necessary to mix wines coming from different localities in certain proportions. The wine merchant for this
mixture must be guided by the
quality of grapes that the harvests have
produced. Wices of the same year may be mixed, but habitually a good wine of two or three years' standing is added to the year's vintage, and then a wine that can be con-sidered of the same brand from year to year s obtained. When the composition of when s homogeneous and harmonious, when the bouquet is obtained by certain quantities of each wine, and the head of the establishment, after tasting with nose and palate, has procounced it good, the wine is ready for Lot

Spring, when the sap begins to work, I the time for bottling champagne. The bot-tles are rinsed and cleansed with scrupu-lous care, and corking is done with special apparatus. Here, an explanation is necessary in reference to the quantity of fro h reserved for each bottle. For over a century wine merchants offered large rewards to any man who would invent a way of bottling champagne which would prevent the froth from exploding and breaking innumerable bottles. Up to 1836 about half of the cham-pagne was lost by breakage of bottles and and innumerable essays M. Francois, a chen ist, by means of a gleucocenometer, and having a part of the alcohol evaporate, found the

neans of measuring the amount of sugar a bottle could contain without running the dan ger of exploding. If by means of this gleucooenometer one finds that the wine has not sufficient natural sugar, a certain quan tity of melted rock candy is added. With the increase of temperature and the natural ferment produced in the time when sap gives received life to the grape plant, the natural sugar or that which has been added is transformed into alcohol and carbonic

This gas, because of the air tight cork, can not escape, remains disso ved in the wine and becomes the froth when uncorked. In this state champagne is extra dry, it is almost undrinkable, and time only corrects the acidity and brings back its first qualities. It becomes then necessary to restore the sugar that the wine had at first, and this is done in the following manner: The fermen tation which has developed froth has pro duced a sediment which must be extracted, and the extraction is done in this wise: As soon as the wine is old enough to be sent to the market the bottles are turned upside down inclined to 6) degrees. Every day, during six weeks or two months, the bottles are shaken lightly with a rotund motion. Little by little the sediment falls on the cork, and the wine above becomes perfectly limpld. The laborer than takes the bottle and holds it in the left hand, always upside down, while with the right hand, by means of a hook, he breaks the wire which held the "Very well," replied Claus, "go ahead, I cork; the cork explodes, and with the ex-don't care what you do." They went out to their idle refinery and found that disuse had and the laborer, at the right moment, lifts

the bottle up.

Next to the mixing of wines the most im portant operation is that of sweetening. Through fermentation, as mentioned above the wine has lost all its sugar and has be come almost undrinkable. In every bottle there is introduced a certain quantity of a liquid made with rock candy melted in the very best and oldest of champagne. That is how champagne is sweetened according to the taste of individuals or countries. A considtaste of individuals or countries. A considerable dose of sugar is put in the champagns that is sent to Russia; a little less sugar is put in that destined for France and Belgium, the quantity is still reduced for the United States; finally in England dry and extra dry are preferred, and even champagne in which no sugar has been added at all is sent in

JEWISH SOBRIETY.

Even in Times of Storm and Stress During the current months, says the New women employed in the various branches of the clothing trades have been on strike and they have met with a measure of suc cess that was hardly expected, even themselves. A particularly interesting fea-ture of the strikes, which have taken place one after the other since the opening of the month, has been the universal sobriety and peacefulness of the people engaged in them, nearly all of whom are Jewish Russians, who have come here within a few years. Not as many as half a dezen of them were arrested for intoxication, and still fewer of them for any breach of the peace or other unlawful conduct. There was no perceptible increase in the amount of liquors consumed in the quarter which they inhabit during the period when they were out of employment. Mass meetings were held daily in the immediate vicinity of drinking salcons, or in buildings part of which were occupied as salcons, the keepers of which say that their sales of beer were even lighter than usual, while there were no calls for stronger liquors. Thousands of members of the Brotherhood of Tailors were assembled daily for a fortnight in and around Walahalla hall, hardly a man of whom ever drank anything more affecting than soda water or lemonade.

There is a marked contrast between this state of things and that which frequently existed in forner times in the case of other great strikes here.

In the city there are over 100,000 Russian Jewish immigrants, and the consumption of intoxicating figures by them is vastly less than among an equal number of any other portion of the Espulation of New York. one after the other since the opening of the month, has been the universal sobriety and

Jolly Californian would give it to him.

After the Hawaiian conquest he came back mercial National bank of Denver, Colo.; 10 per cent, Albuquerque National bank of He had another bittle to fight. The Eastern Albuquerque, N. M.

Profitable Business in Which Some Shrewd Operators Are Engaged.

CLEVER FRAUDS IN OLD FURNITURE

All Appearances of Age Given to Works of Recent Manufacture-Catering to a Fashionable Fad and Harvesting Fortunes.

New Yorkers spend thousands of dollars very year on "genuine antiques" that bave pever celebrated even so much as their first

Any one who thinks for a moment, says the New York Press, will realize that much of the enormous amount of antique furniture to be seen in the store windows of New York is bound to be spurious.

The craze began, of course, with the wealthiest class, but now it has spread so widely who stands behind the counter and has a of Champagne, where all the celebrat d little flat of his own must eat from a table houses and brands are established.

You probably suppose, as I have for a heady sacks have rested in the days of early heady sacks have rested in the days of early monarchs.

The frauds in this line of goods are won derful to look upon. The old-time furniture is copied so cleverly and with such attention to detail that it would deceive any but an expert. According to the statements of several New York antique dealers there are at present for sale in this city three carved oak clocks which chimed away the passing hours pressed into a liquid is slightly thied, and to blind Militon, and no less than five chairs it becomes white after the first fermentation.

The grape harvests are made with the grape harvests are made with the greatest care in Champagne. Each bunch is Shakespeare's furniture in the market that one might be forgiven for suspecting that poet of having run a furniture store. The fraud is practiced in the first instance on American importers abroad, and they, in turn—some of them—take it out on the curiosity fanatic in New York.

American dealers go to Europe every year and buy large stocks of these goods, for "wooden nutmeg" furniture cannot be bought wholesale at home. The reason for this is not far to seek. European countries, and England especially, are so rich in historic ob-jects that it is an easy matter for the "fake" furniture dealer to get correct copies of old time furniture.

THE KODAK HELPS THEM. This has been simplified since the kodak ecame so common. The little black camera is the furniture takir's best friend. When a various museums and sends his assistants to all the auction sales where choice collections are being offered and snaps off every design

he desires to copy.

In order to get the detail perfect the negatives are enlarged and prints are made the exact size of the original. These copies are handed to the wood carver. Special men are engaged to do the carving. They are men who have devoted their whole lives to this branch of their handleraft. Their principal requirement to be successful is the ability

to keep their mouths shut.

One of the principal reasons why it is so difficult to detect these antique frauds is that nearly all the articles are made from old wood. Cart loads of worm-eaten cak pews are bought daily by the furniture fakirs, who haunt the cities and towns where old churches are being torn down or renovated.

Grandfathers' clocks, in fine carved oak cases, are in great demand. As a matter of fact, one or two genuine ones are known to exist. This fact does not feaze the antique dealer; old, carved clocks are called for, and he supplies them. There are plenty of ancient clocks with plain cases to be had, but these are of little value until the fakir has put in his fine work. He renovates the works, which are seldom looked at, after which he proceeds to add some beauty spots to the case. A figure of some dead and gone monarch or celebrity is carved on the door. The date of 1612 carved underneath the figure will add at least \$50 to the value of the article. The rest of the case is usually ornamented with conventional designs taken from

eaten appearance, the energetic dealer will load up his shotgun and fire a charge at the wood. Tables, bureaus and heavy pieces of furniture get shot at more than clocks Great shall be exposed to view. In some cases they are extracted, and if in this process a panel should happen to crack, the purchaser is informed that Oliver Crowmell, some other well known gentleman, had caused the damage while on a spree.

INGENUITY REQUIRED. The process of ancient clock making does not stop with the carving. The wood is rubbed down with sandpaper and artistically stained French pollsh is then applied, coat after coat so that the stain cannot possibly be washed away. The glossy appearance produced by the polish is taken away by brushing it ove with powdered pumice stone.

A final brushing with beeswax and turnen ine produces the softness to the touch that I "only to be found in extremely old wood work." A clock treated in this manner is often sold for \$200; the entire cost to the dealer here is never over \$50, including pur chase price, freight, packing and duty. This method of manufacturing is confined to England. The cheaper class of goods i

made in Belgium. The antique merchant there believes in turning out quantity rather than quality, and carries his frauds even forther than the Englishman. All the furniture is made with new wood, which is softened with steam and stamped to the required de sign by steel dies under hydraulic pressure. which leaves the "carving" in relief. The wood is afterward immersed in a solution of potassium bichromate, which hardens and darkens it at the same time. After this it is put through the usual process of wax polishing, and eventually finds its way into the

American parlor. An Englishman who is at present in this biggest antique manufacturers abroad, gives

biggest antique manufacturers abroad, gives some interesting information concerning these frauds. When asked the greatest stamping ground for the "fakir" he replied at once, "America."

"New York," said he "is the greatest city in the world to buy faked furniture. The homes of the Goulds, the Astors and the Vanderbilts are doubtless filled with it. And after the dealer has sold his winter stock he after the dealer has sold his winter stock he

spends the summer at the fashionable re-sorts, where he opens up antique stores, and, under an assumed name, sells more kes to the confiding visitors.
"I would guarantee that last week there were not two pieces of antique furniture in New York City that I would give \$20 for. And I don't think a piece of genuine antique carved oak can be found here at all."

A PROFITABLE TRADE. When asked what was the usual profit in he "fake" business he said that a dealer thought himself doing poorly in England if he did not make 200 per cent, while in New York dealers make as much as 500 per cent



ANTIQUES MADE IF YOU WAIT The final purchaser, of course, has to pay the cost of shipping, customs duties and every additional expense that the New York dealer neurs above the purchase price, and a little

exira profit as well.

The sale of these spurious goods is a study in itself. Many persons buy an enormous stock in Europe and furnish large flats in this country, after which they advertise in the newspapers that some hard-up nobleman has been forced by adverse circumstances to part with his valuable collection at auction. Curiosity collectors flock there in hundreds and pay far greater prices than they would in a store, under the impression that they are getting the "genuine thing," The sad awak-ening comes when misfortune forces them to ell them again.

Much the same kind of frauds are practiced in the sale of ancient china and old armor. and the profit on these goods is equally enormous. Chinaware is the most difficult thing to copy so as to avoid detection, and thou-sands of hands are employed in this industry. One of the greatest frauds practiced by the china fakir is to griffd down the bottoms of his reproductions, as if worn smooth by long use They are then made to look grimy by rubbing in lamp black and benzoline, which is washed off again, leaving enough in the minute pores to produce a look of extreme

A TRAIL OF BLOOD.

Mile of the Old Overland Route Marked by a Crime.

The old overland trail running from Independence. Mo., to Santa Fe is simply an elongated graveyard, says the Denver Field This old route has long since been abandoned for railroads now traverse the vast extent of country, the Apaches are practically subjued and the old-fashioned swinging stage coaches that stood the bullets of savages and desperadoes, as well as the buffetings of the wind and weather, have fallen into innocuous desuctude and decay. Men who were killed or died on the trail were simply pulled to one side, and a little mound of earth with a ile of stones at the head is all that marks the last resting place of those whose bones

lle moldering in the dust.

On the trail rear Wagon Mound there is a spot beneath which lies all that was earthly of Jules Burroughs. He was a gentlemanly highwayman and held up coaches, waylaid travelers and robbed promiscuously with a decency and gentility that was as unusual as is was strange. One of his most daring exploits occurred in the fall of 1868. Burroughs stationed himself on horseback in a coulee or depression in the prairie, near the Cimar-ron crossing, and as the coach swept around a curve the occupants were startled by the

figure of a masked man, mounted, who, with a six-shooter in hand, called out sharply: "Halt and get out of the stage!" Passengers and driver first thought of proesting, but a shot laid one of the horse low, whereupon seven half-scared individuals stepped out on the prairie and threw up their hands, as they were politely requested to do The highwayman, covering them with his ight-hand weapon, with his left hand pulled a little sack or bag from his belt, and, tossing it to the first man on the left, said "Place that over your head, please, and then raise your hands again. Don't make any attempt, gentlemen, to better your situation, for the first one who makes a move will be dead man in less than a second.' placed the bag over his head and raised his hands as before. No. 2 was treated likewise and so on until the seven were served in th

"What have you done with your watch?" said he to the fifth one in line. "I have no watch," was the answer. 'I know you have none now, but you had one a short time ago. What have you done with it?" "I never had one," surlily replied the prisoner.
"Are you a lawyer?" inquired Burroughs.
"Yes." "Then I forgive you for lying, for that is a part of your profession. But by an examination of your vest button holes and your vest pocket I am convinced that you had a watch less than ten minutes ago. Now, where is it? Tell me quick!" The awyer, for in truth he was a lawyer,

at once that his captor was as shrewd, if no shrewder than he was, so he made no more efforts at concealment, and answered frankly "I tossed my watch and chain out of the window when you halted us. It is lying over there in the grass." "I thought so," said the robber pleasantly, "Please remove the little hag that conceals

your handsome features, step over to the spot and pick it up for me." The lawyer did as requested. He watched an opportunity to make a dash, if possible, to catch the highwayman off hig guard, but the latter was not of that kind, and actually pierced the unhappy lawyer with his lynxlike gaze. When the valuable time piece was placed in his hand Burroughs made a polite bow to the owner and handed it back to him. t," said he, with safcastic grace, "and keep

From early child-hood until I was ECZEMA From early child-hood until I was grown my family spent a fortune spent a fortune trying to cure me of this disease. I visited Hot Springs and was treated by the best medical men, but was not benefited. When all things had the termined to the try S.S.S. and in four the terrible eczema was gone, not a sign of it left. My general health built up, and I have never had any return of the disease.



CATARRH. Gleet, Varicoccie, Hydroccie, Gon-orrhoea, Loss Manhood cured by a special treat-ment. WEAK MEN (VITALITY WEAK)
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it in remembrance of your noble loyalty to your profession. No lawyer can afford to tell the truth, and I admire you for your faithfulness to the cause."

UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE.

It Handles as Much Mail Matter as
the Whole of Europe.
The United States has 70,000,000 population. Europe has 380,000,000. But the United States postoffice handles about as much mail matter as all Europe put together, says the Philadelphia Press. In 1895 the United States railway mail handled 10,777,875,040 pieces. Mulhall gives the number of pieces in all Europe as 9,237,000,000 in 1888. Some increase has taken place since then, and Russia is omitted from Mulhall's tables; but

the aggregate today is not over 11,000,000,000

or just about equal to our railway mail service mail. The cost of our mail service is far below the aggregate of all Europe. The entire cost of our postal system in 1893 was \$84,321,489. A return just made by the Berne Internaional bureau gives the expenses of the eigh European nations, which combine post and telegraph expenses, at \$185,000.000. The expenses of nine pations which have a postoffice alone were \$25,000,000. In all Europe handled in 1893 about 11,000,000,000 pieces for \$210,000,000, while this country handled bout the same number of pieces for \$85,

000,000. This disproportion is, however, no credit to the United States. It is due to the fact that in almost all European countries farm-ers have their mail delivered at their doors. Here the farmer is required to go for his mail. Abroad rural and city districts are treated alike in free delivery, save that deliveries are more frequent in cities than it

the country.

The United States Postoffice department not only the greatest in the world-and its expenditure is greater than that of any one country, Germany coming next with \$67,700,-000—but its growth is more rapid. In 1880, according to Dr. von Neumann Spedlart, Europe handled 5,834,000,000 pieces of postal matter. The aggregate is now a little over twice this. In the same period the mail mat ter in our own Postoffice department has grown nearly threefold. In 1865 the Frank furter Zeitung placed the total number of letters in the whole world at 2,300,000,000. Down in 1888 this number, according to Mulhall, had about trebled, rising to 7,762,000,000 In the last thirty years in this country the number of letters has grown about fivefold

Washington Star: "I don't know what's going to become of Binx," said one police official. "He's an old man on the force." "What's the matter with him?" inquired the other.

"He's getting near-sighted." "That's bad."
"And hard of hearing."

"He always was that way." "And I hardly see what we're going to do ith him. I can't discharge him "U-m-m-why don't you put him on the detective force?"

Beecham's pills are for bilious. ness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pills 10c and 25c a box. Book free at your druggist's orwrite B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal St., New York.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

RAILWAY TIME CARD Leaves BURLINGTON & MO. RIVER. Arrives Omaha Union Depot, 10th & Mason Sts. Omaha Leaves CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & Q. Arrives Omaha Union Depot, 19th & Mason Sts. Omah:

Fast Mail. 2:40pm Leaves CHICAGO, Mil. & ST. PAUL Arrives Omaha Union Depot, 10th & Mason Sts. Omaha 6:90pm Chicago Limited 9:30am 11:30am .. Chicago Express (ex. Sunday) ... 5:35pm Leaves CHICAGO & NORTHWEST'N, Arrives Omaha Union Depot, 19th & Mason Sts. Omah 10:40am Eastern Express 5:30pm 4:20pm Vestfluied Limited 9:20am 6:55am Mo, Valley Local 10:33pm 5:45pm Omaha Chicago Special 1:45pm

Leaves |CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC. Arrives Omaha Union Depot, 19th & Mason Sts. | Omaha EAST.

11:20am. Atlantic Express (ex. Sunday). 5:35pm
6:25pm. Night Express 9:25am
4:40pm., Chicago Vestibuled Limited... 1:35pm WEST. WEST.

6:45pm Oklahoma & Texas Ex. (ex. Sun.).10:35am
1:40pm ... Colorado Limited ... 4:96pm
Leaves C., ST. P., M. & O. Arrives
Omnha Depot, 15th and Wesster Sts. | Omnha

Leaves F., E. & MO. VALLEY. Arrives Omaha Dopot, 15th and Webster Sts. Omaha 2:10pm. Fast Mail and Express. 4:55pm 5:10pm. (ex. sat.) Wyo. Ex. (ex. Mon.). 4:55pm 9:05am. Norfelk Express (ex. Sunday). 19:35am 6:10pm. St. Paul Express. 19:35am Leaves K. C. ST. J. & C. B. Arrivas Omaha Union Depot, 19th & Mason Sts. Omaha 9:50am....Kansas City Day Express..... 5:50pm 9:45pm.K. C. Night Ex. vla U. P. Trans. 6:90am Leaves | MISSOURI PACIFIC. | Arrives Omaha Depot, 15th and Webster Sts. | Omaha 10 49am St. Louis Express. 9:30pm St. Louis Express. 3:30pm Nebraska Local (ex. Sun.) Leaves SIOUN CITY & PACIFIC. Arrives Omaha Depot. 15th and Webster Sts. | Omaha 6:19pm St. Paul Limited 19:25an Leaves SIOUN CITY & PACIFIC. Arrives Omaha Union Depot. 19th & Mason Sts. | Omaha

6:55am.....Sloux City Passenger..... 5:55pm.....St. Paul Limited..... Leaves UNION PACIFIC. Omaha Union Depot, 10th & Mason Sts. Omana (Thion Peper, 18th & Sakoh Sis.) Chiana 9:15am Kearney Express. 12:30pm 2:00pm Overland Flyer. 5:30pm 2:00pm Beat'ce & Stromsb'g Ex. (ex. Sun) 12:30pm 7:00pm Pacific Express 10:225am 5:45pm Past Matt. 4:10pm Leaves WABASH RAILWAY. Arrives Omaha Union Depot. 10th & Mason Sts. Omaha f teum......St. Louis Cannon Ball12:35pm

SCHEDULE OF STATE FAIR TRAINS Via Union Pacific.

Effective Monday, Sept. 16, to Friday, Sept. 20, inclusive.

GOING. Omaha Sheelys South Chair Ground RETURNING.

Leave Fair South Sheelys Omaha Tr'sfer | B'dway A. M. 8:35 9:35 10:30 11:35 P. M. 12:35 1:35 4:35 6:35 6:40 7:35 8:35 A. M. 8:00 9:00 10:00 P. M. 12:01 1:00 2:00 3:00 4:09 7:00 8:00 8:00 8:20 8:20 8:20 10:20 11:26 P. M. 1:26 1:26 2:26 3:26 4:26 6:31 8:26 6:31 8:26

Visitors to the Fair

Are Invited to

Call at our Repository

And Inspect the

Largest Line of Vehicles

Ever Shown in the West. Over 300 Styles to Select from-

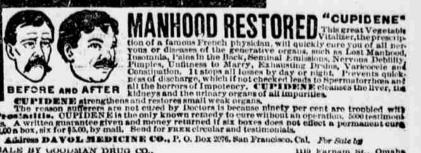
Do not Fail to

See our "Bargain Floor."

Open Evenings During Fair Week-

Columbus Buggy Co.

1608-10-12 Harney St.



"THE MORE YOU SAY THE LESS PEOPLE REMEMBER." ONE WORD WITH YOU

SAPOLIO

ORCHARD HOMES.

The Land of Plenty Sure Crops No Drouths

No Cold Winters

FOR BALE BY GOODMAN DRUG CO..

The Land of Promise Big Profits · No Hot Winds

No Fierce Blizzards

gion of the world. The place where one half the energy and perse verance necessary in this western country to make a bare living, will in that glorious climate make you a good living, a bome and money in the bank. Here is a soil that will raise anything almost that grows and no such thing is known as a failure. You are not limited in the demand for what you raise by any local markets. On the contrary you have the markets

of the World Buying

all you can raise and paying the highest price for it. There is no end to the season or crops. You can have a crop to market every month in the twelve if you wish to do so. You are the architect of your own fortune in this garden spot of the world. Now is the time to go south. It has been estimated that more people can be accommodated comfortably in the south and lay the foundation for prosperity than now live in the United States.

20 TO 40 ACRES.

in that marvelous region with its perfect climate and rich soil if properly worked will make you more money and make it faster and easier than the best 160 acre farm in the west. Garden products are an immense yield and bring big prices all the year round. Strawberries, apricots, plums, peaches, pears, early apples, figs, orangesall small fruits-are an early and very profitable crop.

Timber of the highest quality is abundant. FUEL is abundant and costs you nothing. Cattle run out all the year. They are easily raised and fattened. Grazing is good all the year. Native grasses are luxurious and nutritious.

CLIMATE

is the finest in the known world. The summers are even in temperaature and rendered delightful by land and sea breezes. The nights are always cool. The winters are mild and short in duration. There are no extremes of heat or cold in this favored region. The mean temperature is 42 to 66 degrees. The average rainfall is 56 inches.

Central Mississip

condition that was ever offered. The health of this region is excelled by no section of this country. The soil found here can rarely be equalled and never excelled for all good qualities. Early and sure crops bring you big prices. The best railroad facilities in the country bring the entire country to you as a market. One-half the work you now do to get along will render you a successful money maker on any of this Orchard Home lands. Work intelligently and success is assured. This is your opportunity. The people are friendly; schools efficient; newspapers progressive; churches liberal. The enterprising man who wants to better the condition of himself and his family should investigate this matter and be will be convinced. Carefully selected fruit growing and garden lands in tracts of 10 to 20 acres we now offer on liberal terms and reasonable prices. Corre-

GEO. W. AMES, Gen. Agent,

1617 Farnam St., Omaha, Nebraska,