

IN A SPANISH THEATRE

Customs that seem odd to the foreigner.

ABSENCE OF GALLERIES

Winter is the open coughing season and actors have to scream above the voices of the storm.

The habit of going muffled to the opera as soon as the winter miasma comes on, even if the weather is not at all cold, has a bad effect on the lungs of the Spanish people.

The theatre buildings, as a rule, are barnlike, bleak places, the sole exceptions being the homes of Italian opera, such as the Teatro Real in Madrid.

They gave a piece one night they called "Marie Antoinette." It started out at the customary hour. At 12 o'clock the fourth act of six had been finished, and the two to come were longer than any of the others.

Tickets are sold on the sidewalk from a window in the front wall, the prospective audience gathering out there. No line is formed. It is a case of first to the window first served.

Speculators are there, too, but just why is not clear. They sell tickets just as cheap as the theatre, but like their American brethren they manage to get the best in the house.

Seville is not so large a place that it gets the best shows, but the company that did "Marie Antoinette" was a very fair stock company from Madrid. The worst feature was a young woman who took the part of the Dauphin.

In passing it may be mentioned that a butaca or orchestra circle seat in Seville costs something like two cents seventy-five centimos, of fifty cents, more or less, American. That includes the tax, which has to be paid everywhere. The Government gets ten centimos.

The vaudeville houses in Madrid are many and the shows are very good and very cheap. A hard worked comic opera company gives playlets of one act, filled with dancing and singing specialties.

There are matinees starting sometimes at four o'clock in the afternoon; sometimes at 6 o'clock. They last an hour.

The same company starts in at 9:15 in the evening customarily and gives three one hour pieces. That is, they are designed to last that long, but with encores they ordinarily go fifteen minutes longer. That brings it well up to 1:30 in the morning when the theatre gets out.

Tickets for good seats are very cheap. A butaca in the Teatro de Price, one of the best in Madrid, costs 1 peseta for a single section, less than 20 cents. The first show attracts very few, the house being almost empty. There is therefore very little coughing done.

Some persons buy tickets for the three sections at once. Between the acts the ushers take tickets for the next show.

For the first two sections, the playlet and the inevitable cinematograph are the attractions. The star feature is kept for the final section, because Madrid is a late to bed town and the final instalment is always played to a crowded house.

The calm rudeness of starting one another out of countenance differs from the American variety in that the men crowd into the aisles and get short range views by opera glass of those near by.

The custom of standing up between acts is general in Spain. The theatregoers stay with their backs to the stage until the curtain is fairly up. Then there is crowding, discomfort and confusion.

The Spanish theatre ticket is a queer slip of flimsy paper. One end has a check for entering the theatre, the other end one that is to be taken off when one gets to his seat. The rest is the property of the holder.

The original ticket is sometimes eight inches long. Even in the Royal Theatre the tickets are like that.

The inevitable vender of lottery tickets parades the aisles between the acts crying his wares. Newspapers are hawked in the theatres too, as well as magazines and candies.

The theatres mostly have no galleries. There are many seats on the floor. Then there is a horseshoe ring a few feet above these, on the outside of them, where seats are more expensive, costing about 75 cents each. Away in back, and in the rear of the dearer seats, too, are the peanut seats. But all are on the same floor. There are few theatres except the very best which have galleries.

GROWTH OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

At First Literary in Taste They Now Embrace a Wide Scope.

Every State in the Union now has a federation of women's clubs. The growth of the movement is shown by the fact that ten years ago there were but seven of these federations with a membership not exceeding 15,000 women.

Sorosis claims the leadership in the federation movement. It called a meeting of clubs in 1889 for mutual improvement. The following year there were several State federations formed, and at the first biennial meeting of the body known as the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in Philadelphia, in 1894, five State federations were represented.

The honor of being the oldest women's club in the United States was one time claimed by both the Sorosis of New York and the Woman's Club of Boston. Each of these were founded in 1868. But investigation proved that the club movement came out of the West. The Ladies' Library Society of Kalamazoo, Mich., was founded in 1852, and the Minerva Club of New Harmony, Ind. in 1859.

Closely following these four pioneers came other clubs. The Ladies' Physiological Institute of Boston has the distinction of being the first and only woman's club that had a man for president, Prof. C. P. Bronson serving in this capacity and being remembered in due season by his grateful followers in the present of a new suit of clothes.

The first clubs were generally given to the study of literature, but gradually their scope was enlarged, and now the women's clubs are as diversified in their aims and character as are those of the men. They are interested in everything under the sun, and in some of these larger cities exist in clubhouses that rival the homes of the men's clubs.

Neat House Gown.

The house gown that is made with waist and skirt joined, making one piece, has so many practical advantages that every busy woman is quite sure to welcome it. There is no danger of a disagreeable and annoying



parting at the waist line, there are graceful and becoming lines and there is really ideal comfort. This one is eminently simple the blouse portion being made in shirt waist style, and it has the slightly open throat that is so satisfactory for general wear. All the pretty materials, batistes, dimities and the like are appropriate for dinner wear while heavier washable fabrics, such as madras, percale and the like, can be used for cool weather wear of light weight wool will be found desirable. Indeed, almost anything that is adapted to morning wear can be utilized for this design, which is really available at all seasons of the year.

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS.

To clean iron sinks rub them well with cloth wet with kerosene.

Put a little saltpeter in the water you use for your bouquets and the flowers will live for a fortnight.

Kerosene is an excellent cleanser. Add some to the washing water if you want your clothes to be extra white.

Wash articles of brass which are tarnished in the water in which potatoes have been boiled and they will be as bright as if new.

Discolored ivory may be restored to its original whiteness by painting it with spirits of turpentine and putting it out in the sunshine for two or three days.

Use equal parts of kerosene and machine oil to clean the sewing machine. The kerosene eats up the dust that clings to the machinery as nothing else will.

THE ORIGIN OF SUNDAY.

A Minister Treats It From a Scientific Standpoint.

According to the Rev. Robert John Flood, a member of the American Association for the advancement of Science, the Sabbath was an established institution in prehistoric times by people scattered the world over. It first originated from moon-worship. Nature worshippers picked the seventh day as sacred because the new phase of the moon appeared on the average every seventh day.

All nations with whom the Hebrews came in contact observed this ancient custom. The Israelites from their intimate relation with the Canaanites and Babylonians, recast it in a mould of their own. It was kept on the seventh day of the moon and was an atonement day. The various promulgations concerning the Sabbath, based on the release from the Egyptians, the travails of the Exile, culminated in the Priestly Code given to the Jews after their return from captivity. This code commanded them to keep holy the Sabbath because God rested the seventh day from his creative work, which perfected the Jewish Sabbath. It became an absolute day of rest. For the first time a penalty was added for the violation of the command to rest. After the Babylonian captivity the moon lost its distinction and only the Sabbath was kept sacred, which became the Rabbinical Sabbath of the New Testament times.

The Sabbath was not designed to last forever. It was a ceremonial and not a moral law. A new dispensation was inaugurated when Christ arose from the dead, the completion of His redemptive work. The Sabbath rest day finished its mission with the resurrection. The resurrection day brought too much joy to be soon forgotten, so all Jews and Gentiles honored the day, not as a sacred but as a memorial day. The growth of Sunday observance is outlined. The practice of Lord's day keeping was made a law of the State in A. D. 321, under Constantine, and the first law enjoining complete rest was made by the Council of Orleans, A. D. 538.

Mr. Flood decries the Puritanical Sunday. It should be made a day of joy instead of gloom. Children should not be denied their toys, games and amusements. They should have music and recreation, the free use of the whole house, including the decked parlors. He urges the Christian to set an example for the faithful occupation of the day. Enforce the Sunday law by public opinion, but use moderation in resorting to legal enforcement. Use the law only as a last resort, and that only when the community is practically a unit in its judgment of the justice of the case. He thinks little is to be accomplished by arbitrarily forcing a community to rest on Sunday. Rather stir up and lift the moral life and insist upon the observance of the day because of the beneficent effort upon the people.

MICROBE OF WHOOPING COUGH.

Some Prospect of Finding Antidote for This Disease.

In the last 20 years the microbe of whooping cough has been the subject of inquiry and of contradiction; a very large number of micro-organisms having been assigned the undestorable distinction of causing this extremely infectious malady. M. M. Bordet and Gengou contribute a paper which conclusively disposes of all preexisting claims, and assigns the part of disease producer to the real criminal.

This micro-organism they discovered from the depths of the bronchial tubes, where it can lie dormant, and produce its maleficent effects without danger of expulsion by an ordinary cough. It is a bacillus or an oval shape, more or less elongated, and sometimes not unlike a micrococcus in appearance, though in general fairly constant in shape.

They have made cultures of the micro-organism; and they find that it cannot be agglutinated by the serum of ordinary persons, or by those who have had whooping cough at a remote period. The serum of children recently recovered from the malady has, however, a moderately agglutinating effect on the colonies of the microbe, so that there is some prospect of finding at some time or other an antidote against the infection.

Studying an Oyster's Heart.

To discover the heart of an oyster the fold of flesh which oystermen call the "mantle" must be removed. This is fatal to the oyster, of course, but in the interest of science and for the benefit of the "curious" it is occasionally done. When the mantle has been removed the heart, shaped like a crescent or horned moon, is bared to the view. The oyster's heart is made up of two parts, just like that of a human being, one of which receives the blood from the gills and the other drives it out through the arteries.

Gives Diver Strength.

The difficulty a diver experiences in lifting weights beneath the water is partly overcome by a new Italian invention which has been formally adopted by that Government. The mechanism is a diving suit, the artificial arms of which are worked from the inside by the wearer. The leverage thus secured enables the diver to lift objects heavier than he could otherwise handle. In addition to this improvement over the old method, a high-power electric light that will penetrate the water for some distance is placed in the helmet.

DECLINE IN WOOL CLIP.

No Prospect of Any Increase in Australian Output.

Boston, Aug. 1.—A domestic clip from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds less than last year's and decidedly short of staple and no prospect of any increase in the Australian clip to come on the market this fall, is the way the wool situation is stated up here. The return of buyers from the West and the comparing of the notes makes it clear that the clips of Utah, Idaho, Oregon and Montana are all less than last year's; Wyoming is short of staple if not of weight, while no section has any surplus above last year's crop to help out the deficiency.

Of the total deficit, one half is attributed to Montana and the high prices of lamb and mutton are credited with being an influential factor in the matter. So long as ranchmen can make more money by selling their sheep to the butchers than by growing wool, there can be no change in the situation. Besides the shortage of the clip, a vast quantity of wool has been bought on the ranches by manufacturers' agents and a lot more sold to manufacturers early by dealers.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices of Farm Produce Quoted for the Week.

WHEAT July...98 1/2 Sept...99 1/2 Dec...1 03 1/2 Cons July...60 3/4 Sept...61 1/2 Dec...61 OATS.—Mixed, @ 51 1/2 to 52 1/2 c. MILK Exchange price for standard quality is 2 1/2 c. per quart.

BUTTER CREAMERY.—Western, extra \$ 25a.26 Firsts 24a.35c. State dairy, finest a24 1/2 c. CHEESE State, full cream, a12 1/2 Small, a12 1/2 EGGS

NEARBY.—Fancy, a24c State—Good to choice, a24a2 Western—Firsts, a48 BEEVES.—City dressed, a410c CALVES.—City dressed, a312c Country dressed per lb. 7a11c

SHEEP.—Per 100 lb. \$3.50a5.00 HOGS.—Live per 100 lb. \$6.50a6.80 Country dressed per lb. 8 1/2 a9 1/2 c. LAMBS.—Prime, 100 lbs., \$1.25 STRAW.—Long rye, 65a70c

LIVE POULTRY FOWLS.—Per lb. a14 CHICKENS.—Spring, per lb., a26c DUCKS.—Per lb. a18c DRESSED POULTRY TURKEYS.—Per lb. 17a18c FOWLS.—Per lb. 13a14 1/2 c.

VEGETABLES POTATOES.—L. I. per bbl., \$2.00a2.25 CUCUMBERS.—per box, \$1.00a1.50 ONIONS.—White, per bbl. \$2.25a2.75 LETTUCE.—Barrel, 30ca.50c BEETS.—per 100 bunches, \$1.00a1.50

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were irregular and business was dull.

The Philippine Railway Company will issue \$15,000,000 first mortgage gold bonds.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have purchased the unsold portion of the Atchinson convertible bond issue.

Net earnings of the Steel Trust for the last quarter were \$45,503,705, exceeding the previous high record by \$4,000,000.

BASEBALL LEAGUE SUMMARIES.

Standing of the Clubs.

Table with columns: National, W, L, P, C. Rows: Chicago, Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

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Cows Save Farmer from a Bull.

Ware, Mass., Aug. 1.—James Irwin, a farmer, went into the pasture of Charles Austin to inspect heifers which he intended to buy and a vicious Holstein bull tossed him into the air and trampled upon him when he came down. Seven or eight cows drove the Holstein to a corner of the lot. Irwin emerged from the arena clad only in a torn undershirt. His body was covered with bruises.

At 65 He Has 28th Child.

Fort Lavoca, Tex., Aug. 1.—A ten-pound boy has arrived at the home of the Rev. Abraham C. Ruebush, a Methodist minister, and it is his twenty-eighth. The father, who is sixty-five years old is a lone-legged war veteran and says he wants more children. He has twelve boys and sixteen girls. Of these six boys and seven girls were by his first wife.

Lightning Kills Man on Horse.

Patten, Me., Aug. 1.—Azor Stimpson a farmer, was killed by lightning while riding from his hay field on horseback. The horse also was killed. Mr. Stimpson was fifty years old and leaves a widow and five children.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy.

What is CASTORIA Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of Charles H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.

MIRRORS THAT FLATTER. "It is not enough to make true mirrors," the dealer said. "If that were all, ours would indeed be a simple business."

"Dressmakers and milliners require mirrors of all sorts. They need, for example, a mirror that makes one look taller and thinner. When they dress a fat, short patron in one of their new hats or suits they lead her to the mirror, and she is so surprised and pleased with the change for the better in her looks that straight off she buys."

"For masseurs I make a mirror that, like a retouched photograph, hides blemishes, wrinkles, scars. The masseur takes the wrinkled face of some rich old woman, steams it, thumps it, pinches it, and smacks it for an hour, and then holds up to it the mirror that gives a blurred, bluish hiding reflection. The woman thinks her wrinkles are gone, and is happy till she gets home to her own true mirror."

"Altogether I make some twenty varieties of false mirrors. Salesman and saleswoman in millinery and dressmaking establishments can double and quadruple their business if they are quick and deft in their selection of the mirror that flatters each patron best."

Etiquette in London Clubland. In some of our ultra exclusive clubs it is a serious breach of etiquette for one member to speak to another without obtaining a ceremonious introduction beforehand, says the London Chronicle.

A painful case has just occurred in a certain old established and extremely respectable Pall Mall caravanserie. It appears that a newly joined member, in callous defiance of custom, ventured the other afternoon to make a remark about the weather to a gentleman with whom he was not personally acquainted. The recipient of this outrage glared stonily at its perpetrator.

"Did you presume to address me, sir?" he demanded, with an awful frown.

"Yes, I did," was the defiant reply. "I said it was a fine day." The other digested the observation thoughtfully. Then, after an impressive pause, he turned to its bold exponent. "Well, pray don't let it occur again," he remarked, as he buried himself once more in his paper.

It is heard that a young man has made a million by cornering cottonseed oil, but nothing is said of the thousands who have collectively lost more on the other side of the game.

MAGAZINE READERS SUNSET MAGAZINE \$1.50 a year CAMERA CRAFT \$1.00 a year ROAD OF A THOUSAND WONDERS \$0.75 Total \$3.25 All for \$1.50 Address all orders to SUNSET MAGAZINE Flood Building San Francisco

JOHNSON HANGED.

Bradford County Murderer Pays the Death Penalty.

Charles Johnson was hanged in the jail yard at Towanda, on Thursday of last week by Sheriff Griffin for his part in the murder of Maggie Johnson and Annie Benjamin on the night of September 18, 1904. The drop fell almost exactly to the minute two years from the date of the execution of his brother, Bigler Johnson, husband of the murdered woman.

Johnson protested his innocence to the last and went to his death without a tremor and expressing hope of salvation. The execution was private, the only persons present being the jury, physicians, the officers and one newspaper man. Johnson was twice tried and convicted. The pardon board twice heard his case but refused commutation.

That Little Pain in Your Back

threatens your Kidneys. If allowed to go on a little while you will suffer throughout the entire system. Take at once Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It is the most certain cure known for the treatment of all diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Blood. Write Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., for free sample bottle and medical booklet. All druggists \$1.00.

To have cash is to have luck, but the man who has hard cash doesn't have hard luck.

The Four D's.

Charles Spurgeon once said that there were three great enemies to man—"dirt, debt and the devil." He might have added one more and included dyspepsia. The evil results of this disease could hardly be exaggerated. Its effects are felt in mind and body, and are so far reaching as the effects of the curse that was laid on the Jackdaw of Rheims which was cursed in "eating and drinking and sleeping, in standing and sitting and lying."

The good effects of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are most marked in aggravated and chronic cases of dyspepsia. It enables the stomach glands to secrete the necessary quantity of digestive fluids, and this at once removes that craving or gnawing sensation so common to certain forms of indigestion. It tones and regulates the stomach, invigorates the torpid liver and gives the blood-making glands keen assimilative power. "Golden Medical Discovery" cures ninety-eight per cent of those who use it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are superior to all other laxative medicines when the bowels are obstructed.

The office that seeks the man isn't nearly so persistent as the creditor on the same mission.

A Positive CURE FOR CATARRH Ely's Cream Balm. It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cents, at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size 10 cents, by mail. Ely Brothers, 50 Warren Street, New York.