

Earthquake Destroys Cities on Pacific Coast

Fires Break Out in Ruins and Add to the Destruction—Hundreds of Lives Lost and Many Persons Injured—Losses Enormous.

CITY'S WATER WORKS WRECKED

The City Hall, costing \$7,000,000, is in ruins—Magnificent Palace Hotel Burned.

FALLING WALLS KILL MANY

Frantic and Homeless People Throng Streets and Parks While Many Fled to Other Places.

Earthquake and fire have almost destroyed the city of San Francisco and a number of towns along the Pacific Coast. The fire which broke out in the ruins of San Francisco got beyond control owing to the lack of water and the flames spread over three-fourths of the city. The number of lives lost cannot be accurately stated, but will not exceed 500. The property loss is estimated at from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000.

It was 5:13 o'clock on the morning of the 18th when a terrific earthquake rocked the whole city and surrounding country. One shock apparently lasted two minutes and there was almost immediate collapse of many structures all over the city. The water supply was cut off and when fires broke out in various sections there was nothing to do but allow the buildings to burn. Telegraph and telephone communication was shut off for a time. The Western Union was put completely out of business and the Postal was the only company that managed to get a wire out of the city. About 10 o'clock the Postal was forced to suspend.

Electric power was stopped and street cars did not run. Railroads and ferry boats also ceased operations. Fires raged all day and the fire department was powerless to do anything except dynamite buildings.

Following the first shock there was another within five minutes, but not nearly so severe. Three hours later there was a slight quake.

Reports from districts outside of San Francisco indicate widespread damage. San Jose, 50 miles south, lost many buildings and from 15 to 20 persons were killed. The annex of the Vendome hotel collapsed and fires broke out. Stanford university and Palo Alto suffered greatly.

A message sent April 20, 2 p. m. says: The fire is now positively stated to be under control, with the probability that one quarter of the city lying west of Franklin street, and known as the western addition, northward to the Presidio, will be saved. The stand made at Van Ness avenue was generally successful, the flames crossing that avenue to the west in only a few places.

The following message was received at Washington from Gen. Funston, in command of the Federal troops at San Francisco:

"About 200,000 people homeless. Everything quiet. Troops are co-operating with the police. Pantheons in vicinity of the city. Large supply stores have been burned. The most energetic efforts from outside can only prevent frightful suffering. I request that everything possible be done in the way of food supplies, tentage and blankets. No more troops needed at present."

At San Francisco many of the handsome buildings were demolished, and two persons were killed. One of them was Junius Robert Hanna, of Bradford, Pa., and the other was Otto Curtis, a fireman. Six other students are lying in the Palo Alto hospital with bruises, cuts and internal injuries, all California students.

The court house at Redwood City and other buildings collapsed. Menlo Park, Burlingame and other fashionable places suffered greatly. Thousands of people are homeless and many are huddled in the parks and public squares beside the household goods they were able to save. The city is under martial law and all the downtown streets are patrolled by cavalry and infantry. Details of troops are also guarding the banks. Most of the principal buildings have already been destroyed and others

RAILROAD FINED

Burlington Pays \$40,000 and Each of Two Officials \$10,000.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, Darius Miller and Claude G. Burnham, officials of the road, were found guilty in the Federal court at Chicago, of granting rebates in violation of law. The railroad corporation was fined \$40,000 and the two officials \$10,000 each.

The fines were paid at once, the attorneys going to the office of United States Marshal Ames, where a check was made out for the full amount of the three fines.

First Steel Passenger Car.

The first of the experimental steel passenger cars which the Pennsylvania railroad is building at the Altoona shops has been turned over to the motive power and transportation department for trial. The steel cars were ordered several months ago and for a time the Pennsylvania held its 1906 passenger equipment order until it could be seen how the steel cars would work, but the demand for new passenger cars was so urgent that the usual wooden cars with steel frames were contracted for.

MILLIONS FOR SUFFERERS

Quick Response to the Needs of the Unfortunate on the Coast.

PROMPT RELIEF OFFERINGS

Congress Votes \$1,000,000 and the People in All Sections Subscribe Liberally to the Fund.

Operating through the army, the navy, the marine corps and the revenue cutter service, the Federal government moved with commendable promptness and energy to relieve the appalling distress attending the unprecedented catastrophe at San Francisco and in the surrounding cities and towns.

Congress appropriated \$1,000,000 available immediately for relief of the sufferers.

The secretary of the treasury authorized the telegraphic transfer of \$10,000,000 from the sub-treasury at New York to San Francisco. The cash will be deposited in New York and immediately paid out on the order of San Francisco banks entitled to the same.

The war department officials have been making estimates of the losses sustained by the government. The quartermaster's stores in San Francisco were in ruined buildings and the loss in goods stored there by the quartermaster's department is roughly estimated at about \$2,500,000. The loss of the commissary supplies is estimated at \$200,000.

Among the larger contributions were the following:

Mystic Shriners, \$100,000; Andrew Carnegie, \$100,000; James D. Phelan, ex-Mayor of San Francisco, \$100,000; State of Massachusetts, \$500,000; Canada, \$100,000; W. W. Astor, \$100,000; Standard Oil Co., \$100,000; U. S. Steel Corporation, \$100,000; Chicago, \$250,000; C. J. Burrage, \$100,000; Woodmen of America, \$100,000; Philadelphia, \$100,000; E. H. Harriman, \$200,000, and hundreds of other gave in sums of smaller amount.

A subscription of \$10,000 for the relief of the San Francisco sufferers was made by Robert Leaband, the French philanthropist, through the French ambassador.

John D. Rockefeller authorized his agents in San Francisco to expend \$100,000 for the relief of the homeless and destitute of that city.

Ladenberg, Thalmann & Co., of New York, telegraphed to Thornwell Mulhally, at San Francisco, to place at the disposal of Mayor Schmitz the sum of \$75,000 as a contribution to the relief fund from the United Railways. Investment Co., Ladenberg, Thalmann & Co., Patrick Calhoun, C. Sidney Shepard and Ford, Bacon & Davis.

Lazarus Freres and J. & W. Seligman have each subscribed \$10,000 for the San Francisco sufferers.

Brown Bros. & Co., No. 59 Wall street, New York, subscribed \$10,000 for the earthquake sufferers.

M. Guggenheim's Sons notified Gen. Funston that they had contributed \$50,000 for the relief of the San Francisco sufferers.

From all parts of the country reports of prompt and liberal offerings are coming in. Over \$61,000 was raised in Pittsburg the day following the disaster.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS

Charles P. Donnelly, of Philadelphia, Elected Chairman.

Charles P. Donnelly, of Philadelphia, was elected chairman of the Pennsylvania State Democratic committee by acclamation to succeed State Senator J. K. P. Hall, of Ridgway, at its annual meeting. The committee also decided to hold the confirmation of candidates for Governor and other State officers at Harrisburg on June 27. State headquarters will be transferred from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. The following were elected division chairmen, who constitute the State executive committee:

John Waller, of Lebanon; E. S. Doty, of Bedford; William J. Brennan, of Pittsburg; W. H. Kneib, of Erie; D. J. Driscoll, of St. Marys; W. T. Creaay, of Catawissa; James I. Blakeslee, of Mauch Chunk; Frank B. Rhodes, of Media.

EARTHQUAKES IN MICHIGAN

One Man Killed in a Mine—Buildings Rock and Chimneys Fall.

An earthquake shock, which was felt distinctly throughout Hancock county, Mich., and was most pronounced in the Quincy mine, killed Timothy Leary and injured four others while working one mile below the earth's surface in that property.

In numerous buildings rocked, chimneys fell and dishes rattled, terrifying the citizens and causing scores of men, women and children to rush from their homes. Many miners on the day shift refused to go below again.

Postal Clerks Rescued.

Eleven postal clerks, all alive, were taken from the debris of the San Francisco postoffice. All at first were thought to be dead, but it was found that although they were buried in the stones, every one was alive. They had been for three days without food or water. All the mail in the postoffice was saved.

New Record in Wireless Telegraphy.

A wireless telegraph message which traveled 2,808 miles was received at sea by the steamer Moltke, which arrived at New York. The message was sent from the Poldu wireless station on the English coast, and contained 83 words.

Chinese Riots Were Local.

Bishop J. W. Bashford of the Methodist Episcopal church, who has just returned from China, presents what may be regarded as an authoritative and unprejudiced account of conditions in that country. Traveling 5,000 miles through China since the American boycott was instituted, he did not witness a single manifestation of hostility on the part of the natives. Local causes, he declares, were responsible for the three riots which have occurred in the empire during the past year.

ROAST NEGROES TO DEATH

Mob at Springfield, Mo., Takes Awful Vengeance on Two Prisoners in County Jail.

A mob of 3,000 men took Horace Duncan and James Copeland, negroes from the county jail, at Springfield, Mo., and hanged them to the goddess of Liberty on the court house. A fire was then built under them and they were roasted to death. The men were charged with assaulting Mabel Edwards, but it is said they were probably innocent.

The mob further vented its fury on the blacks by taking from the jail William Allen charged with the murder of O. M. Rouak last January. Duncan and Copeland were suspended from telegraph poles in the public square Saturday night. The mob, to add to the horror of the occasion, knifed bondsmen under the negroes and they were slowly roasted to death.

Allen, protesting his innocence, was taken from his cell early Sunday morning, forced to ascend a statue called "Justice" and told to jump. The rope which had been placed about his neck, the other end having been fastened to the tower, broke as Allen's weight fell on it, and the negro dropped into the pyre containing the charred bodies of his former companions in prison. Duncan and Copeland were taken up by the tower again and compelled to jump. This time his captors were more successful in their work, and the negro slowly strangled to death.

The sheriff appealed to Gov. Folk and six companies of State Militia were sent to Springfield to prevent further trouble.

TEN KILLED IN RIOT

Controversy Over Proper Date for Easter Ends in Slaughter.

Ten Greeks are reported killed in a riot at the little station of Gurley, Ark., 40 miles south of Helena, Ark. Others were injured. Gurley is at the end of the construction work on the Memphis, Helena & Louisiana railroad, on which the Greeks are engaged.

The rioting began in a dispute between Roman Catholics and adherents of the Greek Church as to the date on which Easter should be celebrated.

Sunday afternoon shooting was general, and seven men were killed. This morning a message was received from Sheriff Kildee saying that with his force of 20 deputies he could not quell the riot, and asking that Governor Davis be requested to send troops. He added that three more men had been killed. The Governor ordered a company of militia to Gurley.

IMMIGRATION RECORD

Arrival from Russia During March Were 24,202.

The total immigration to the United States from all countries during the month of March, 1906, according to a statement issued by the immigration bureau was 133,245, or an increase of 79 per cent. over March, 1905. The number arriving in March, 1906, is given as 126,932. The number departed during the same month was 659, an increase of 40 per cent. over 1905. The Russian immigration to this country during March, 1906, was 24,202, an increase of 75 per cent. over 1905, being 16,318.

For the six months ended March 31, 1906, the immigration from all countries was 463,216, an increase of 28 per cent. over a similar period in 1905. For the same period the immigration from Russia increased 49 per cent. those arriving numbering 81,733.

PACKER'S TRIAL A FARCE

President Roosevelt Sends Special Message to Congress.

In a special message delivered to Congress President Roosevelt declared that the result of the recent trial of the beef packers in Chicago was a "miscarriage of justice," and that the interpretation placed by Judge Otis Humphrey on the will of Congress "is such as to make that will absolutely abortive."

The message, which is most sensational in character, is based largely on a letter to the President from Attorney General W. H. Moody, in which the latter reviews the proceedings of the case of the government against the packers.

Mexican War Veteran Dead.

Captain Upton H. Herbert, one of the few surviving veterans of the Mexican war, died at Alexandria, Va., after an operation to remove a piece of shell or bullet that has at times made him almost a cripple. He commanded the Fairfax Company in the fifties, and during the Civil war had charge of Mount Vernon mansion and grounds.

Boiler Explosion Kills Three.

Three members of the crew of the British battleship Princess of Wales were killed and four were injured by a boiler explosion while the vessel was undergoing her speed trials. The connecting rod bolts on the high pressure engine and the top cylinder coverings were fractured.

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TO PROSECUTE RAILROADS

Department of Justice Secures Facts from Companies' Books.

HAS EVIDENCE IN HAND

Decisions of Supreme Court in Paper and Tobacco Trust Cases Aid Attorney General.

Prosecutions of the anthracite and bituminous coal trust have been decided on by the Department of Justice.

Attorney General Moody engaged Charles E. Hughes of New York and Alexander Simpson, Jr., of Philadelphia, to conduct the cases. Hughes was the man who conducted the searching into the insurance scandals.

The coal-carrying roads, which own the anthracite coal mines, will be defendants in the case. These roads include the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Reading, Lehigh Valley, Delaware & Hudson, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Erie, New York, Ontario & Western, New York, Susquehanna & Western and the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Proceedings will also be brought against the different roads in the bituminous coal fields.

This is the first action of the Department of Justice under the directions of the Supreme Court in the paper and tobacco trust cases, in which the court held that corporations were not granted immunity from punishment because the officials of the corporations furnished evidence on which prosecutions could be based, and that these officials must produce the books of the corporations.

In the announcement of the Department of Justice relating to the selection of the two lawyers to conduct the case it is admitted that the Government now has in its possession evidence which will enable the Government to go into court and show that the coal roads have engaged in the sale of coal in inter-State commerce, which is forbidden by law, especially as there has been discrimination against nine owners not in the trust. The two lawyers have been engaged to advise with the Attorney General and actually to conduct the prosecution which will be brought.

TANGLES UP PROPERTY

Supreme Court Decision Makes Illegal 500 Divorces in Chicago.

It is estimated by Chicago lawyers that the decision of the supreme court of the United States holding illegal all divorces, except those granted within the jurisdiction, will make illegal 500 divorces that have been granted in that city alone, and pave the way for all manner of complications in the next generation over inheritance, and the rights to property.

Several prominent attorneys declare that the decision means chaos, in regard to the title to personal property. Complications will arise, particularly in the cases where men who married after obtaining divorces now held to be illegal. Property left by men so divorced and so remarried must go to children of the first marriage, and cannot be held by children born of the subsequent marriage.

LADRONES MAKE ATTACK

Three Members of Luzon Constabulary and One Outlaw Killed.

The headquarters of the Philippine constabulary at Molos, island of Luzon, was attacked several days ago by a band of Ladronees. Three native members of the constabulary and one Ladronee were killed. The affair creates no alarm here, where it is regarded as merely an incident of the effort to establish order in the islands through the employment of a native constabulary.

WARRANTS FOR DOWIE'S ARREST

The Prophet Must Keep Away from Zion City.

Governor Wilbur G. Voliva, swore out warrants for the arrest of John Alexander Dowie charging him with three serious crimes.

An ultimatum has been served on Dowie that he must remain away from Zion or the warrants, which are in readiness, will be served. The warrants, drafted by Judge V. V. Barnes, accuse Dowie of violation of the banking laws, obtaining money under false pretenses and fraud.

In a formal announcement, Deacon Fielding H. Whitte and his wife, Deacon John Lewis and Deacon James Peters were expelled from the church and banished from Zion City for remaining loyal to Dowie.

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THREE STRIKERS KILLED

Fatal Results of Battle With Officers at Windber, Pa.

Rioting, ending in bloodshed, was the climax of the troubles between the striking miners and the officers of the law at Windber, Pa. The indignation of the strikers at the arrest of some of their comrades blazed forth into fury that resulted in a conflict with deputy sheriffs, in which three were killed and at least twelve seriously injured. Twenty charged with responsibility for the riot are under arrest, closely guarded, and Windber is now practically under martial law.

The dead: Mike Ponovan, Steve Stonovich, Mato Dentzgo, Paul Zills.

Seriously injured: Eugene Delaney, chief engineer of the coal company; Charles Foster, 12 years old; shot in the abdomen; Charles Stizak, shot in the leg; Four Foreigners, wounded by bullets and carried away by the rioters.

MORE KEARSARGE DEATHS

Court is Appointed by Admiral Evans to Investigate Explosion.

Two more deaths were reported to the navy department as the result of the explosion on the battleship Kearsarge, Frederick Thomas Fisher, chief gunner's mate, died Sunday night, and James S. McCardle, electrician, first class, died Monday.

Rear Admiral Evans has called the navy department that he has appointed a court of inquiry, consisting of Rear Admiral Brownson, Capt. Ingersoll and Lieut.-Commander Bradshaw, to investigate the accident.

SOME EARTHQUAKE RECORDS.

Year.	Place.	Lives Lost.
1794	Yeddo	100,000
1741	Peking	90,000
1755	Lisbon	60,000
1755	Lisbon	35,000
1792	Quito	41,000
1811	Paris	20,000
1891	Japan	10,000
1904	St. Pierre, Martinique	30,000
1904	Port-au-Prince, Haiti	10,000
1905	India	15,000
1865	California, Italy	370
1865	Sherakata, Canada	200
1905	Tamarsit, Mexico	100

Sentenced to Jail.

Judge Humphrey in the United States circuit court at Springfield, Ill., declared Col. James Hamilton Lewis, corporation counsel of Chicago, in contempt of court in the Alton water works case, and sentenced Col. Lewis to 60 days' imprisonment in the Sangamon county jail. The sentence is to be remitted if Col. Lewis within the next five days will dismiss certain suits which he brought in the Madison county circuit court.

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

The senate confirmed the following appointments: Charles H. Keating, Ohio, deputy auditor for the post-office department; postmasters: Pennsylvania—A. J. Sutton, Smithfield; M. E. Strawn, Star Junction.

The President sent the following nominations to the senate: Major general to be lieutenant general, Henry C. Corbin; associate justice of the supreme court of Oklahoma, Milton C. Garber; postmasters: Pennsylvania—H. D. Pugh, Wilmerding; C. W. Houser, Durvay; H. S. Williams, Fairbance, Ohio—C. M. Ingram, Marysville.

The supreme court of the United States dismissed for want of jurisdiction the case of J. N. Searle vs. the state of Georgia, involving the validity of the Georgia state law prohibiting the running of freight trains on Sunday.

In the supreme court Attorney Edmund F. Richardson of Denver, Colo., entered a motion to advance the hearing in the case of Charles H. Moyer, W. D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone, in custody in Idaho on the charge of assassinating former Gov. Steiensenberg of that state.

CURRENT NEWS EVENTS.

Henry H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil company, has presented the Granview institute, a hospital at Oil City, Pa., for the treatment of consumptives, with a check for \$1,000.

The stockholders of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad company voted to increase the capital stock of the company from \$150,000,000 to \$250,000,000. The old board of directors was re-elected.

The House passed the Shartel bill authorizing national banks to loan to individual depositors 10 per cent. of their capital stock and 10 per cent. of their surplus, providing the total shall not exceed 20 per cent. of the capital stock.

The religious troubles between the Catholics and Marivits, the new catholic sect, in many places in Poland are assuming a serious phase.

Marconi Wireless Telegraph reports gross earnings of \$32,209 for last year, an increase of over 100 per cent. as compared with 1904.

President Wants Insurance Law

President Roosevelt transmitted to Congress an important message relating to insurance legislation. Accompanying the message were the report and recommendations of the insurance convention held in Chicago last February. Among the recommendations is the draft of a bill which Congress is urged to enact into law, with such amendments as its wisdom may suggest.

Boat Struck a Snag.

The big side-wheel excursion steamer Louisiana, carrying 400 passengers, struck a snag in the Ohio river near Evansville, Ind., and will be a total loss. The passengers were panic stricken, but by running the boat at full speed into the bank all were rescued.

The new Christian church at Fallsburg, W. Va., was dedicated. The sermon was preached by President T. E. Cramlett, of Bethany college. Rev. Herbert Smith is the pastor.

The Choice of Paint.

Fifty years ago a well-painted house was a rare sight; to-day an unpainted house is rarer. If people knew the real value of paint a house in need of paint would be "scarier than a bear's teeth." There was some excuse for our forefathers. Many of them lived in houses hardly worth preserving; they knew nothing about paint, except that it was pretty; and to get a house painted was a serious and costly job. The difference between their case and ours is that when they wanted paint it had to be made for them; whereas now we need paint we can go to the nearest good store and buy it, in any color or quality ready for use. We know, or ought to know by this time, that to let a house stand unpainted is most costly, while a good coat of paint, applied in season, is the best of investments. If we put off the brief visit of the painter we shall in due time have the carpenter coming to pay us a long visit at our expense. Lumber is constantly getting scarcer, dearer and poorer, while prepared paints are getting plentier, better and less expensive. It is a short-sighted plan to let the valuable lumber of our houses go to pieces for the want of paint.

For the man that needs paint there are two forms from which to choose; one is the old form, still favored by certain unprogressive painters who have not yet caught up with the times—lead and oil; the other is the ready-for-use paint found in every up-to-date store. The first must be mixed with oil, driers, turpentine and colors before it is ready for use; the other need only be stirred up in the can and it is ready to go on. To buy lead and oil, colors, etc., and mix them into a paint by hand is, in this twentieth century, about the same as refusing to ride in a trolley car because one's grandfather had to walk or ride on horseback when the wheels were first invented. Prepared paints have been on the market less than fifty years, but they have proved on the whole so inexpensive, so convenient and so good that the consumption to-day is something over sixty million gallons a year and still growing. Unless they had been in the main satisfactory, it stands to reason there would have been no such steady growth in their use.

Mixed paints are necessarily cheaper than paint of the hand-mixed kind, because they are made in a large way by machinery from materials bought in large quantities by the manufacturer. They are necessarily better than paints mixed by hand, because they are more finely ground and more thoroughly mixed and because there is less chance of the raw materials in them being adulterated. No painter, however careful he may be, can ever be sure that the materials he buys are not adulterated, but the large paint manufacturer does know in every case, because everything he buys goes through the chemist's hands before he accepts it.

Of course there are poor paints on the market (which are generally cheap paints). So there is poor flour, poor cloth, poor soap; but because of that do we go back to the hand-mill, the hand-loom and the soap-kettle of the backwoods? No, we use our common sense in choosing goods. We find out the reputation of the different brands of flour, cloth and soap; we take account of the standing of the dealer that handles them, we ask our neighbors. So with paint; if the manufacturer has a good reputation, if the dealer is responsible, if our neighbors have had satisfaction with it, that ought to be pretty good evidence that the paint is all right.

"Many men of many minds"—Many men of many minds; but while prepared paints may differ considerably in composition, the better grades of them all agree pretty closely in result. "All roads lead to Rome," and the paint manufacturers, starting by different paths, have all the same object—to make the best paint possible to sell for the least money and so capture and keep the trade.

There is scarcely any other article of general use on the market to-day that can be bought with anything like the assurance of getting your money's worth as the established brands of prepared paint. The paint you buy to-day may not be like a certain patent medicine, "the same as you have always bought," but if not, it will be because the manufacturer has found a way of giving you a better article for your money, and so making sure of your next order.

As Good as the Mothers of Old.

New York and its people are not half as bad as they are painted. The doings of the people in olden times make the weaknesses of the "smart set" of to-day look as mild as the doings of a well-ordered Sunday school convention. All this and more Mrs. Frank Cronise told the Minerva club at its meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria. She also said that Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and Rev. Madison C. Peters are the Jeremiahs of our time. And there are the Jeremiahs in every age. At this the audience burst into applause, for the club has had troubles of its own, and has no use for Jeremiahs of any kind.

"You see a few women drink and gamble, and therefore we forget the millions who do neither, and the hundreds of millions of men who do both," remarked Mrs. Cronise, addressing figuratively Rev. Dr. Peters, whom she called "the apostle at large to the women of Gotham." "I contend," she went on, "that we are quite as good wives and mothers as the women of past generations. We differ in degree and not in kind. The standard of living has changed, and we have changed to meet it."

Mrs. Cronise ventured the assertion that the clubs of our country and city contain as fine housekeepers as ever managed a household, whose cooking would make the best professional chefs turn green with envy.

Millions of Canaloues.

Twelve million six hundred thousand is the estimate of the number of the famous Rocky Flacky Canaloues shipped from Rocky Flack district in Colorado last season. Seven hundred cars were sent out, as against 592 carloads the previous year.

Parents too Strict.

Fearing that he would be punished for spending 7 pence on sweets instead of buying fruit for his mother a schoolboy at Adorf, Saxony, threw himself in front of a train and was killed.