and said he thought it would be necessary for success that the Republicans should pay all the expenses, including transportation, hotel bills, etc., of the entire convention of either one or both political parties. He estimated this would amount to $100,000 for each. After DeYoung's speech the meeting unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, The Republican national committee meets in two weeks, and this may be the last time to formulate immediately the various inducements that the citizens of this city will offer for holding the Republican national convention in this city,

Resolved, That M. H. De Young, California representative to the Republican national committee, be authorized to offer such inducements as in his judgment will procure the holding of the next national convention in this city; and we pledge ourselves to sustain and carry out all such offers by every means in our power.

The Democratic national convention will be considered at a future meeting, there being no necessity for haste in that case.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

London, Nov. 4.—The English admiralty has decided to send a crew to the man-of-war "Champion" via Halifax, Canadian Pacific railway and Esquimalt. Hitherto it has been the custom to send crews of ships recommissioned to the Pacific by way of Cuba.

Boston, Nov. 4.—Assignee Pope announces that the creditors of Irving A. Evans & Co. will get 50 cents on the dollar.

Washington, Nov. 4.—An appeal has been entered by the Attorney-General from the decision of the court at Los Angeles in the "Yuta" case.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The circuit ruling that the state commissioners for the World's Fair in Paris had been appointed by order of the director-general is pronounced at the headquarters of the Latin-American bureau in this city as absolutely false in every particular.

Los Angeles, Nov. 4.—Judge Ross of the United States district court heard the case against Richard Trunkel and George W. Hurt, charged with violating the neutrality laws, and discharged the defendants on the ground that the evidence was insufficient.

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 4.—Tony Hart died this morning at the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, where he has been confined for many months.

HOME AND HEALTH.

WE EAT TOO MUCH.

Of course, it is very important to bear in mind the principle of state. In the old days of the Yorkshire schools, as graphically described by Dickens—indeed, in the present day in many parts of the north of England—it was customary to serve the pudding before the meat. A big, heavy, greasy suet pudding with gravy came first, and the meat followed. Throughout the greater part of France the ordinary dinner consists of a piece of beef boiled. The liquor in which the beef was boiled, with the vegetables and a quantity of crusts of bread soaked in it, is served first; the piece of boiled beef is served afterwards. We can carry out this idea, only in a more elegant and artistic manner. What we require is something savory to accompany a larger quantity of plain, cheap, and wholesome food. If we study true economy, and if we wish to have really choice dishes, we must remember that it is a great mistake, if we have healthy appetites, to start at once on Rotherham's meal. The meal should follow some kind of lighter food. This mode of living is better both for brain and body. Great numbers who are too often seen who indulge in alcoholic stimulants, and in the opinion of many medical men in the present day a large consumption of meat gives rise to a craving for stimulants, while on the other hand taking stimulants gives rise to a craving for meat. To a certain extent one is the antitode of the other, but what a terrible waste to pay for a poison and to eat dole when we can do without both!

EARLY RISING.

When early rising is practiced it must be preceded by early retiring. We are told that a large proportion of people who have lived to an extreme old age were early risers; but it is well to understand that they are mostly agricultural laborers, and country people, living simply and abstemiously, and going to bed about nine o'clock in the evening, without a care to ruffle their sleep. A schoolboy on his holiday does not rest more soundly and it is unreasonable for the ordinary businessman, who has hands and brain actively engaged in all school, midnight, to attempt keeping pace with him in the morning. There is no real gain in robbing one's self of the needed rest. The day may be lengthened, but it is proportionately weakened, for loss of sleep means loss of energy.

BAKED POTATOES.

Baked potatoes are preferable to those cooked in any other way, because during the baking the starch cells are better prepared for assimilation. Select for baking potatoes of equal and medium size, with smooth skins; they should be well washed with a brush or cloth, and put in a quick oven; they will take from twenty to thirty-five minutes, according to the variety and thickness; as soon as you find they yield readily, when pressed between the fingers, they are done. The best part of the potato lies next to the skin, and if they are allowed to remain in the oven after they are done, the skin becomes hard, and adhere to the skin, the mineral salt being lost.

HOME SOURS.

To keep eggs fresh, as soon as they are taken from the nest rub them entirely over with butter, and put them in a cool place and they will keep goes for months.

A simple remedy for neuralgia is to wear around the forehead, the temple, or at the back of head is advised, as is also the wearing of the hair in the wave as standard. Prepare the horseradish in the same manner as for table use.—Ex.

Dr. Bulwer, counsel, Aurist and Optician, Hypotenia Block, Commercial Block.

Sirhenn Amena cuticura.

Scientific infants, is prevalent at all times, but is largely avoided by giving nourishment and wholesome food. The most scientific and valuable of all is the Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk. Your grocer and druggist keep it. 2

EXPERT IN MANY LINES.

A REPORTER HUSTLES HARD AND IN INNUMERABLE HOLES.

How He Has to Work to Produce a Special Article on a Leading Subject.

Great Tact Necessary in Interviewing Men Have a Good Memory.

Of the many millions of people who read the newspapers how few stop to consider the amount of work that any article of importance represents. The idea that some three line the editorial needs of a paper at water Rows down mill is not correct. Every scrap of news means labor—labor to gather the first fact, labor to verify it and find other facts necessary to make the story complete, and labor to write, edit and print the story. An article on some timely subject, and any article point, also means labor. For instance, a reporter is told to write a story on rapid transit. He does not sit at his desk and draw on his memory and imagination, no matter how excellent both may be. He goes out and hustles.

He calls on the commissioners having the matter in charge. He consults their records. He goes to the engineers and obtains expert opinions as the feasibility of the proposed plans. He goes to the railroad men and asks their views on the practicability of the project. He goes to lawyers and takes advice on the legal obstacles to be overcome. He runs Wall street to learn if capital is ready. He consults the traveling public and business men as to their needs. When he has done all this and read up on what other cities have accomplished he writes his story. He weaves his facts together systematically, building up his article as a lawyer builds up his case in court, so that a clear idea of the whole matter is conveyed to the public—his jury.

In gathering his information he receives much assistance. The lawyer advises him on the legal points without a fee and without even a mention of his name in the article unless it is necessary to back up an important opinion. If the article has a medical bearing the views of a specialist or a leading physician are obtained without expense. The physician may have a dozen patients with his few awaiting him, but he stops to put the newspaper man right on the medical side of the question. The bank president cheerfully gives his time to these light upon a financial problem.

WHERE HE INTERVIEWS.

The inquirer visited with business points to discuss a subject from the commercial standpoint. Experts on every branch of the subject are ready to give their views to the papers, but the collection of all this data requires more knowing than the general public gives the reporter credit for.

Gathering the material also requires tact. The special caller of the reporter shows to every interview. Men prefer talking about what interests themselves. The reporter must draw out what interests the public. To do this is no easy task. Ministers talk politics and politicians talk religion when an interviewer is required.

To pin these men down to the point at issue requires more tact, ingenuity, perseverance and ability to read men's characters and to draw out their thoughts than can be told in a big book. Some men decline to talk unless the reporter takes shorthand and will pledge his word that the interview will be printed verbatim. Many of these men talk as slow that a reporter taking long hand would be tired waiting for the next word.

Officers—and this is particularly the case with women—will only give utterance to long involved sentences, treating subjects from an exalted standpoint if notes are taken in their presence. Such an interview published verbatim would sound like a southern darky's oration. After the note book is closed these people unbend and talk rationally. If the reporter knows his business he throws away his notes and writes out the latter part of the conversation, omitting many things that should never have been said but.

IN VARIOUS LINES.

The reporter suppresses nearly as much as he publishes. He goes out to serve a mortgage. He plays detective and unravels many things that are new to the police. He reports to them and keeps the public waiting a day or two that the ends of justice be not defeated. He is philanthropic. He works on every side. If the victim is unidentified and the name "John Smith" is found on the body he runs down every John Smith in town until he finds which one is missing.

If there are rumors of an impending financial crash in Wall street the reporter visits the banks and houses and is interviewed. He talks with their officers, he sees the bank examiner, he interviews leading bankers, and from the mass of conflicting statements he gives the public a clear idea of the situation. Confidence is restored or a panic precipitated by his pen.

All our big daily papers have reporters who are experts in different lines of work. Each man knows how to get information quickly and accurately, as well as how to write under the direction of editors, who manage these as a general marshals its troops. They go out, gather every item of information that is obtainable, write their articles and hand in their copy.

Careful copy readers edit the matter and write the head lines—an art in itself. When in type the proof is submitted to the editor and the paper is made up. All this work seems easy when completed and thought is done with a rush. The great American public reads its daily newspaper in the morning with complacency, oblivious of the great amount of work that the ninety-printed pages represent.—New York Recorder.

THE AGING TREE.

The nutmeg is the fruit of the fruit of a most species of trees growing wild in Asia, Africa and America. The cultivated nutmeg tree is from fifty to seventy-five feet high and produces fruit for sixty years. The fruit is of the size and appearance of a medium pear, yellow in color. The fleshy part of the fruit is rather hard and resembles candied citron.

Nutmeg is the nut, enveloped in the mucous yellowish red and known to us as mace. Up to 1796 the Dutch, being in possession of the islands producing the only valuable variety of the nutmeg, jealously tried to prevent the exportation of the tree or a living seed of it into any territory independent of Dutch rule.—Foods and Beverages.

SOME PLEASURE CARRIAGES.

For a number of years the idea has been in the air of substituting for living power means in four wheels. It has been argued that if the model steam carriage which would be invented, then all force would be succeeded to be obtained cheaply and more quickly than by horse power. Horses must be fed whether they are used or not; the steam wagon could rest instantly in its stand when not in use, with no danger of its setting its own hood off. In America the idea would not be at all practicable, owing to our wretched roads, but in France where the roads are fine and smooth as a silly pavement the year around, the plan could be safely tried.

A French count is, however, perfecting a steam wagon for a pleasure carriage. He has already succeeded in constructing one which will travel eighteen miles an hour and seats neither smoke nor cinders. He rides about the streets of Paris in this unique vehicle, which is propelled by an inter-mounted steam generator. The indications are that this mode of pleasure riding will become the fashion.

It seems, however, to begin at the wrong end of the line. The steam carriage ought to be used for heavy work, and beautiful, high spirited horses for pleasure riding and driving. But the final carriage of all, the carriage and wagon of the future, both for city and country, will probably be the vehicle propelled by electricity. In any case, the lower horses there are to be fed the more and there will be no which is cultivated food for manufac.

Significant Statistics.

In England in 1865-1.33 of the land was sown, country and tillage. The death rate at this time, when death rates first began to be kept with accuracy, was 22 to the thousand. The average were drained and put under cultivation. In a hundredth part of any same attention began to be paid to hygiene and sanitation. This has continued, with the people becoming wiser and more civilized, up to the present day, when the death rate has fallen to 17.06 to the thousand. The sum improvements in surgery and medical science have also contributed to the same end, as well as the gradual increase temper of community, making less and less to the shortening of living violence.

Reviewing briefly the advancements of civilization in prolonging human life, a writer in the London Speaker declares that for the first time in the history of modern times we are within measurable distance of a period when mankind will live out their natural lives and die only because the machine is exhausted.

A striking complement to this statement is found, however, in the English tests rate, which has been kept with tolerable accuracy since 1838. From 1839 to 1846 the birth rate was 34.1 to the thousand. It reached a maximum in 1876—36.3 to the thousand. Since then it has been steadily going down till in 1890, to every thousand persons in Great Britain, only 30.3 children were born. The marriage rate has declined proportionally. After 1876, for some years, either it increased or the statistics were more accurately kept, so that in 1878 marriages reached 17.6 to the thousand. Since then the rate has gone down, down, till nobody can predict when it will strike bottom. Since 1886 it has varied between 14.1 and 15.5.

There has been recorded along with this a steady increase in the age of persons contracting marriage. The average bride and groom are now each several years older than they were fifty years ago in Great Britain, and undoubtedly the same is true for America. What this tendency signifies, perhaps the Herbert Spencers of the future may interpret. The facts indicate that as the race becomes healthier and larger built, men and women show more of a disposition to avoid family cares and go it alone.

Women Control the Schools in Kansas.

The schools in Kansas have almost been given over to the women. They successfully school superintendents, city school superintendents, principals, teachers, trustees, teaching is almost, if not, first in the event in the schools. He thinks and worries for their welfare night and day. He does not leave home to attend to business. He does not care to travel. But the moment he sees the girls and women talking with him. He does not care to travel. But the moment he sees the girls and women talking with him. He does not care to travel. But the moment he sees the girls and women talking with him