

the richly bound volumes must have cost \$1,500.

## AFRAID OF OYSTERS.

Lady Naylor-Leyland is one of England's society women who never eats oysters. This is somewhat strange considering that some of the most famous oyster beds in the country are situated not far from her country residence, Lexden Hall, in Essex, where she is financially interested in the fishery. The typhoid outbreak of a few years ago, which was supposed to have been caused by the consumption of contaminated oysters, turned the American women against them. Since then she has taken a personal interest in the cultivation of the oyster beds at Lexden and assured herself that they are free from pollution of all kinds. She does this, she says, in the interests of her friends because she does not want to deprive them of a delicacy no matter how great her own prejudices might be. She did not succeed in convincing the best oystermen among the hospitals in Colchester, but insists that they must be first examined by the resident medical officers before they are given to any patient. When she has friends at Lexden hall they can eat oysters when in season, but she always insists that she never touches them herself. Quantities are sent to her London house at Hyde Park Gate during the season for the use of her parties, and her friends throughout the country receive generous gifts of them from time to time. For a similar reason the fear of typhoid—she is opposed to the eating of watercress and under no circumstances will she have it in her house.

## "DOING" THE HOUSE.

Rear Admiral O'Neill, U. S. A., has been "doing" the houses of parliament since his arrival in London a few days ago. Sir Howard Vines has invited him over the house of commons and round him a seat in the distinguished strangers' gallery, where he remained for a considerable time listening to the debates. He dined with the general Protectionists and a party of friends seated on in the house. The house of lords did not appear to have any special attraction for the rear admiral because when he looked in it was full of empty benches. It is understood that the admiral is going to Ireland to see the soul in the county of Kilkenny, where stood his ancestral home. He will not stay long as he intends to spend the most of his holiday enjoying the London season among his American friends.

## FASHION'S PENDULUM.

The pendulum of fashion seems to be still swinging backwards. The tiny "pork-pie" hat which crowded the chignons of our grandmothers is to be the smartest headgear of the coming season, and though it is hardly an appropriate topper for the tall, well-developed, twentieth century woman, it seems likely to catch on to a considerable extent. But the most surprising feature of the early Victorian revival is the return to favor of the nightcap. It is not the simple, soft, rounded form with which old matrons of India and their lecturing late home-coming husbands have made us familiar. It is a thing of beauty—small, made of finest cambric and daintily trimmed with lace. It must be delicately scented as perfumed hair is the vogue of the moment. In its modified and ornamental form it has become a favorite, and the prettiest of women lose much of their comeliness when their foreheads are surrounded by blushing barricades of steel plating.

In the quest for beauty women will do and dare anything. Some crafty critics have been taking advantage of this knowledge to lure her back to her neglected toilet. They are advising that the robust exercises to which up-to-date girls are addicted—golf, hockey, lawn-tennis and various kinds of gymnastics—are producing an awkward and graceless generation, big-headed, big-bellied, long-striding and hoarse-voiced. They claim that the despised occupations of the past are the very things that most quickly impart grace to the feminine figure, and that for the attainment of Venus-like perfection of form there is nothing like sweeping floors, making beds or scrubbing pots and pans. This suggests delightful visions of dames forswaking the golf-links for the swimming bath, to wrestle with the duveline tapestry and bedlinen, to ply the broom over velvet carpets and brighten the ancestral silver.

## ARISTOCRATIC AMAZONS.

But the doughty aristocratic Amazon showed themselves well qualified for the duty even of foot-soldiers. They stood there until 5 o'clock in the afternoon without sustenance, every now and then plying a volley of thumps, kicks and raps against the door, with so much violence that the servants in the house were scared nearly. When this the duchess resorted to stratagem and commanded a dead silence for half an hour. The chancellor, regarding this as certain proof that they had withdrawn, gave orders for the opening of the door upon which they all rushed in, pushed aside their competitors and placed themselves in the front of the audience. They remained there until after 11 when the house rose, giving vent to their feelings occasionally by noisy laughs and comments."

## LADY MARY.

Ladies have now long been able to obtain admission to parliament as spectators through the good graces of members, but they find greater attraction in the tea, ice and strawberries than in the oratory.

**LADY MARY.**

## Does Your Back Ache?

Thousands of Men and Women Have Kidney Disease and Do Not Know Until It Has Developed Into Bladder Trouble, Rheumatism, Diabetes or Bright's Disease, Which Will Prove Fatal If Not Attended To At Once.

## IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS?



Pains in the small of the back, painful passing of urine, inflammation of the back of the head and neck, rheumatic pains and swelling of the joints are diseases and are not able to do these symptoms great care should be taken to stop the progress of the disease and prevent it becoming chronic and preying the entire system.

## Warner's Safe Cure

G. F. Clements, the noted professional runner and one of the athletic trainers at Harvard College, says: "Warner's Safe Cure did wonders for me. About a year ago I was run down from overstraining my truck and in baseball, I suffered continually, and was obliged to drop everything connected with athletics. One day a friend recommended Warner's Safe Cure as a general-tonic and kidney builder. After trying a sample bottle I began to feel brighter and when three bottles were gone I had regained my golden health again."

"I heartily endorse the medicine, not only as a tonic but especially as an invaluable cure for kidney trouble."

## IF IN DOUBT MAKE THIS TEST.

Put some urine in a glass, after it stands 24 hours. If you find a reddish brick dust sediment in it, or particles floating in the urine or the urine is milky or cloudy, you will know your kidneys are in a diseased condition and are unable to perform their work properly. If the urine is clear and contains no sediment, the uric acid will poison the blood, the stomach will become affected and unable to digest the food, the system will become weak and the result will be breakdown of the general health, with Bright's disease or diabetes, which will prove fatal if not treated with promptness and great care.

## Cures Kidney Disease

Warner's Safe Cure is purely vegetable and contains no harmful drugs; it does not constitute a laxative and a corrective tonic, and is a stimulant to digestion and awakens the torpid life patterns and carries into the very best restorative state for the work of the restorer of the kidneys.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE is now put up in two regular sizes and is sold by all druggists and physicians in one and a half ounce bottles.

BEWARE OF SO-CALLED KIDNEY CURES WHICH ARE FULL OF SEDIMENT AND OF BAD ODOR—THEY ARE POSITIVELY HARMFUL AND DO NOT CURE.

But nobody has yet ventured to hold up the British household, rosy-cheeked and buxom though she often is, as the most healthful type of English woman.

## JUBILANT SUFFRAGISTS.

Women suffragists are jubilant over the success of their recent Queen's hall demonstration, which was attended by one hundred and twenty-four men and parliamentary candidates who had pledged themselves to vote for a bill conferring the ballot on the weaker sex. Thirty-five more who couldn't attend had promised to support the measure. Among the latter was John Morley. The great orator, statesman for a brief period ranged himself on the side of those who are opposed to conferring political powers on women, and the message he sent was greeted with something of that exuberant joy which is the return of the repentant sinner. But the votes promised fail far of being enough to carry a bill through the house of commons, and there is the bonus of lords to be reckoned with later.

## PEELING OF M. P.'S.

Labourers assert that the support pledged amounts to little as an indication of parliamentary feeling on the subject. They say, however, "we are always weak where women are concerned." The departure of women come to a candidate when contesting a constituency to plead the cause of what are called women's rights. He accedes and agrees to support the rights in the hope that a sufficient number of M. P.'s are not so much as blind as when pitted against the average woman, and that they will defeat any attempt to write these rights on the status book."

## FAIR SEX EXCLUSION.

It is interesting to recall how the women of an earlier generation resented and defied a resolution to exclude ladies from the galleries of the two houses of parliament, which was passed in 1722. Sir William Watson, M. P. of Montague, presents here a band of fair maidens presented themselves in due season and requested admission. They came at 9 o'clock in the morning when Sir William Saunderson respectfully informed them that the chancellor had made an order against their admission. The Duchess of Queensberry, as head of the opposition, approached the chancellor, insisting of a mere lawyer, and advised him to let them upstairs privately. After some modest refusal he swore he would not let them in. Her grace with a noble warmth, answered that they would come in, in spite of the chancellor and the whole house. This being accepted, he was resolved to stand them out. An order was made that the door should not be opened until they had raised the siege.

## DRIVEN FROM THE HERMITAGE.

But the doughty aristocratic Amazon showed themselves well qualified for the duty even of foot-soldiers. They stood there until 5 o'clock in the afternoon without sustenance, every now and then plying a volley of thumps, kicks and raps against the door, with so much violence that the servants in the house were scared nearly. When this the duchess resorted to stratagem and commanded a dead silence for half an hour. The chancellor, regarding this as certain proof that they had withdrawn, gave orders for the opening of the door upon which they all rushed in, pushed aside their competitors and placed themselves in the front of the audience. They remained there until after 11 when the house rose, giving vent to their feelings occasionally by noisy laughs and comments."

## HOLY INDULGENCE.

But the kindly gentleness and humility speedily made him a great favorite among its humble inhabitants, and he would have eked out a living and been contented with his lot but for the persecution of a shepherd, Vincent Olmo, who some years before had established himself and his family in the house attached to the hermitage. Olmo was a burly, brutal sort of ruffian, of the type from which the Spanish banditti obtain their allies and recruits.

But Bibiano might as well have appealed to a stone. Olmo treated him worse than before. At last the friar's limits of endurance were reached. Black and blue from the bruises he had received he fled afoot to Madrid in the depth of winter. Half famished he wandered for days, sleeping at night under carts and on rooftops. In his misery and dire need he even appealed for help to those who were revelling in luxuries on his father's money—the money that had been promised him. Again he was driven from their door.

## WOLF AND LAMB.

Bibiano saw no way of escaping actual starvation if he remained in Madrid. So he wrote Olmo a letter telling the shepherd that he should have half the alms left by visitors if he would permit him (Bibiano) to return and live in peace at the hermitage. To this proposition Olmo made a hypocritical reply, which was the first step in his design to get rid of the friar. In his letter the shepherd expressed penitence for his cruel treatment of the friar and implored him to return, assuring him that he would not be again molested. In the interim Olmo had himself visited Madrid, and had called on the Gis. There are many who attach a sinister significance to this fact and connect it with the criminal trial that followed.

Bibiano returned to the hermitage the day after he received Olmo's letter—on Feb. 20 last. Next day he disappeared. Olmo said that on the night of the 21st a stranger had called to see with the friar and had left the hermitage with him. Suspicion of foul play got about while the shepherd told the discoverer that the shepherd was selling his flock and making preparations to leave. Search parties began to scour the neighborhood. Blood stains were discovered on some stones near the hermitage. Later it was noticed that from the mouth of an abandoned well there came an offensive odor. Then Olmo, who loudly protested his innocence, was arrested.

## THE MURDER DISCOVERED.

A mason was lowered down the shaft the day after he received Olmo's letter—on Feb. 20 last. Next day he disappeared. Olmo said that on the night of the 21st a stranger had called to see with the friar and had left the hermitage with him. Suspicion of foul play got about while the shepherd told the discoverer that the shepherd was selling his flock and making preparations to leave. Search parties began to scour the neighborhood. Blood stains were discovered on some stones near the hermitage. Later it was noticed that from the mouth of an abandoned well there came an offensive odor. Then Olmo, who loudly protested his innocence, was arrested.

Olmo confessed after this. On some pretext he had lured Bibiano to the belly of the hermitage church, and while his back was turned had struck him over the head with a club. Then he had thrown the body down the shaft.

The intervention of armed gendarmes alone prevented Olmo from being lynched on the spot. That he will be executed is certain. Regarding his fate, however, little concern is felt. The question that profoundly interests all Spaniards in the capital is whether Olmo had any motive for getting him back to the hermitage. On the other hand, as Bibiano was pressing a lawsuit to take the bankers' property from them, the Gis certainly had a motive for desiring his removal. Even if they felt reasonably sure of winning the suit in establishing the property, by the death of the friar before the case was tried they could not hope to escape the obloquy which an exposure of their conduct would involve.

Whatever happens—whether he be proved innocent or guilty—there seems no chance that the institution which poor Bibiano had planned will ever be established with the old banker's money.

JOSE MONDEGO.



GOLDEN GATE COFFEE  
is as fragrant as a May-day flower.

Never sold in bulk.  
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Established in 1850  
San Francisco

STRANGE ROMANCE  
IN HERMIT'S MURDER

(Continued from page thirteen.)

strong against him and succeeded in staving off a lawsuit to get possession of the property.

While awaiting the trial—and those in possession were bent on making him wait as long as possible—Bibiano received from the bishop of Siguenza the appointment of guardian of a hermitage called La Cueva del Beato—the Cave of the Beaten—a short distance from the little town of Chufuentes. Bibiano had been a hermit here for the better part of a century as a retreat for pious penitents, and attached to it was a small house. The cave contained some ancient altars and a very old rebedos. The country round about was wild and rugged, abounding in precipitous gorges and deep chasms.

It was in December last that the friar took up his abode in the desolate old hermitage. The room he occupied included an oratory from which he might obtain some sustenance in summer, but during the winter he was dependent entirely on the alms of visitors to the shrine. Frugal as were his habits, these did not suffice to supply his needs, and he had to make frequent trips to the town to obtain food from the charwoman.

His kindness, gentleness and humility speedily made him a great favorite among its humble inhabitants, and he would have eked out a living and been contented with his lot but for the persecution of a shepherd, Vincent Olmo, who some years before had established himself and his family in the house attached to the hermitage. Olmo was a burly, brutal sort of ruffian, of the type from which the Spanish banditti obtain their allies and recruits.

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JOSE MONDEGO.

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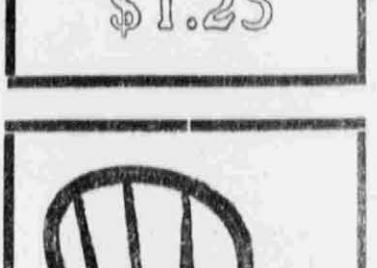
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