

THE HERALD



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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1898.

A CAMPAIGN EDITION

Next Sunday, the 16th inst., The Herald will publish a special campaign supplement, the pages of which will be devoted to the fusion candidates on the state and county platforms and to the principles which they represent.

This edition will aim to be a valuable factor in the education of the issues of this vital struggle and a plain presentation of the citizens who are championing the cause of the people.

The leading features of the edition will be:

James G. Maguire, the candidate of three united parties for the governorship of California. A brief biography of the man, who has devoted his life to the people's cause. The Democratic principles which he represents and which form the vital issues of the present campaign.

The fusion candidates for state offices. Portraits and brief biographies of the principal nominees.

The fusion candidates for state offices. Portraits and brief biographies of the nominees of the Democratic, Populist and Silver Republican parties for office in Los Angeles county.

Southern California nominees. Complete lists of the fusion candidates for office in the seven counties of Southern California.

Comparative tables showing the results of the state and county elections of 1894; also the relative strength of the fusion and Republican parties in the presidential election of 1896.

The Platforms—The state and county platforms of the three united parties.

The principal speeches of James G. Maguire in the present campaign. His speech, delivered in Los Angeles on Sept. 26, will be reproduced in full as well as copious extracts from his most important address in San Francisco.

Besides this instructive fund of information and valuable statistics there will be expressions of opinion from the leaders of the fusion forces on the issues of the campaign and the prospects of the struggle on the 8th of November.

The edition, in which the campaign supplement will appear, will consist of 30,000 copies. As a comprehensive educator in the campaign it will appeal to every working member of the fusion forces. Orders for specially wrapped copies, ready for mailing, should be sent in with promptness. This large edition will be widely disseminated throughout the length and breadth of Southern California and advertisers who desire to seize the opportunity should secure space without delay.

WELCOME TO THE SEVENTH!

Los Angeles grasps the hands of its returning soldiers with the same heartiness that marked the leave-taking a few months ago. It is as proud of them now as it was when they started with the patriotic purpose of fighting the battles of their country. The Seventh regiment, although now about to dissolve as a military organization, and again assimilate with the industries of Southern California, will live through the coming years in the memories of a patriotic people.

While the Seventh regiment was not permitted to take a place at the front and smell the smoke of battle, it has endured suffering and hardship equal to the average of regiments in actual service. The hospital record probably shows a list quite up to the average of the whole volunteer army. The regiment has served the country as faithfully as if it had been in range of the Mauser bullets at Santiago. It was eager for active service, so long as the war lasted; it was willing and even anxious to go to the Philippines after the war ended, with the knowledge that nothing but monotonous guard duty was probable. The record of the regiment, from first to last, has been honorable and patriotic, creditable alike to its members and to Southern California.

According to the latest reports, there is some probability that the trains bring-

ing home the gallant boys of the Seventh regiment will not arrive as early as was anticipated. The Herald has been informed of the intention, in such case, to abandon the proposed parade through the city, in order that the regiment may be rushed out to Agricultural park to be on time to give an exhibition drill as an additional attraction to the races.

No satisfactory or definite announcement has yet been made by the directors of the races as to the disposition of the entrance money which will, of course, be enormously increased by the prospect of seeing the regiment at drill in Agricultural park. It is too late to question the wisdom or decency of converting the home-coming of our soldiers into an additional attraction to horse races, or putting such a strain upon them after a tiresome journey, at the end of which they will, to a man, be anxious to rush to their families and friends.

But there is still time to enter a vigorous protest against the reported scheme of abandoning the parade through the city's streets, where all citizens, men, women and children, can look upon the gallant boys without paying an entrance fee. It was to promote a universal welcome to the Seventh regiment that an unofficial holiday has been proclaimed and that the schools of the city have been ordered closed this afternoon.

It will be a cruel outrage if the regiment is not permitted to go through that part of the program which—after the lunch—they would most enjoy. There will be a howl of just indignation if the boys are not allowed to be welcomed on the streets by the citizens of Los Angeles, in order that they may be carried out to Agricultural park to replenish the treasury of the District Fair association.

The Seventh regiment has suffered enough already. They were sufficiently victimized by money-making greed at Camp Merritt. No suspicion of reproach must be allowed to lie with the people of Los Angeles in their welcome home.

If the trains are late today it is the exhibition drill at Agricultural park that must be abandoned. The people look for an opportunity of cheering the boys on their march from the depot to the armory, which they would do in the natural course of events.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE EAST

Election day is but little more than three weeks distant, and yet we fail to see much animation as we glance over the political field in the east. The apathy of which Senator Hanna recently complained is everywhere apparent.

Even in New York, where heroic effort has been made to arouse Republican enthusiasm, there is marked indifference in the rank and file of the party. With occasional exceptions of apparent interest elsewhere, here and there, the people manifest more concern in the thanksgiving event, at the end of November, than in the election that will come in the early part.

In Pennsylvania there is considerable agitation in the Republican party, but it is local and factional. The Republicans in the Keystone state are warring among themselves, much to the discomfort of Senator Hanna and other national leaders, who are worried about the congressional outlook. Senator Quay always has a fight on hand with a faction of his party in Pennsylvania, but just now he is engaged in the hardest battle in his political experience.

The so-called Republican reformers, or Wanamakers, or anti-Quays, as they are variously alluded to, have the cunning Pennsylvania boss at apparent disadvantage. They have a criminal charge against him, to strengthen the usual line of attack, and a very pretty quarrel is the consequence. Several Republican congress districts in the state are absolutely certain to return Democrats in the coming election.

The situation in New York is devoid of special interest, aside from the circus-like canvass which Colonel Roosevelt is engaged in. He is pushing his Rough Rider notoriety with characteristic vigor, but, with all its picturesque features, that dangerous Hanna apathy is everywhere apparent. And there are indications, too, that the glamor of the Rough Rider business is wearing off. New Yorkers quickly tire of a novelty. It pleases them this week, but they want a change of program for the week ahead.

Colonel Roosevelt has done well in holding public attention thus far, but he seems to be near the end of his tether. On the Democratic side there has been but little indication of old-time enthusiasm. Within the last few days, however, a notable awakening is apparent. New York Democrats always reserve their fire for close range. They never close ranks and prepare for the charge until near the end of the canvass. But they charge like the old guard finally, whether the result be a tidal wave or a Waterloo.

The most noteworthy feature of the New York campaign, on the Democratic side, is the attitude that the Germans are assuming toward Colonel Roosevelt. When the colonel was the head of the police department, he was conspicuously zealous in the enforcement of the so-called Raines liquor law. As viewed by the Germans, and a vast number of others, that was the most obnoxious law ever enforced in New York city. It not only prohibited the Sunday liquor trade, but compelled the week-day closing of saloons from one to five o'clock in the morning; and four hours of enforced prohibition, out of twenty-four, was regarded as absolutely intolerable. The Germans have not forgiven Colonel Roosevelt for his energy in enforcing the law, and the German vote in New York is mightily potent.

On the whole, as the result of a cursory view of the field, we see nothing calculated to allay Senator Hanna's apprehension. If the president's earnest efforts fail to arouse enthusiasm in the ranks of his party, the senator may as well abandon hope. Indications now

point to a Republican surprise party, not a jubilation, as the result of events on the 8th of November.

OUR GROWING REPUTATION

The renewed effort for annexation, in University and Garvanza districts, warrants a look ahead at the probable population of Los Angeles in the near future. In 1890, according to the United States census, the figure was 50,395. That made our city the fifty-seventh in the list of leading American cities. Two years ago we passed the 100,000 mark, having doubled in six years. Annexation swelled the population considerably, but it is probably within reasonable bounds to say that we are now doubling at the rate of once in ten years, if not in eight. Today we no doubt number close to 120,000. There were only twenty-five cities in the United States that surpassed that figure in 1890. At this rate our population will be 240,000 when the new century is eight years old, on the basis of a double in ten years.

Doubling in eight years, as we now seem to be doing, would bring us close to the quarter-million mark in 1905. There is reason to believe, however, that in the years just ahead the increase will be relatively much more rapid than it has latterly been, wonderful as the record is. There are various causes that lead to this conclusion. The prospect of a harbor, the advantages that will be offered for manufacturing, with the aid of electric power, and the increased interest in our climate and products will all tend to attract new residents and new enterprises. We know of no other large city in the United States that can compare with Los Angeles in growth during the recent years of business depression, and we know of none that has such a promising outlook for the years just before us.

The matter with Germany. More facts are coming to light explanatory of Germany's peculiar attitude toward the United States during and since the war with Spain. The United States consul at Leipzig, in a recent official report, gives further testimony showing that the inroads of American products in Germany are alarming, and presumably exasperating, to the Teutons. Meats, canned goods and various other of our products have been strenuously fought by German dealers, on the ground of alleged impurity; but when it comes to wearing apparel they are without excuse for complaint.

Reference has hitherto been made in The Herald to the successful introduction of American shoes in Germany. Consul Warner indicates the spread of the fancy for our shoes in saying that "the best stores (Leipzig) find themselves compelled to keep a small supply of our shoes in stock." He also says that this demand for American shoes "has not been created through efforts on the part of our manufacturers, but is largely due to the influence of some of our consular officers."

The grievance of Germany is, therefore, of two-fold nature. Her exports to the United States, her most important market, are threatened by our domestic production, and she is assailed at home by American manufactures. When our shoes are pushed into the German markets, underselling the products of the home factories, our pliant German friend no doubt begins to think that American audacity will yet send cheese and sausage to the fatherland.

The Southern Pacific railroad is evidently making hay while the sun shines. Uncle Collis' latest ingenious device is said to have been the securing of an electric road franchise from the city trustees of Riverside, which has no provision against his running freight trains through the midst of the city and despoiling the far-famed beauties of Magnolia avenue. Happily the Riverside Trust company will frustrate, in a measure, such an iniquitous design. The company still possesses the franchise on Victoria avenue, which was to have been included in the Southern Pacific's program. A franchise of positively unequivocal terms is to be offered Mr. Frank A. Miller, who, it is believed, represents Mr. Huntington in this transaction, and the terms will absolutely prevent the railroad from ever running refrigerator cars down Victoria avenue.

The Herald has received, from an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, a circular purporting to come from the "Army and Navy Republican League of California." We have no knowledge of any such organization, and as it demands a dollar from every recipient of the circular, it looks very much like a fraud. San Francisco is the headquarters of the "league," and one J. Murray Bailey, who signs himself "adjutant-general," is the person who will receive any dollar that gaudy men may send. The circular is full of coarse vilification of the union state ticket, and as a whole bears the earmarks of a one-dollar speculation in the interest of the "adjutant-general."

The president's address at Oran gives evidence of careful preparation. It is entirely free from any political bearing, such as appeared in talks en route, as alluded to in yesterday's Herald. The only feature of it that is especially noticeable is an expression relative to our settlement with Spain. The president says: "We must avoid the temptations of undue aggression, and aim to secure only such results as will promote our own and the general good." This expression is not very clear, and its application may be questionable; but we should judge it has reference to the Philippine islands, and that it hints at moderation in our demands.

The conference committees of the union parties have completed their program of fusion for the coming city campaign. The thoroughness of debate and the length of their labors have resulted in a mutually satisfactory apportionment of offices. Our Republican friends will, of course, be grievously disappointed to learn this result, but it is as well for them to become accustomed to disappointments, since many are in store for them within the next two months.

To leave Chicago in the morning and attend a theater in New York on the evening of the same day breaks all records of long-distance railway traveling. Mr. Dewey and party did it, leaving Chicago at 12:30 in the morning and arriving in New York at 8:30 in the evening. This time is five hours faster than the fastest limited train schedule between the two cities.

We think St. Louis is quite right in demanding that congress shall pass a bill to prohibit Chicago from running its sewage into the Illinois river. St. Louis' water supply is endangered by pollution from Chicago. Decent competition between cities is all right, but Chicago goes too far when it attempts to use St. Louis for a long-range sewer.

The bloody work at the Illinois coal mines was not so bad as at first reported, but it was deplorable enough. It was entirely too suggestive of anarchy. In Great Britain and in Europe they find some means of avoiding such terrible collisions, and there can be no reasonable excuse for them in the United States.

There is nothing in the latest news from the Philippines calculated to make our soldier boys regret that they are in Los Angeles instead of Manila. The report says that "dysentery, mumps and measles are epidemic" there. According to that statement Manila must be nearly as bad as San Francisco.

The news comes that Kaiser Wilhelm has started on that wonderful pilgrimage to Jerusalem. He will make the grand entry into the old city in a gorgeous six-horse outfit. It looks as if the Kaiser intended to personally reverse the manner of the humble entry into the city of nineteen centuries ago.

The good people of Honolulu should not be alarmed by such ebullitions as that of the two young officers who held up the town and ran things during a few hours of the night. American ways are in some respects peculiar. Our Honolulu cousins will gradually get acquainted with them.

Candidate Waters asks: "Can we trust the interests of the country in the hands of any but the old Republican party?" The old Republican party, of the Jeffersonian era, became the Democratic party, the new Republican party, born of Know Nothingism, is an entirely different product.

The Chinese consul at San Francisco has given his views about the recent disturbances in China. He says: "I believe the recent trouble in China is due to religion." This he amplifies by saying that the missionaries create antagonism in their efforts to Christianize the natives.

For a temperance town, that was quite a novel scheme of the Republican committee of Pasadena to induce some Los Angeles colored men to attend their meeting Monday night. But it looked a little penurious to treat them to half a barrel of beer, instead of a whole one.

The reports of the United States consuls in China, which have just appeared, show what a promising field that vast territory presents as a market for American products. It seems that we already lead every nation except Great Britain in the value of exports to China.

Persons who are thinking of emigrating to the Philippines are reminded that "the Chinese control the retail trade of the islands." With the exception of the Spaniards and a few hundred other foreigners, the Chinese are the best element in Philippine society.

Pittsburg reports that an advance in prices will soon be made by all the eastern stove manufacturers. It may be said, we suppose, that the stove makers are expecting red-hot prosperity very soon.

Another candidate of excellent material, in the person of Judge C. C. Wright, has entered the list for the fusion nomination for city attorney.

WATERING MAGUIRE (Alleged speech by the Silver-tongued, Gold-coated, Republican-painting, Froth-blotting, Democratic-booted, Orator Harris.)

There will be a big uprisin', Don't you see? People hate Maguire like pizen! When my mind is fixed I'm grounded; Safe on principle I'm founded; Turn my coat! Why I'm astounded! Ask H. T.

Maguire, you see, is shilly shally; Wavering; He can't play in my back alley, No, by jink! I've no use for him who flip Their pennant flag from ship to ship, And beat the air with vibrant lip; Here me sing!

Now, when I was Prohibition, Don't you know, I had awful luck a-fishin' After dough! So Democracy enthused me, But, confound 'em, they abused me, And an office they refused me— 'Twas a blow!

But Maguire, skin my cats, But he's a bird! Of all the talking through the hats I ever heard! When a party doesn't travel On his little strip of gravel He chaws the rag and makes it travel— It's absurd!

Then he'll let the party wander Where he choose, While he'll stand around and ponder In his shoes; After while, when they come back, He lets 'em travel on his track And prods 'em with his "single tack." And they enthuse!

But I have no use for floggers, That's what! Like to see 'em taking croppers, Or get shot! I'm a Republican, you bet! For Prohibition is too wet; Had a Democratic sweat— But now I'm sot!

—Reported by Alfred I. Townsend.

TOLD BY OUR CONSULS

Consul McCook of Dawson City strongly advises no one to join in the hunt for gold unless he at least provisions to last over winter and enough money in bank to take him home if he is unsuccessful. The consul is appealed to daily by men who have money and desire to get work. Labor commands ten per cent over the supply and the demand, and may bring the price down. A small lot on the main street cannot be bought for less than \$40,000, and it costs \$200 per month to rent a big cabin. A dinner costs \$2.50 and a bed in a hotel \$6.00 per night. Along the river ground is leased for \$10 a month per front foot. This, with the 10 per cent royalty charged on the gross output, yields a large revenue. Out of 5000 placer claims and 2000 bench claims only 200 thus far have paid to work. Many cannot afford to pay the daily labor at \$10 a day upon one claim and will have to surrender such as do not comply with the requirement of the government. Estimates of last year's output range from \$5,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

Consul Phillips of Cardiff reports the cost of the late coal strike in South Wales as \$3,000,000. He says that too much price cannot be given the miners on account of their excellent behavior, notwithstanding their grossly unjust and greedy demands. The effects of this strike are far-reaching. The British admiralty abandoned their naval review this year, as all the naval coal supply was affected in this district. Other coal is being tested and the best will be chosen for naval purposes forthwith. The coaling stations throughout the world are affected, some being almost depleted. In this way an opportunity is being made for the making of coal contracts with American shipping firms. The prices are still inflated.

Consul Livingston of Hayti reports a critical business condition in that island. The currency has become so depreciated as to be nearly worthless. Almost all business enterprises are either bankrupt or on the verge of bankruptcy. The thoughtful element has been much impressed with the prospect of a trade war with Spain. Europeans residing in Hayti counsel closer affiliation with the United States, and the native Haytiens are intense partisans of this country. Such is the condition of a country with a soil unsurpassed by any other country in the world. Everything grows without effort. There are dye woods, mahogany and other hard woods in abundance and the mineral wealth is considerable. The simple peasantry of the interior make no headway owing to the absence of modern methods and implements. Consul Livingston suggests a thorough inquiry into the industrial condition of Hayti by American capitalists, and feels sure that such an inquiry would be a means of securing a good field for American commerce.

Consul Halstead of Birmingham tells of the failure of American trade methods. A Birmingham firm from an American manufacturer a lot of "indestructible pearl" giving the required measurements in "lines." Not knowing that a "line" in the fancy trade is but the width of an inch, an American interpreter the term to mean one-twelfth of an inch, as is used in the common metals. His goods are now on the way back to him. Five hundred dollars' worth of fountain pens, which the purchaser says are without question better pens than he ordered, have been returned to the manufacturer, as all the others were so ordered. Out of sixteen letters from sixteen firms twelve had insufficient postage, most of them having only a 2-cent stamp. The Birmingham man's opinion of American business methods is not promising. "Manufactured goods," he says, "are admitted at \$6.65 per 220 pounds. A dealer wishes to know the lowest price for which he can buy down in Lyons and the shortest time for transit. No merchandise is received in France which has been in any way treated with borax. There is market for staves, owing to the use of over a million barrels yearly in the wine and liquor trade. Dealers want bottom figures at which American producers can furnish them."

Consul Jenkins sends from San Salvador a copy of a decree of President Gutierrez affecting imports into Salvador. The reduction amounts to 25 per cent on the present rates and went into effect October 1.

Consul General Stowe of Cape Town submits information for the benefit of manufacturers in the United States. The Chartered company of Rhodesia is forming a bicycle corps. East London seeks tenders for electric lighting and street car system. Durban desires estimates for an electric railway. Deception is being practiced in the lighting of the bay by electricity. The harbor board of Cape Town talks of using movable electric cranes, consisting of engine, cranes and hoists, for the purpose of discussing the using of automatic gas meters. Orders are being sent from South Africa to England for agricultural, electric and mill machinery, furniture, materials for railways, telegraph and telephone lines, etc.

From Florence Consul Cramer reports that the Bolonese saw-mill factory in that city has petitioned the government to alter the tariff laws now in force relating to the importation of hog products from the United States. Formerly the manufacture of pork products was a remunerative one to Italians, but has lately suffered from American competition.

Consul Hughes of Coburg warns American goods dealers not to ship hay in any shape to that part of Germany, as the grass crop has been enormous. Consignments will not only be entailed, but will be subjected to additional heavy expense.—H. S. Canfield in Chicago Times-Herald.

Liquid Air Versus Ice At last it can be seen the finish of the treacherous leeman. A liquify factory in construction, and the factory will be put to frigidly in pints, quarts and gallons. It will be delivered in quantities to suit at a price far below the cost of ice, and in a condition that absolutely precludes the possibility of waste or short measure. It is clean and pure. It is made without the use of chemicals. One gallon of liquid air at its lowest temperature (470 degrees below zero), is equivalent for refrigerating purposes to a ton of ice. One small tumbler, dipped below the zero, will keep ice chest to maintain a temperature of zero for twenty-four hours. Hall, boon! Hall, deliverer!—Victor Smith in the New York Press.

His Strong Point Was Flour At the recent general election in Sydney, New South Wales, flour was the favorite missile of the Sydney crowd, and Mr. Field, the president of the favorite target, was deftly turned this popular preference

Latest Style Fall Hats

For Men and Boys How natural it is to judge a man by his personal appearance—more particularly by his hat—and appearances count nowadays. Let us show you the very latest styles of the foremost hat makers of this country. Our prices are as correct as the styles we show. Call On Us For Hats... Mullen, Bluett & Co. Cor. First and Spring

James W. Hellman's Emporium

Stoves, Ranges and Heaters. The Celebrated "Glenwood" Cast Iron Ranges "Belleville" Steel Ranges "Royal" Blue Flame Stoves, Gasoline Stoves, and Heating Stoves of every description.



Call and Examine Our \$20.00 Steel Range It is Worth Your While

Consumption Cured

DR. W. HARRISON BALLARD. Private Sanitarium. Report of cases sent from 414 1/2 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

THE PUBLIC PULSE

Starved to Death To the Editor of the Los Angeles Herald: Much is being said by friends of the administration to the effect that newspaper accounts regarding the suffering of our soldiers have been greatly exaggerated. If a war investigation commission is desirous of learning the truth, one example may be had in the following: Some weeks since you kindly published a poem written by me on the death of Captain P. Eddy, founded on a newspaper report. Desirous of learning the truth, I wrote to the home in Ohio, and yesterday received a reply from one of the sisters. I quote a few extracts: "My brother Oakey was starved to death on the transport Mohawk, on his way to Manila. As to being insane, there is no truth in that. We have too much faith in God to allow our minds to run so far. If my brother had been a wicked boy I expect it would have killed my mother, but he was a good Christian. He had just finished his college education and was preparing to go into business. He was the only boy my mother had, and my father had been dead fifteen years, so you may know how we doted on him. I grieved so nearly to death to know that my brother starved to death, when he had never known what it was to go hungry. God have mercy on those officers who dared to call them 'cowards' when they begged for something to eat, and one of them was Colonel Hard. They said my brother never murmured, but died with a smile on his lips, and the last words he was heard to utter were 'mothers and home.' I think, considering the way our poor boys have been treated, that this is a case of disgrace, instead of honor. Los Angeles, October 8th. W. H. BELL

Undue Familiarity Checked "Pretty Polly" said the visitor, approaching the cage. "Want a nut?" "Not in those that you run against with your bike," retorted the cynic, and the argument was, necessarily, at an end.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Sherman's Memory Good in Spots If John Sherman's memory is failing it is for events more recent than the national convention at which he and General Alger were candidates for a presidential nomination.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

With Life There's Kops Mrs. Noar—Do you think my daughter will be a musician? Professor—I gant say. She may. She had the some of a long-lived family.—New York Weekly.

No Drawbacks "Beverly, did you enjoy your European trip?" "Yes; didn't meet a soul who succeeded in borrowing money of me."—Chicago Record.

Much in Little The 94-pound jockey that gets a \$10,000 salary shows the value of condensation.—St. Louis Republic.

Two Souls With a Single Bowl At Honolulu recently the Princess Kalanikouli gave the United States commissioners a dinner at which nearly 200 Honolulu society people were present, as well as naval and army officers. All classes were represented—natives, whites and half-castes. The principal dish of the dinner was pot, served in bowls and eaten with the fingers. Senator Cullum and the princess sat side by side, and a bowl of pot was served to them in common, as is customary. The senator did not understand the arrangement and asked: "Princess, where is your pot?" "There," said she, pointing to the bowl. "But where is mine?" "I have no pot," said the princess, and they both began eating pot from the same bowl, dipping in with the first and second fingers of the right hand, as all the others were doing. It was a trying experience, but Mrs. Cullum sat on the opposite side of the table to see that it passed without danger. Pittsburg Dispatch.

Not Pruning Prune Trees This year's crop of prunes is to surpass all records. California comes to the rescue with a crop of 84,000 tons from orchards which aggregate 65,900 acres. At least 10,000 more acres will be in bearing next year, and a crop of 100,000 tons of green prunes is prophesied for the first year of the next century. What grander find do you see promise than this was possible?—Boston Globe.

Blanco's Uppishness Blanco and the other members of the Cuban evacuation committee appear to think that the protocol means nothing. It is too bad that Havana couldn't have had a little taste of real war so that it could the better appreciate what a godsend to Spain the protocol really was.—St. Louis Star.

The Bearer of a Charmed Life "There's a man who has had many a narrow escape from being shot." "Indeed! Was he one of the rough riders who rushed up the hill at Canby?" "No. He was an Adirondack guide for nearly three weeks."—Chicago News.

Connected "Is dis german Dower reg-larly connected wif de navy department?" asked one colored citizen. "Course he is," replied the other. "De only way fob him to get disconnected is to cut de cable!"—Detroit Free Press.

Foolhardy First Criminal—So Bill, the crackman, is in the toils at last. Second Criminal—Yes, he escaped arrest so many times that he finally got foolhardy and rode his bicycle without a bell.—Detroit Journal.

Got Their Cue Those mandarins with three talks who some time ago were cracking jokes about Li Hung Chang and his yellow jacket are now sleeping in the woods.—St. Louis Republic.

Floating Along It took Mr. Hobson a long time to make a raise. There are lots of millionaires who are qualified to sympathize with Mr. Hobson.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Just a Black Mark Governor Black is another young man who started out to make his mark in life and encountered a boss with an eraser.—Washington Star.