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THE HERALD'S CITY CIRCULATION

The Herald's circulation in the city of Los Angeles is larger than that of the Examiner or the Express and second only to that of the Times.

Population of Los Angeles 201,249

The instant killing of a man by the falling of a live electric wire on the occasion of a local fire is another terrible admonition to put all electric wires underground.

A Halifax dispatch states that "a carload of live lobsters will be shipped from this city to Vancouver." At points farther south on this coast the supply of lobsters appears to be ample.

The Knights of Columbus declare that their visit to Los Angeles and its neighborhood has been most delightful. When they elect to come again, collectively or individually, they will find the latch-string out.

An unusually brisk business is doing in Los Angeles, as the Herald's columns prove, in the line of June weddings. The complaints of bee men about the partial failure of their crop this season have no bearing on the honeymoon.

The offer of the crown of Norway seems to go begging in Europe. In case it should become necessary to look farther for a person willing to take it possibly a prince of the house of Roosevelt might consider the propisition.

The Democratic "old guard" of Los Angeles is well represented in the zealous Tammany club. As a nucleus of the party in this city the club is doing effective work which will show in substantial results when the time is ripe.

Has the truly good Evening Express fallen from grace to the gambling pit? It says Norway's search of a monarch recalls the case of "a man who needs a king to complete his straight flush and draws instead a deuce of another suit."

The report from Christiania of the ceremonial separation of Norway from Sweden is quite pathetic. With the exception of a brief period they had journeyed through life more than five hundred years. It is the saddest divorce of the season.

How pleasing to read how the stripling king of Spain, at the zoological gardens, "joined other youthful visitors in feeding the monkeys with nuts and the elephants with biscuits." But the youngster knows better than to monkey with the British lion.

Yuma reports that the congressional committee, visiting in that neighborhood, was astonished by a water overflow covering more than 100 square miles. In view of Yuma's popular reputation such a spectacle must have been very surprising to the statesmen.

The awful drowning of fourteen persons in a British submarine craft takes away the desire to emulate the adventures of Jules Verne's hero of the submarine Nautilus. Such a fate for human beings as that which befell the officers and crew of that British vessel is appalling.

The board of public works has decided that the new garbage incinerator shall be located in the Sixth ward. It is not known to what extent the board was influenced by the earnest solicitude for his constituents that characterizes the ward's misrepresentative in the city council.

That run of a train on the Pennsylvania railway from Chicago to Pittsburg, 468 miles in 440 miutes, must have come near realizing the idea of telegraph poles looking like a high picket fence. The great drawback to such speed, however, is the thought, "if something should happen."

Now the ghost of Colorado's strike troubles is visiting "the pale glimpses of the moon." A series of claims aggregating $400,000 has been filed by the Western Federation of Miners as damages for the deportation last year of certain strikers. The Centennial state must have been born under an unlucky star.

Indiana reports a backset to legal efforts for the suppression of cigarette smoking. An anti-cigarette law passed by the last legislature of that state is pronounced unconstitutional by a superior court. But that does not conflict with the decisions of the court of death that the cigarette habit is not constitutional.

There are entirely too many electric car accidents in this city resulting apparently from the carelessness or recklessness of motormen. On Thursday three suits were instituted for damages, resulting from local car accidents, in the aggregate amount of $45,000. As a rule the motormen are careful but results show that there are exceptions to the rule.

Up in San Mateo county the supervisors have attacked the mosquito pest with an ordinance. Mosquito breeding places are officially declared to be public nuisances, the health authorities are ordered to clear them out and a penalty is imposed for allowing such places to exist. It is probable, however, that the mosquitoes will continue to do business at the old stand.

Even pretty little Monrovia shames Los Angeles in the matter of library enterprise. Monrovia has a Carnegie offering of $10,000 wherewith to erect a library building, on the usual conditions of site and maintenance furnished by the community. It is proposed to buy sixteen city lots, nearly in the heart of Monrovia, in order that the library may have a beautiful park for its surroundings.

THE IMPURE FOOD EVIL

In taking up the subject of pure food in its broad signification the California Federation of Women's Clubs has hit upon a subject that is obviously of the highest importance. Even our eminent former president of the United States, who recently rasped women's clubs sharply, would commend the movement alluded to. There are fifty-five clubs, as reported, in the Los Angeles district of the federation, and a determined effort by such a phalanx would undoubtedly be potent in reforming the whole iniquity of food adulteration.

The local authorities of Los Angeles have shown commendable zeal, latterly, in striving to abate the impure food evil and this zeal is fully appreciated and recognized by the organization in question. The field for such reform is so vast, however, penetrating as it does nearly every article of human consumption, that too much cannot be done in the way of strengthening the hands of the authorities. While Los Angeles is properly stirred by the evils of the liquor traffic it is a well known fact that there are other evils, equally glaring but insidiously disguised, as harmful to human health as those which arise from the liquor drinking habit.

It is amazing, in view of all the light thrown upon the subject of adulteration in what we eat, drink and consume in the form of medicines, that the practice is not suppressed as effectively as it is in all the leading countries of Europe. In the countries of the old world the regulations affecting foods, drinks and medicines are in the hands of the general government, primarily, while in our country they are left chiefly to state and local control. The federal authorities are making progress, from year to year, in eliminating the impure food evil, but we are woefully lacking in comparison with the effectiveness of measures adopted by foreign governments.

Now that there is a lull in agitation of the saloon question it is timely to take up the more practical question of saving the public stomach, from the ruinous effect of adulterations in what it is forced to consume.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SITUATION

The critical situation of affairs in the Scandinavian peninsula will make a new focus of national attention.

Norway has set up in the business of government on its own account. What kind of government it shall have appears to be a question of doubt, and it is not quite certain that it will be allowed to consummate an entirely independent plan.

It is understood that the more progressive element of Norway's population would like to try the experiment of a republic. That idea, however, is sure to meet with strenuous objection from Sweden and with disfavor by all the monarchies of Europe.

Norway now is back to a condition somewhat similar to the one in which it was placed nearly a hundred years ago. During a period of more than four hundred years, ending with the latter part of the Napoleonic era, Norway had been part of a kingdom in joint partnership with Denmark and Sweden. The three partners were practically independent except in affairs affecting other nations, and throughout the long period of the alliance they were friendly and prosperous.

The aggression of Napoleon in 1813 forced Denmark to espouse his cause, and that caused the disruption of the Scandinavian alliance. Norway and Sweden were beaten into submission to the sway of Napoleon. Ultimately Norway and Sweden were allied, in 1814. The king of Sweden was recognized as the sovereign of Norway, but the contract stipulated that the Norwegians should retain their constitution and enjoy full liberty and independence within their own boundaries.

In the present situation it is a question, in the first place, whether Sweden will recognize Norway's right to break the alliance, in view of the likelihood of grave consequences to Sweden. If Sweden takes an aggressive stand in the matter it probably will have the moral backing, at least, of Germany and Great Britain. It is a question at present, therefore, whether Norway will succeed in the attempt to cut the ligament that so long has joined it to Sweden.

The latest report of Scandinavian population makes that of Norway 2,240,000 and of Sweden 5,136,000.

A DOUBLE-ACTION RULE

The labor rule established by the Panama canal commission is one of the kind that "works both ways." It works rather inconsistently, also, in one notable respect. It is understood that contracts have been made on behalf of the commission for many thousands of foreign laborers, chiefly Japanese. Such contracts are not permissible under the laws of the United States. It is claimed, however, that these laws do not conflict with operations in the Panama republic, notwithstanding the absolute American control over the canal zone.

Now note the other side of that labor rule in its duplex action. From Washington comes this statement under date June 8: "The opinion of Attorney-General Moody, regarding the application of the eight-hour law on the Isthmus of Panama holds that the act of August 1, 1892, which limits and restricts to eight hours the daily service of laborers and mechanics employed by the government of the United States or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon the public works of the United States, applies to the employment of laborers and mechanics in the construction of the Panama canal."

If a federal law relating to the hours of labor is applicable in the canal zone why should not another federal law concerning contract labor also be applicable in that zone? The opinion just written by the attorney-general seems to conflict, also, with a decision rendered some months ago relative to the shipping of lumber supplies from our northern Pacific ports for use in the construction of the canal. Objection was made by American vessel owners to the shipment of such supplies in foreign craft because of conflict with the international rule that a foreign vessel shall not trade between the ports of any maritime country. In that case it was held that the prohibition did not apply because the port of Panama, though part of the canal zone, is not technically an American port.

It looks as if the rule governing labor in the canal zone were of the kind that not only "works both ways" but works both ways at once.

That is an obliging culprit who is sentenced to be hanged next Friday in Nebraska. The prison officials dislike the thought of springing the death trap, and so the doomed man will attend to it himself. He will touch an electric button and the noose will do the rest. Little does he know that he may be starting a popular fad.

John D. Rockefeller has registered his approval of basket ball, but says he prefers golf. In playing the latter game he doubtless gets a keen sense of enjoyment by imagining the ball to be one of those ministers who lately have been expatiating on the horrors of tainted money.

SMILES

Church—I see the total number of passengers carried by electric lines each year in the United States is 5,836,000,000.

Gotham—Do you suppose that 836,000,000 of this number find seats?—Yonkers Statesman.

Mrs. Fallon—Good marnin' Mrs. Toolan! Do yez t'ink we'll hov war?

Mrs. Toolan—Oi din't know, Mrs. Fallon. It depinds greatly phether yez do or don't fergit to return th' flatirons yez borrowed av me. Do yez moind?—Leslie's Weekly.

Ma—Willie, what's your little brother crying about?

Willie—Jist 'cause he don't want to learn anything. I jist took his candy and showed him how to eat it.—Philadephia Ledger.

"Do you consider that official's career a success?"

"Yes," answered the practical politician. "He went through a whole term of office without colliding with a grand jury."—Washington Star.

"I see that Russia is putting another large sum into a new navy."

"Yes—that's her sinking fund."—Life.

Mr. Geering—Where is that French chauffeur that you had last summer?

Mr. Sparker—He went back to Ireland.—Puck.

City Editor—What has become of that new reporter?

Assistant—I sent him out two or three days ago to get up a special article on "Politeness in Street Cars" and he hasn't come back. I'm afraid he hasn't found any material yet.—Chicago Tribune.

Soph—Why did they call the middle ages dark ages?

Junior—Because the women kept their ages dark.

Soph—No; because there were so many knights.—Columbia Jester.

"It is a great idea," said the czar, a gleam of hope crossing his face.

"What idea is this?" ask the court official.

"Maybe we can keep changing officers so often that the Japanese will become confused and chase the wrong general."—Washington Star.

The Beauty—I've had lots of poems written to me, both serious and humorous; but I've kept only the serious ones.

The Other Girl—They were better than the others?

"Oh, no, but they were much funnier."—April Smart Set.

Russian Prince—Where is my undershirt?

Aide-de-Camp—It's gone to the blacksmith, your excellency; one of the rivets was broken.—London Opinion.

Gunbusta (in barber shop)—I'm 60 years old today. Fix me up in style.

Barber (finishing shaving)—Bay rum or chloroform, sir?—N. Y. Press.

"The baby weighs twelve pounds," they told him.

"He's a bouncer," said the proud father. "Still, if there had been three of them, weighing four pounds each, they would have been good for a handsome testimonial of some kind or other from the president of the United States."—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Porke Hams (of Chicago)—Wal, popper is going to settle a million on me, I calc'late!

The Duke—That's good. Now I can make you a suitable allowance!—Tit Bits.

"I suppose you will be glad to see your congressman back home again."

"Yes," answered Farmer Corntossel, "we'll be glad to see him. But the chances are he'll insist on our listening to him as well." — Washington Star.

Haskins—By the way, who was the best man at your wedding?

Willoughby—The parson seemed to be feeling the best. You see, it was all profit for him and no risk whatever.—Boston Transcript.

PEARY SANGUINE OF BIG RESULTS

SPECULATES ON HIS POLAR POSSIBILITIES

LOOKS FOR NEW CONTINENT

Arctic Explorer Says That Discovery of North Pole Would, at Least, Bring Honor to America

Special to The Herald.

SOUTH PORTLAND, Me., June 9.—"Supposing that I succeed in finding the north pole, what good shall we derive from it?" said Lieutenant Commander Robert E. Peary, as he discussed his plans for leaving New York on July 4 on the steamer Roosevelt in another effort to reach the place he has sought for several years. "I don't suppose there is any money in it, and although there is a possibility of finding new whaling grounds, it is a possibility so remote as to be hardly worth considering. But there are other reasons. We may, quite possibly, take soundings which will determine the general features of the great polar ocean; and then there are 3,000,000 square miles of unkown land and sea. A new land may exist there—a continent containing new fauna and—who knows?—even human beings as intelligent as ourselves."

Lieut. Peary has completed all his plans for the trip, and he will sail from the Maine coast not later than June 15 for New York. He will remain in that city until July 4, when he starts on his cruise north. The first and only stop will be at St. John's, N. F., where his supplies will be replenished and his crew of Eskimos will be taken on. His route from St. John's will be directly through the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Labrador coast. From there he will proceed to the west coast of Greenland and as far as Cape York. There his sledge dogs will be taken on, and he will then sail to the shores of Grant Land, on the southern extremity of the northern polar sea.

By that time, it is expected, it will be September, the beginning of the long polar night. During the period of darkness Peary will establish various depots for provisions, and when dawn comes he will start north with his Eskimos and endeavor to cover the remaining 500 miles of unknown land and frozen sea which lie between the northern shore of Grant Land and his final goal. It is in that territory that he expects to find an area of 3,000,000 square miles at the pole where the foot of man has never trod.

"For myself I doubt the existence of human beings there," Lieut. Peary says in a letter to President Roosevelt. "Yet some claim in a scientific work that the Garden of Eden originally existed at the pole. Perhaps I may find it now, and some prehistoric people in it. For me, however, there is a sentimental reason far greater than that. My discovery of the pole means additional prestige for my country, and should I succeed in my mission—should an American be the first to plant the Stars and Stripes at the summit of the frozen north—well, it may be that seventy millions of my countrymen and countrywomen would feel one thrill of pride, a thrill of pride worth all the hardships and all the sufferings my trip is going to cost."

Mrs. Peary, by her own earnest desire, will accompany him, as will also their daughter Mildred, twelve years old. Nearly all the fur clothing which the Americans will wear on the trip has been manufactured in Maine. The purpose of the trip to New York is to load the Roosevelt with provisions.

The Arctic Club of North America will give Peary and his crew a banquet in New York city on the night before they sail.

MILES MAY HAVE UNPLEASANT DUTY

MAY HAVE TO WELCOME THE PRESIDENT

DILEMMA CONFRONTS BOSTON

If Veteran Warrior Is Decided to Be Chief of Governor's Staff He Will Have to Do Honors

Special to The Herald.

BOSTON, Mass., June 9.—The Miles-Roosevelt controversy is again looming up here in quite an unexpected way. The president is to visit the state of Massachusetts during June and will be the guest of the commonwealth a share of the time during his stay, and he must be received by the state authorities. Herein the impending trouble lies.

Lieut.-Governor Guild has received a letter from the president's secretary, William Loeb, relative to President Roosevelt's visit. The president will go to Worcester June 21 to attend the commencement exercises of Clark university. On the 22d he goes to Williamstown to attend the Williams college commencement. That night he will return to Oyster Bay and remain there until the 27th, when he will again come to Massachusetts to attend the Harvard commencement on the 28th.

Governor Douglas has not yet decided as to the form the courtesies to be extended to the president shall take. It is proposed to send a deputation of the governor's military staff to meet the presidential train after it crosses the state line and accompany the chief executive of the nation to his destination.

Perplexing Question Arises

Here comes up the perplexing question: "Who shall constitute this delegation, which must include the chief of the governor's staff? General Miles is head of Gov. Douglas' military family. At least that is the view the public takes of it here.

When General Miles was appointed on Governor Douglas' staff it was given out that his designation was to be "chief of staff" in spite of the fact that the adjutant-general has always been chief of the governor's staff, and General Miles was not to be adjutant-general.

William Stopford is the adjutant-general. He was asked today by the correspondent:

"Whom will the governor send to represent him on the escort to be furnished the president?"

"I don't know, I'm sure, but I suppose his excellency will designate his chief of staff for one; I believe that has been the custom on similar occasions in the past."

"You mean General Miles?"

"General Miles is not chief of staff.'

"Who is, then?"

"The adjutant-general."

"How long since?"

"Since the constitution of the commonwealth was adopted."

"Then you are the chief of the governor's staff?"

"Certainly."

"And what then is General Miles?"

"He is the military adviser of the governor."

Here General Stopford ended the colloquy, declining to discuss the matter further.

Governor Is Noncommittal

Now it is up to Governor Douglas to designate who shall receive the president.

Roosevelt and Miles are not on cordial terms with each other, to say the least, and Governor Douglas is aware of the fact, but he will not discuss it at the present time. If he decides General Miles shall do the honors for the state it will not be a pleasant duty, for General Miles can not have forgotten the reprimand of him by Roosevelt.

Altogether the situation just now is a little mixed, and unpleasant possibilities are looming to view to some of Boston's leading citizens who wish to honor the president without a hitch.

THE ANNUAL MAUD MULLER

Maud Muller, on the 12th of May,
Remarked: "This is a splendid day

"To clean the house from steps to roof,
A task from which I've held aloof."

She put an olden shirt waist on,
The big-sleeve style of years agone;

She found a skirt of broadest plaid—
'Twas one that her grandmother had;

Her father's shoes, run down and wide,
Upon her little feet she tied;

And then about her bonny head
She wound a handkerchief of red.

She beat the rugs and rubbed the chairs,
She scrubbed the hall floor and the stairs,

She blacked the stove, and left a trace
Of polish on her youthful face.

And then—the day was evil-starred—
She took some pillows to the yard.

The judge came riding down the street.
(On Maudie he had long been sweet.)

He saw the smudge across her nose,
And marked her costume, we'll suppose.

At any rate he rode right on
Nor bowed to her upon the lawn

She turned, and to the house she flew.
(Her mouth was full of clothespins too.)

'Thuff juffe wefft byff afft diffn't sfeak!"
She said in accents sad and weak.

The judge, however, rode along,
Humming an old forgotten song.

And musing, with an idle grin:
"Great Scott! Just think what might have been!"

For once he had observed to Maud
Housecleaning day should be outlawed.

—W. D. N., in Chicago Tribune.

June 10 in the World's History

1622—Battle of Hoechst (Thirty Years' War) between 20,000 Palatine troops, under Christian of Brunswick and 33,000 Imperialists, under Tilly. Christian having failed to join forces with Mansfeldt, was in retreat and was engaged in holding a bridge over the Main. While thus employed he was overtaken by Tilly, and though a village covering the bridge was held gallantly for five hours, he was at last overpowered, losing about 12,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners. The Imperialists' loss was comparatively small.

1719—Battle of Glenshields, in Scotland, which ended the Spanish invasion.

1739—Grosvenor Square Center house, valued at £10,000, was raffled for and won by Mrs. Hunt, a grocer's wife of Piccadilly.

1798—Bonaparte attacked Valetta, in Malta, and in a sortie the Maltese lost the standard of their order.

1807—Battle of Heilsberg (campaign of Friedland), between 30,000 French, under Marshal Soult, and 80,000 Russians, under General Bennigsen. The Russians occupied the heights on both sides of the Alle and the plains below, being in greater force on the left bank. The French attacked and drove the Russians into the entrenchments, but could make no further progress, and night put an end to an obstinate but inconclusive conflict, in which the Russians lost about 10,000, the French 8000 killed and wounded. Murat had two horses shot under him and Roussel's head was carried off by a cannon ball.

1811—Lord Wellington raised the siege of Badajos. The French governor, Phillipon, made a brave defense.

1824—Battle of Kemendine (first Burma war); 3000 British troops, under Sir Archibald Campbell, stormed a series of stockades occupied by a large force of Burmans, and drove out the defenders with heavy loss.

1837—The plague at Smyrna committed great ravages; about 300 died daily for some time.

1864—General Burbridge with a troop of Union cavalry attacked Morgan and his raiders at Lexington, Ky., and ultimately vanquished him.

1892—President Harrison nominated for re-election by the Republican convention at Minneapolis; Whitelaw Reid, vice president.

1893—Launch of the battleship Massachusetts at Philadelphia, Pa.

1898—A landing is effected by 600 American marines from the transport Panther near the entrance of Guantanamo harbor. The force was under the protection of the guns of the Oregon, Marblehead, Dolphin, Yankee, Yosemite, Porter and Vixen. A lodgment was effected on a small flat-topped hill and the camp was named McCalla.

1902—Dr. Patton resigns the presidency of Princeton university and is succeeded by Prof. Wilson.

1903—East St. Louis, Ill., swept by floods from the Mississippi river; much property destroyed and 10,000 persons rendered homeless.

Pi-lines and Pick-ups

What Loubet said when the bomb burst: "After you, my dear Alphonse!"

The Russian has no gladsome shout,
"Hurrah" 's not in his lexicon;
But then, he hath no need of it,
So no great harm is really done.

It is no sign that you belong to the Sons of the Revolution because your daddy once ran a merry-go-round.

It is declared that Dowie can write his check for $7,000,000. Pooh, many of us can do that. It's when it comes to cashing a check of a good deal smaller sum that one falls down.

In Chicago a runaway auto mounted the steps of the city prison. Instinct is stronger than wisdom sometimes.

Let those who favor government ownership of railroads ponder on the present haughtiness of some of the Pullman porters, and reflect what they would be if they were United States officials. Then they'll change their minds.

Of course, all the barbers line up with the Iowa physician who says beards on doctors are unsanitary.

If, now, in his specifications for knee breeches and cocked hats for the Massachusetts militia Gen. Miles had included a certain brand of $3.50 shoes, the governor certainly would have approved one part of the plan.

Millionaires have such a trouble,
Giving millions to the poor;
Think I'll cease to chase the bubble—
Not try to be rich no more!

Better count your milk. A Boston scientist says it is dingerous if it contains more than 500,000 bacteria to the cubic inch. Remedy—water it.

Spain, to Russia—Welcome, brother, to the ranks of the wuzzers. I know how it is m'self.

It's the girl who is both a June grad. and a June bride who is cutting the wide swath right now.

Expert Dalrympl, from Glasgow, has given Chicago somp good advice anent owning its street railways. "First own your streets," says he.

"If you'd succeed, go advertise."
It is a maxim read with ease,
Yet war seems an exception to
Its rule—vide the Japanese.

Would you call Togo the Dewey of Japan, or is Dewey now to be regarded as the Togo of the Unted States?

Teacher—What is a hammock?
Smart Alec—A sponholder at a love feast.

Probably there wen few workers in the vineyard in biblical times because so many are working on the finished product.

A friend indeed is the friend never in need.

"You're sweet enough to eat," he said,
And he devoured her with a look.
"Oh, no," the maiden air replied,
"I'm smart enough to cook!"

Isn't it funny that in some parts of the United States they haveto irrigate their lands to raise leeks?

Man may have descended from a monkey; that we are not prpared to deny; but we have plainly seen a monkey descend from a tree.

Charlie Schwab made a big hit with the czar, navily speaking, butnot nearly so much as did one Togo.

In this sad world our troubles come
In pairs, unto our hurt;
The bustle is announced, just now,
Along with the hoopskirt!

A man need not be narrow-minded to keep in the straight and narrow path; but, alas, too many are.

A solicitor for a certain magazine is accused of hypnotizing a woman. Probably he had to in order to make her subscribe.

Millinery workers are planning to go on strike next fall. That doesn't worry us. Will they only stay till after the Easter bonnet season is over?

When Japan proposes peace terms, it will sound as if Tom Lawson did the writing.

FREAK ADVERTISEMENTS

Some Enterprising Merchants Who Overdid Originality

An advertising agent was talking shop.

"The best advertisement is the one you print in a newspaper," he said. "Freak advertisements attract some little attention among a limited number of people, but they don't sell your goods. I'll tell you of some freak advertisements that failed.

"A haberdasher fitted a statue of Jefferson in a public square with a complete outfit from his shop—shoes, hat, gloves and overcoat. On the statue's back he pinned a big placard, giving his name and address and the outfit's cost. A good freak ad, eh? Well, what was the result? Its sole result was that the haberdasher was fined $50 and sentenced to ten days in jail.

"A hatter made a contract with a condemned murderer, and this murderer said on the scaffold when they asked him if he had any last words to leave behind: 'Yes. I wish to say that the best derby hat in the world is to be obtained in New York at John Blank's store, No. 217 Hester street, price $1.25.' The hatter paid $100 to the murderer's widow for that ad. And its result? Ostracism of his shop by an outraged and shocked public.

"A comical advertisement was originated by myself in my unregenerate days, before I learned that newspaper, not freak advertising, was the only sort that paid.

"I wanted to call the public's attention to a certain sauce. I did it in this way:

"Down the chief streets of each city marched on high stilts a man inclosed in an enormous wooden bottle labeled 'Brownlow's Maryland Relish,' and carrying a banner that read, 'I lead the way.' Some thirty or forty feet behind, scampering along in his trail, came a dozen little boys in little wooden bottles, each labeled, 'Other people's sauce—we can't catch up.' "