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THE SUMMER MONTHS. Are you going to the country on a vacation? It is no trouble for us to forward THE CALL to your address.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1895. THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL.

The next great carnival will be held at Eureka. This is the day to leave orders for THE SUNDAY CALL.

Japan ought to add a wide bar of blood to its flag. We had the coolest Fourth and Boston had the hottest.

Temmy invited Grover, but Grover would rather go fishing. In making your Saturday purchases do not forget to ask for home goods.

British politics is getting so giddy that every politician has a party of his own. The revival of archery requires all its girl followers to provide themselves with a bow.

The Sequoia carnival at Eureka will come in good time after we have rested from the National celebration. A little more experience in arranging fiestas will teach us a better method of celebrating Independence day.

The proposed railroad from Ogden to San Diego will be a happy deliverance for the extreme southern end of the State. The fight for home rule may have to be done all over again in Ireland, but the Liberals have won the wage ground and will keep it.

Chicago has taken a conspicuously high place among American cities by putting all of her city officers under civil service requirements. The police of San Francisco and Sacramento have done an exceptionally brilliant piece of work in running down the murderers of the Webers.

If the rubbish of the Midwinter Fair is not soon removed from the Park, the Civic Federation will have good cause to organize an anti-debris association. In his Fourth of July letter, David Bennett Hill shows signs of becoming a typical calamity howler, who because his party is out of luck despairs of his country.

While the Park Commissioners are working to clear away the ruins of the Midwinter Fair we have not forgotten the exhibitors' obligations to discharge that duty. From the Denver discussions that have caused a postponement of the proposed mining exposition, we can learn the value of maintaining harmony in San Francisco.

As the leading orator of the Tammany celebration took the Monroe doctrine for his theme it is evident that organization is still backing against the administration. If J. T. Rogers is correct in saying the Populists will not nominate a party ticket in this State next year, some of the leaders must have been profited by their experience.

The Colorado Democrats, in declaring that the National party must either adopt free coinage or be disrupted, has issued a challenge under which Cleveland must run or fight. The Southern Pacific Company's tenacity in holding on to the park privilege means less that its fangs are long and strong than that the Supervisors feel no pain from the laceration.

The investment by New York and Chicago capitalists in San Joaquin Valley irrigation bonds is eloquent evidence of the confidence which Eastern people have in the future of California. If the streets north of Market between Montgomery and the bay were cleaned up, so that passers did not have to hold their noses, property-owners would be better able to hold their tenants.

McKinley wisely said at Chicago that the grandeur of the Republic rests upon its workmen, and he might have added that the Republic owes it to them to protect them in their industries. The unusual attentions which the fortified defenses of San Francisco are receiving at the hands of distinguished members of the War Department should be productive of extensive improvements.

James G. Maguire hits pretty hard in declaring that while in the East the contract labor law is rigidly enforced against white immigrants, Japanese contract laborers are unhindered in their invasion of California. California should never lose sight of the fact that although hydraulic mining may be conducted on the streams opening into the interior of the State only under severe restrictions, there is a vast undeveloped mining region in the northern part of the State along streams which empty into the Pacific.

In 1870 there were in the United States 252,143 manufacturing establishments, and in 1890 there were 355,415, being an increase under twenty years of protection of more than 100,000 factories. In Great Britain, however, the number of factories were less by over 500 in 1890 as compared with 1874. Here is the difference between protection and free trade in a nutshell.

MCKINLEY AT CHICAGO.

The address delivered by Governor McKinley at the great assembly of workmen at Chicago in celebration of the Fourth of July was worthy of the audience, of the occasion and of the man. There was in it no word of foreboding, doubt, hesitation or fear. A true Republican in his sanguine confidence of the people and patriotic trust in the destinies of the Nation, he spoke only such words as patriots delight to hear; and out of his own ardent loyalty found the eloquence to express the sentiments, the hopes and the faith of the American people.

The occasion of his address was an Independence-day festival held by the American Federation of Labor and the Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly. Naturally, therefore, labor as the cornerstone of the Republic was the theme of his speech. He reminded his hearers of the recent statement of the great statistician Mullah, that the United States possesses practically as much energy or working power as Great Britain, France and Germany combined; that no other civilized country has ever been able to boast of 41,000,000 of instructed citizens, and that no other country has so large a percentage of producers among its educated population.

Having thus outlined the greatness of that cornerstone of labor on which the prosperity of the Republic rests in absolute security, the orator went on to remind his hearers that whatever may be the difficulties of the present or the problems of the future, the working people of this country can solve them all by remaining true to the laws of our free government. To use his own language: "Peace, order and goodwill among the people, with patriotism in their hearts; truth, honesty and justice in all the branches of the Government—all equal before the law and alike amenable to it—such a condition will make our Government too strong ever to be broken by internal dissensions and too powerful to be overturned by any enemy from without."

HOW TO HOLD THEM.

The growth of the City westward and southward along the great thoroughfare of Market street and the streets radiating from it threatens to draw away from the district lying north of Market and stretching from Montgomery eastward to the bay the business that once made property in that section of the City so valuable. This tendency, already so manifest, will increase in the future if something is not done to check it, and it is evident the property-owners in the threatened district must make an earnest and united effort if they would retain the better paying class of their tenants.

To achieve this it is not necessary to work a miracle. The growth of the City along Market street is natural, and of course will continue under any circumstances. The removal of old established business houses and offices to the new portions of the City, however, is not due to the same causes that produce the growth there. The removals are occasioned largely by the fact that the streets are better constructed and better cleaned in the newer than the older part of the City, and that the buildings are furnished with more of those conveniences which modern art and architecture have made available to business men. It is simply to seek cleaner streets and better buildings that many tenants leave the old section for the new, and in this fact lies the chance for the property-owners between Montgomery street and the bay to retain their tenants.

To clean the streets in the threatened district ought not to be a task beyond the energies of the property-owners. At present many portions of these streets are so ill kept they exhale something like the thousand stench for which Cologne was once famous. The refuse of the markets and garbage of many kinds fill the air with odors that drive tenants away from offices that overlook the streets where such offensiveness is found. The first thing then to be done is to make the streets clean and the air pure and fresh. If this cannot be done while the cobble are on the streets, the cobble should be taken out. This is an easily understood proposition. Good tenants will not stay where the streets are bad.

SAN JOAQUIN IRRIGATION.

The people of the State had hardly found time to become used to the feeling of surprised gratification which the organization of the Valley road inspired when information is now given that New York and Chicago capital has taken the unsold bonds of the Poso and Turlock irrigation districts, and that the canals will be immediately constructed. The companies thus backing the enterprise are said to be Coler & Co., New York bankers, and the North American Trust and Loan Company of Chicago. These two companies own the Valley road and the irrigation schemes are a happy complement of each other, and each will contribute to the other's prosperity.

This investment of Eastern capital is particularly significant, in view of the fact that the validity of the bond issue is under contest in the courts, but the investment was made under the advice of leading lawyers, who have given the matter close attention, and who believe that the invalidity of the bonds cannot be established. It appears that the negotiations were pending some time before the Valley road was projected, and that they were suspended by the suits. Apparently, therefore, it was an understanding of the immense benefits which the road would bring to the valley that induced the Eastern men to take the risks and to invest the system in full operation by or before the time the two districts are penetrated by the road. The assurance of these great irrigation schemes adds a large percentage to the value of the Valley road property.

The contests over the issuance of bonds arose from the unwillingness of some of the land-owners to burden their property with the debt which the bonds impose. In the Poso district, for instance, this debt is \$1250 an acre, and it is to be extinguished by a plan of gradual redemption. During this period they of course draw interest, which is an additional charge upon the land. The amount of the lien upon the land thus created is the last thing a property-owner ought to consider. The question with him is simply one of making an investment with a reasonable prospect of sufficient return. In the case of land which has been used hitherto for pasture the income is comparatively so small that the land has little value, and hence a debt of \$1250 an acre, taken by itself, seems heavy. When we reflect, however, that

irrigation will more than double, and in some cases quadruple, the value of the land by increasing its earning capacity in that ratio, an investment in irrigation facilities will pay an enormous percentage in profit. A great part of this increase of value is added by the Valley road, which will relieve the land-owners of the burdens and exactions which a monopoly of transportation in the past has levied on their possessions and industry.

TAMMANY'S CELEBRATION.

The Tammany celebration of the Fourth of July is notable for the letters from Cleveland and from Hill and for the tone of the address of the day made by ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio. These were the most important utterances made in any part of the Union on that day, but they derive their importance more from the political rank and station of the men who made them than from any intrinsic merit in the words themselves.

The Cleveland letter is an excellent specimen of the art of writing nothing with good compositus. Of course we could not expect him to be very enthusiastic in writing to Tammany, but still as the President of the United States writing of the anniversary whose celebration recalls the foundation of the Republic, its noble history and its present grandeur, the people might justly have indulged the hope that he would be moved to write something worthy of the reading, and from his high office, address the people in words that would rouse their patriotism by manifesting his own. Instead of the sentiments we might have expected from the President of the United States, we get only the dull moralizings we are accustomed to from the man Grover Cleveland. His letter, therefore, is notable only as another evidence of his lack of leadership and another proof of that hopeless incapacity which is now becoming so well understood.

Senator Hill's letter was evidently intended as a warning, but sounds more like a wall of woe. He declares the country is endangered by the spirit of socialism which threatens to subvert the constitution, impose odious schemes of taxation, maintain an immense standing army and navy, not for the purposes of defense, but in readiness for conquest, or to intimidate the plain people in the interests of plutocracy. If all this had been uttered by Peffer or Jerry Simpson it would have passed without comment. It is, however, a new role for Senator Hill to play the part of the calamity howler, and his appearance in it is the more strange as it was his own party that endeavored to impose the odious scheme of taxation upon the people; and moreover, as he knows very well, the scheme has failed and the constitution has been amply vindicated by the integrity and wisdom of the Supreme Court.

Ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio is not near so eminent at this time in politics as Cleveland and Hill, but he is one of the leading Democratic candidates for the Presidency, and has possibilities of the coming man. His speech, therefore, will attract the attention always accorded to rising leaders, and the country will not fail to note that he put aside home politics altogether and spoke with no little force and spirit of the Monroe doctrine and the importance to the United States of maintaining a vigorous foreign policy. This speech, taken in connection with the recent utterances of Whitney and Don Dickinson, would seem to imply that Democracy was willing to throw Cleveland overboard in the next campaign and try to save the party from the task of explaining its shortcomings at home by drawing public attention to affairs in Venezuela.

Taken together, the proceedings of the celebration afford another proof that every Democratic leader is up Salt Creek, each in his own boat, paddling his own canoe, and no two of them headed the same way. Cleveland is sullen, Hill disheartened and Campbell eager to ride on the rising wave of National patriotism. So long as these divisions last the party can do nothing, but patriotic Democrats may at least in reading Campbell's speech rejoice to know that some of their leaders are capable of understanding popular sentiment and moving in harmony with it.

THE SUNDAY "CALL"

To-morrow's issue of THE CALL will contain an exceptionally pleasing and instructive array of special features. Alice Rix with her clever pen and Frank A. Nankivil with his delicate and amusing caricatures will present articles on social events and the theaters in which out-of-town seekers after pleasure are handled artistically, and the salient features of the drama critically considered. The woman's page goes carefully over the range of summer fashions and matters of other kinds in which women are taking an interest. The children's page also amply covers its own ground. The sympathetic author of "A Holiday on Olympus" will have another attractive article for lovers of nature. This is the closing article of the series.

"A Holiday on Olympus" is a special feature which will commend itself to the literary class of readers. It is a verbatim report of one of those bright and instructive talks for which the members of upper Bohemia are famous the world over. This is the first of a series which will show these accomplished workers in a light in which it is extremely difficult for strangers to find them—the lighting of a curtain which is usually kept closely drawn against public scrutiny. The participants in to-morrow's dialogue are well known by name to the general community, and they will be found to say many instructive things on the question of realism and idealism.

Dan O'Connell will present "A Startling Transformation in a San Mateo Garden," another of those artistically written and quaintly conceived productions for which he is noted. Adeline Knapp will discuss the important subject of "The Higher Education," and there will be something interesting about Mrs. Frances Fuller Victor and her work as an historian. "Astride a Frozen Anchor in a Gale" is an account by Denis Kearney of a thrilling personal experience. In addition to these features there will be a large number of special articles and all the news and regular departments.

AN ALLURING SUGGESTION.

The Denver Republican, in admitting the general truth of E. V. Smalley's article in the June Arena that the proportion of the arid lands of the West which might be brought under cultivation by irrigation may be represented by a single furrow across a twenty-acre field, suggests that the question of cultivating arid lands might be solved by means other than irrigation. All breeders of animals and growers of plants know that by artificial selection very marked variations from the parent stock may be produced, and this is carried to so great a length as to make the new product congenial to a natural environment which would be fatal to the original stock. There would not be a State so rich in promise as our own, for there is scarcely a limit to our possibilities.—Los Angeles Times.

Faith indeed can remove mountains. Just now the faith of the people in the promise of readjustment of affairs by a new administration is removing the great mountain of mistrust and depression.—Salida (Colo.) Mail.

Work, however hard, has its compensation in the satisfied mind of the worker. It is better to work hard than to be idle, and it is better to work than to rust out with the lack of that consciousness.—Albuquerque Citizen.

Filibusters after all are only in-Cuba-trotters; they are trying to match out a revolution.—Salt Lake Herald.

Herr Anton Seidl is to direct the Wagner concert in London next season, and will be accompanied by the orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER is well known to be absolutely free from alum, ammonia and all impurities. Do you feel quite sure about other brands? Alum powders are poisonous. Better use Royal and take no chances.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

"Well," exclaimed Franklyn K. Lane, the attorney, as he dropped into the hay-window of the accident Hotel yesterday. "I have landed on the other side of the Fourth of July without getting killed. There has hardly been an Independence day celebration since my childhood that I have not been injured in some way. My faith in the justice of reversing the verdict of Washington on the rebellion in the balance for the last few days, but now that I have come out of the hurrah and patriotic joy unscathed and unharmed I have been in a mood to receive him once more as the Father of his country."

"That's about the size of it. My star of ill luck appeared when I was 7 years of age. I remember its arrival very well. I got up on the morning of the Fourth long before daybreak, and by sunrise all my firecrackers were gone. I borrowed all the available ammunition from the neighbors' boys, but by 8 o'clock there wasn't even a parlor match in the block. Well," and Mr. Lane scratched his head a moment, "of course, I had to do something to make my morning an occasion for the one which was engaging my attention, so I concluded to spend the rest of the day, assisted by several other youngsters, stealing apples."

"We went over a series of fences to one orchard owned by an old man named Gillett. He was a tall, lank, rakish-looking craft, with a stride like the man of seven-league-boost fame. I was a short, modest youth, only able to move along under great pressure, and then not too rapidly. You will please observe the risk I ran. My clothing consisted of a pair of loose trousers, a shirt, a necktie and a pair of shoes, the whole affair worth probably 60 cents. I was barefooted. When we struck the orchard where the apples grew I was appointed by a most overwhelming vote to go in and tackle it first. I tied myself with a string to the trunk of a tree, and proceeded to dig my fingers into the ground. My trousers first tumbled off and crawled under the fence. When I reached the tree containing the best apples I unbuttoned the front of my gingham shirt and began to stow away fruit. In a few moments, greatly to the admiration of my fellow thieves, I had filled my trouser legs, and was bulging out with plunder on all sides. Finally I was loaded to my own satisfaction and started back, but moved with great effort. Just as I got through the fence some of the boys yelled, 'Cheese for Gillett,' and in a few seconds I was alone with my booty. Horrified and almost dead I got myself together and received the shock of the invisible Gillett, who was very prompt in arriving."

PERSONAL.

L. M. Lassel, a merchant of Martinez, is a guest at the Grand.

Bernard Isaacs, a leading merchant of Ione, is staying at the Grand.

Dr. J. Nichols of Sutter Creek was one of yesterday's arrivals at the Grand.

Colonel Park Henshaw, a prominent attorney of Chico, is at the Occidental.

John F. Weare, a big patent manufacturer of Chicago, registered yesterday at the Occidental.

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Dr. Philip Leach of the navy is at the Palace and will visit Yosemite and other points of interest before his return East.

John B. Henderson of Washington, D. C., who has been to the Orient as private secretary to ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, who negotiated the treaty of peace on behalf of the Chinese, arrived yesterday, and is stopping at the Palace. He left his chief at Vancouver and came on down here on pleasure.

Dr. F. W. Gussanulus, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church and president of the Armour Institute of Chicago, came up yesterday morning from where he has been lecturing before the Chautauqua Assembly, and is staying at the Palace. He is to lecture this evening at Plymouth Congregational Church in this city.

Master Julius Haug, a native of San Francisco, who is only 12 years of age, and who entered the University of California, was declared the best pupil in his class (violin) at the closing examination of 1895. In his class, the third grade, are nineteen pupils, of whom Master Haug is the youngest one and the only American.

OPINIONS OF EDITORS.

Americans of both the North and South continents want no European domination of their mainland or their islands. Recruits to this cause have been found in every part among the very emigrants from European lands. So that immigration to the several countries of South and North America simply strengthens the grand idea of America for herself. (The other side of the coin, or slight it, the Monroe doctrine is bound to live and on a larger basis than at first conceived. Long live the Monroe doctrine, and it is no infringement of international law to wish Cuba success, which we most heartily do.—Portland Sun.)

So this road which Southern Pacific organ designated as a "opera boulevard" is demonstrating that opera boulevards may be a thing of performance. The conduct of the enterprise from the beginning has been characterized by energy. No grass has at any time been allowed to grow in its path. It is hard to get out of the habit of hopelessness bred by hard times, but such a habit is a curse to the people. For the years of our dependence upon a single railroad are nearing an end. Almost before we know, the Valley railroad and competition will be with us.—Fresno Republican.

Now that the Whittier Reform School, one of the best institutions of the kind in the world, is so full that no more boys can be taken in for some time, parents may, perhaps, be persuaded that the boys of the school in former times and reform their own children. It is a surprising fact that a large proportion of the boys of Whittier are sons of parents who are in the middle walks of life and are amply able to support their own children but have not the means to keep them in order.—Stockton Record.

No one who has lived in California long, and who has thought of all on the subject, would admit for a moment that the people of this State, taking them for all in all, are not as refined, as well educated and as capable of performing the highest duties of citizenship as the people of any other State. It is therefore a silly affectation of inferiority to pretend that we must go outside of the State for the managers of our institutions of learning.—San Jose Herald.

From all over the country reports are coming in of increased wages paid to working people and of reviving prosperity everywhere. No stories like this were told when the Democratic party was in full control of the Government. Now that the party in power are shackles men know that there will be no dangerous interference with business affairs, and that contracts may safely be made.—Albuquerque (N. M.) Citizen.

The cultivation of patriotism as a vital force that binds men together in the accomplishment of high and worthy ends, and the shackles should be encouraged, not in a narrow and intolerant spirit, however, but in a broad sympathy which will tend toward the preservation of that which was accomplished by our forefathers after the seven long years of the American Revolution.—Los Angeles Record.

We had it from the highest Democratic authority that the new tariff would stimulate the country abroad, and yet that it would export the first nine tenths of its operation fall more than \$66,000,000 below those of the corresponding months last year under the McKinley law. But this is about as near as Democracy comes to meeting its pledges.—Astoria (Oregon).

Keep up an everlasting racket over the Presidential conventions meeting in San Francisco next week, and you will get one or two. This coast deserves the conventions, and there is not another as nearly an ideal convention city in the country as San Francisco. Everybody pull, pull hard, pull all together and we can win.—Redlands Telegraph.

How this State would grow if it could only be filled up by people able to own small farms of a few acres and all under a high degree of cultivation. There would not be a State so rich in promise as our own, for there is scarcely a limit to our possibilities.—Los Angeles Times.

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BITS OF BIOGRAPHY.

George Meredith, the writer, is now almost completely dead.

The Empress of Japan, it is stated, is in regular correspondence with the Empress Frederick of Germany.

Sir Walter Besant's favorite books are Zola's "L'Assommoir," and Rider Haggard's "She," and "The Light That Failed."

High H. Sherwood of Philadelphia has brought suit against a street railway company to recover \$500 for the death of a setter.

The Prince of Wales and his family consider Sandringham their real home, and here their principal family treasures are to be found.

It is claimed that Lieutenant Bessier of the French navy has invented a compass which does away with a steersman, as the compass steers the vessel itself.

One of the Shazada's staff, mistaking the intention of his hosts in providing soap in his bedroom at Dorchester House, felt bound to eat it, and after a gallant effort succeeded in disposing of an entire cake.

It is said that the estate of George W. Vanderbilt in the mountains near Asheville, N. C., has already cost its owner \$4,000,000, and it is believed it will require \$2,000,000 more to bring it to the desired perfection.

Friedrich Schlegel, the novelist, delivered the oration at the recent meeting of the Goethe Society at Weimar. He asserted that Werther and Hermann and Dorothea would survive, whatever became of Goethe's other works.

The King of Greece has an odd way of spending some of the summer months. He turns farmer, and works as hard as though he was a land laborer. He can plow a field, cut and bind wheat, in short, keep a farm going from start to finish, as though it were his livelihood.

PLEASANTNESS OF THE HOUR.

At the seaside resort: He—You look terribly bored.

She—I feel that way. The mosquitoes bothered me all night.—Philadelphia Record.

"Good morning," chirped the summer girl, "adding familiarly to the talker. "Oh, talk all out of you presently.—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Hushmore—You'll have to settle up or leave.

Summer Boarder—Thanks, awfully. The last place I was at they made me do both.—Life.

Smith—It is understood that the brewer has engaged a carload of frogs.

Brown—For what purpose?

Smith—Because they're so full of hops.—Atlanta Constitution.

"I'm not troubling myself about the new woman," declared O'Rourke, making his way dusty homeward at 3 A. M. "It's the old woman that's worryin' me!"—Chicago Tribune.

Talk of women being timid! Nonsense! Why, a little meek-faced, thin slip of a girl will wear balloon sleeves right in the middle of the cyclone belt, and that without flinching.—Boston Transcript.

Wheeler (who has just bought a bike)—Do you think the bicycle has come to stay?

Spooker—Well, a good deal depends on whether you paid outright for it or got it on the installment plan.—Yonkers Statesman.

He—Wasn't Brown's wife named Stone before she was married?

She—That was a very suitable name.

He—What do you mean?

She—Oh, nothing; only she threw herself at his head.—World's Comic.

"There's nothing worse in the world than ostentation," said Garraway.

"Oh, yes, there is," said Gorse. "Ostentation is much worse."

"What is Ostentation?"

"Ostentation plus Boston," said Garraway.—Harper's Bazar.

"I'm going now, yes, I'm going, going," murmured Steigher.

"What an excellent auctioneer you'd make," said the heartless but tired Miss Nyceger.—Boston Courier.

Playright (author of Captain Anson's play)—Do you think Anse will be able to throw enough feeling into his denunciation of the villain in act 2?

Spooker—Sure. I've engaged an old baseball umpire to impersonate the villain.—Chicago Record.

TWO SOCIALIST PASTORS.

They Will Publish a Weekly in Support of Their Doctrine.

REV. J. E. SCOTT THE EDITOR.

He and Rev. E. J. Dupuy Will Teach the Presbytery Marx Economics.

Revs. J. E. Scott and E. J. Dupuy, both Presbyterians ministers and members in