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

SAURDAY, JULY 20, 1895

THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL.

Illinois joins the Eastern storm procession.

There is hardly enough Liberalism left in England for seed.

The Horr and Harvey debate is likely to prove more exhausting than exhaustive.

Chicago girls dance in bloomers, and before long they will go to picnics in bathing suits.

The British Tories have won a great victory, but they have no leader capable of making use of it.

A thorough cleaning of the City Hall would go far toward cleaning the whole political situation.

Many Atlantic Coast cities wish the next Republican National Convention, but the Pacific Coast deserves it.

Why can't Corbett and Fitzsimmons reach a settlement, like Horr and Harvey, and divide the profits amicably?

It would be advisable to attach the City Hall dome angel so securely that it cannot yield to the temptation to fly away.

If there were more counties as prompt in trying and convicting stage-robbers as Mendocino the industry would be quickly abandoned.

Why is it that whenever a man advocates the honest enforcement of law he is always accused of being an enemy of the Southern Pacific?

With a silver convention in Georgia, another in Chicago and one to come in Washington the gold men still swear the issue is dying out.

The City can never expect to prosper till it has rid itself of bunco-steerers, pool-sellers, lotteries, boodle supervisors, silurians and cobblestones.

The speed with which bicycles are propelled makes it all the more necessary that wheelmen should familiarize themselves with the law of the road.

The effects of American energy and enterprise are seen in the revival of industry, and the effects of the Wilson tariff are seen in the treasury deficit.

In eliminating the term "detective" and abolishing the detective bureau the Police Commissioners of New York show a proper understanding of police duties.

Now that Cleveland has a third daughter Congress ought to provide an executive office outside the White House, so that office-seekers won't disturb the babies.

The next administration in England will be literally a Salisbury Government, for the four most important posts in it have been assigned to members of his family.

It would be very easy for the Market-street Railway Company to obey the law and win the respect of honest men, if it had not acquired such a habit of doing the other thing.

Horr's statement that there is no such thing as a "money power" in the politics of this country or of Europe shows to what heights eloquence will lead a man when he gets warmed up.

Philadelphia has evolved a unique idea in charity support by selling reserved seats in a long procession of trolley-cars and having a twenty-mile rolling parade through the city.

With Cleveland declaring that Democracy is one thing and Senator Morgan asserting that it is another it is clear that some sort of definition other than "confusion" is in order.

It is rather a waste of energy to worry about an imaginary anarchistic uprising in San Francisco while there are more tangible and more dangerous public enemies in the City Hall.

The whole City has an interest in assisting the Church-street Improvement Club in its efforts to oust the Market-street Railway Company from its fraudulent occupation of that thoroughfare.

Electric cars and bicycles have so restricted the use of horses in New York and New England that horses of a class which a few years ago sold in that section for \$150 or \$200 can now be bought for \$30 or \$40.

The fruit crop seems to be weakening everywhere outside of California, and once more it is made evident that this is the only section of the Union where the industry can be carried on as a practically sure thing.

An extraordinary spectacle is presented in the fact that the civil authorities are encouraging and supporting the settlers on the Winnemago Indian reservation in their armed resistance to the United States troops sent to evict them.

If there is truth in the report that the Rothschilds intend to offer Spain \$100,000,000 for Cuba and place the island under the protection of the United States it would seem to be a solution of the whole difficulty, for it is hardly conceivable that Spain would decline the offer.

THE BATTLE BEGUN.

The filing of a complaint before the Superior Court yesterday, having for its object the ousting of the Solid Eight from their seats and the forfeiture of the office of each of them as a member of the Board of Supervisors, begins a legal battle the outcome of which is of the utmost interest and consequence to the people of San Francisco.

The statute of 1893 is quite brief and simple in its declaration of the manner in which railroad franchises may be granted by the governing boards of cities. It is particular to state that such franchises may be granted by means of a specified process, "but not otherwise."

An examination of the statute of 1893 will show that there is not a single word or phrase within it which supports the contention upon which the members of the Board of Supervisors who have been brought to bar must depend for their escape from a judgment of the court imposing the express penalties of the statute.

It is not a word in the act exempting "extensions, additions to, and connecting with," already laid lines, the provisions of the statute, yet the Solid Eight claim to have found a way by which the fortunate possessor of one franchise for a railroad upon the City streets no longer becomes a vulgar bidder for other franchises to lay railroads upon other streets than those already occupied; for by a simple sentence incorporated in his application and carried into its advertisement by a pliant Board of Supervisors he may have his desired franchise sold at an auction at which he can be the only bidder.

Whether it is so or not is a matter of the utmost consequence to the people of San Francisco, and have seen their valuable franchises filched and frittered away for years, and who are now to learn whether this policy and process is to continue in spite of the effort on the part of the Legislature to prevent it. The outcome of the present litigation will be watched with exceeding interest by the people, not only in San Francisco but of every other city in the State which has railroad franchises to sell or give away.

PERNICIOUS GAMBLING.

Although the law against pool-selling was intended to prevent just such an institution as that conducted by the Corbets in this City, out of thirteen prosecutions which have been undertaken for its violation only one has produced conviction. For this reason the police decline further to prosecute the offenders, their reason being that the law is inadequate and must be amended before their interference can be made effective.

The dodge which has enabled the pool-sellers to carry on their shameful business seems so weak that the refusal of the courts to keep in the matter of the Corbets is merely that the sellers are acting as agents or messengers of the pool-sellers at the racetrack, where selling is permitted. Still as the police seem determined not to keep in the matter of the Corbets, the record of dismissals which they have encountered, a new ordinance should be framed without delay. Certainly the police, in making the arrests, seemed to show a disposition to suppress the evil, but if the current belief that the cases were not properly presented is sound, a close search for the responsibility of the failures might not discover the ordinance to be so imperfect as is supposed. If any branch of the machinery for the enforcement of ordinances is deliberately "standing in" with the lawless elements of the City it ought not to be difficult to discover the fact.

More than that, it should be understood as early as possible that the time for the flourishing of rascality to the detriment of the City is passing, and that the Call will never cease its efforts to put San Francisco in a position to advance through a removal of the disgraceful causes which hinder its progress. It is useless for the City to invite persons of means, energy and respectability to settle here until we have shown ourselves worthy of their society. The lottery evil is relaxing its hold, the corrupt members of the Board of Supervisors are being held up to scorn as a warning of the fate that will overtake other public officers with like inclinations, and the spirit of pride and self-respect is stirring the people. Although of so recent birth it is a truly younger, and its voice cannot be hushed, and it will not cease until all such demoralizing agencies as that which the Corbets represent, and which belong to a crudity in Western civilization that San Francisco should be ashamed to nourish, have been driven wholly out of the State.

THE WINE-MAKERS.

The following paragraph contained in a circular recently issued by the California Wine-makers' Corporation discloses a most deplorable condition of affairs: "Our agreement and contracts are made voidable whenever we shall control less than 75 per cent of the total output of dry wine. There are some wine-makers who are reaping the rewards and advantages of our labor, but who are unwilling to assist us with their co-operation and support. A number of this class are making wine and selling it wholesale in opposition to our corporation, thereby antagonizing the general industry and tending to depress prices. With this class disposed of or compelled to co-operate with us, the price of wine may be at once advanced, thus insuring a proper remuneration to grape-growers and making all branches of the industry profitable."

This is a rebuke which any man claiming to be a citizen of the State should be ashamed to have published about him. It illustrates the one great fault of some Californians, the one leading cause for the absence of a brighter progress. There are many worthy men who are laboring unceasingly in various ways, first to rouse the pride of the people and then to organ-

ize them into efficient working bodies. It requires a very high order of courage and patriotism on their part to see their efforts counteracted by just such incompetency and meanness as that which the wine-makers' circular exposes and still push forward in the great work which they have undertaken. Their reward will come in time, but meanwhile their task is hard and discouraging.

This kind of meanness which they are attacking is silurianism in its most dangerous form. It is exactly the spirit which leads citizens to close their eyes to the ruinous political corruption, to the filth of their streets and country highways, and generally to prove inadequate to the exercise of a citizen's duties and privileges. The only prosperity which they enjoy is that which the superior enterprise of their neighbors brings them, and the recalcitrant wine-makers are not the only ones who, not satisfied with the enjoyment of advantages which they have never earned, seek in their greed to undermine the forces which have brought them success.

It would be impossible to lay down any rule for the elimination of the pernicious influence which such men exercise. It is ultimately a matter of education and example, and this makes it all the more important that the newspapers of the State can greatly assist in the good work by a persistent urging to a higher course on the part of the lagards.

HORR AND HARVEY.

Up to this time the Horr and Harvey debate has not progressed beyond the skirmish lines of the contest. The key to the position of neither side has as yet been assailed and it is too early to predict which of the men will show the greater mastery of the subject and come off victorious when the final struggle closes around the questions that are really vital to the great issue.

In the skirmishing up to this point, it appears from the reports that Horr is a much abler debater than Harvey. His long experience in politics and his practice in brief, curt denial of the conspiracy story, and then ran off into an impassioned diatribe, have given him an advantage over his opponent, who is more skilled in writing than in oratory. Thus it appears Harvey has been unable to hold his wily opponent to any point, while on the other hand, Horr in evading issues has known how to get in an effective blow and win applause at the very time when he was really dodging a question.

An illustration of the tactics of the two men was shown in the debate on the charge that silver was demonetized as a result of a conspiracy. Harvey, instead of directing all his argument to the one subject at issue, scattered all over the field of politics and charged corruption here and there everywhere. Horr was quick to take advantage of the mistake. He made a brief, curt denial of the conspiracy story, and then ran off into an impassioned diatribe, and then ran off into an impassioned diatribe, and then ran off into an impassioned diatribe.

The passage in which Horr made his evasive dodge and won applause in this connection is worth noting. One paragraph of it is thus reported: "Mr. Harvey continues to rest his case upon an attempt to prove that the human family is made up of scoundrels; that there is no such thing as honor among the people of this or any other country. The infamous statement that every man has his price ought to be branded on the brow of every man who will quote it in earnest, because it is a lie against humanity, and is only good for the other statement that there is no such thing as virtue among the women of the United States or any other country."

It is necessary to say this impassioned outburst of virtuous indignation roused the audience to thunders of applause? Of course Harvey never said all men were dishonest, and he said nothing at all about women. Nevertheless, it is evident from the reports that Horr's reply was considered a good hit. It certainly enabled him to get over the trouble of meeting the conspiracy charge, for having warmed his audience up by his eloquence he was able to draw out more applause by adding: "I want to say to the American people that laws of this kind are never silenced by conspirators. There is no such thing as a 'great money power,' either in this country or any other country, that dominates the people."

This specimen is a fair example of the way the debate has gone so far. Harvey has been making all the argument and Horr has been scoring all the points. Perhaps something more instructive to the people and more valuable as an elucidation of the problem will be advanced during the debates next week, but as it stands at present there is very little in it beyond Mr. Horr's display of skill in the clever fence of controversial debate.

WRITING ABOUT CALIFORNIA.

It is announced that Edith Sessions Tupper, an accomplished writer, is in San Francisco with the intention of writing a series of articles on California for some Eastern newspaper syndicate and probably for the London Standard. Her declaration is sufficiently modest not to be offensive. "My work on this coast," she is reported as saying, "consists of a series of letters touching upon the magnificent natural scenery which appears to surround the Western States. I have just passed through Yosemite Valley and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, and have also visited the big trees of Mariposa. Your coast is truly wonderful. Here in San Francisco I shall probably find something of interest in Chinatown, the fisheries and Suto Heights. The Lick Observatory will without doubt be of service after that."

She kindly adds that there are other things to be considered, but mentions only some "lighter lights" which California has "turned out."

There are two things particularly that dismay and appal an educated resident of California. One is that peculiar perception of fitness and relations which induces an Eastern publisher to send hither contributors to write of things concerning which there are few local writers possessed of a knowledge which might enable them to discuss these matters with sufficient intelligence, and the other is the hardihood of Eastern writers to undertake the task and run all the risks which it involves. It is not meant to be said that Mrs. Tupper will make herself appear so ridiculous in advance of her Eastern predecessors, for some writers (generally well known and endowed with an instinct that restrains. It is to be hoped, further, that in her announced selection of subjects, which have become bores to all readers, Mrs. Tupper was speaking with a tongue that was readier than wise.

The coming writer who is to discuss the wonders of California must bring to the task a deeper knowledge than the easy scribbles of the past have proved able to discover. For the surface marvels which abound are merely external indications of infinitely more wonderful things which lie below, and which reach the core not only of her Eastern predecessors, but of some of her local writers. There are many of these things which the mind can conceive, but also of some of the strangest and most fascinating problems that concern the destiny of the race.

The subject is so vast, so brilliant, so formidable and overwhelming, that we can but admire the courage which tempts to its assailing with no more specific preparation than a flying trip through the country.

No reference whatever to Mrs. Tupper is meant when it is declared that California has suffered immeasurable damage at the hands of itinerant newspaper and magazine writers, who have published "impressions" concerning the State, its people, its wonders and its industries. It is too much to expect even of an exceptionally bright writer that he can form anything like an adequate conception of phenomena and conditions which are puzzling even to the oldest students. The worst of it all is that these complacent visitors, who rave (generally with a string of foolish words) over the strange things which they see without understanding, are deliciously innocent of an intention to misrepresent and delightfully unconscious of the fact that they are making themselves ridiculous.

The only things ever written about California that were worth reading have been from the hands of old and able students. Professor Whitney, George Davidson, John Muir, Professor Sill and a few others have written, up to this date, all that an intelligent reader would care to see. And so long as such men are still among us, the Eastern editor of wisdom will not send itinerant writers to the State.

THE SUNDAY "CALL."

The excellent combination of features of to-morrow's CALL will constitute an edition which will be found very attractive. Among the special contributions will be one by Joaquin Miller, entitled "Benjamin Franklin Thompson's Pocket." It is a strong story of early mining days in California, Mr. Thompson's pocket being of the kind that may yield \$10 or a million, as luck may have it. The idea is treated in Miller's ablest manner. A particularly interesting article will be one by William Greer Harrison on "The Drama—Past, Present and Future." As Mr. Harrison has himself become a successful dramatist and has made a very exhaustive study of stage history and art, his critics may find in his article either a justification of his position or a ground for attack.

E. C. Stock will have another of his delicious interviews with "Colonel Strong" on the condition of affairs in the early days of San Francisco. J. W. E. Townsend, in his account of "A Rattling Sea Race," will tell a chapter of history which will have a particular charm for those who take an interest in the great civil war of history. "The Crime in the Forest" is one of Daniel O'Connell's most artistic sketches. Miss Rose O'Halloran, the accomplished California woman who has distinguished herself as an astronomer, will give a Flammarion-like study on the "Marvels of Astronomy." Miss Miriam Michaelson will contribute a bright paper on the theatrical week in the City, and Miss Adeline Knapp will give a strong account of "The Schism of Martha Cox." The interests of the children will receive careful attention at the hands of Mary Calkins Johnson, the fashions of the day will be fully described by Marcella, and the literary field will be thoroughly canvassed. The regular news service and all the usual departments of THE CALL will appear, together with a particularly full line of special dispatches from all parts of the world.

PERSONALS.

Dr. G. H. Jackson of Woodland is at the Grand.

Superior Judge A. P. Catlin of Sacramento is at the Lick.

W. H. Perry, a lumberman of Los Angeles, is staying at the Lick.

Sheriff U. S. Gregory of Amador registered at the Grand yesterday.

L. M. Lasell, a merchant of Martinez, registered at the Grand yesterday.

H. W. Laugheour of Woodland, a member of the Assembly, is at the California.

Scholar J. H. Beavel of Ukiah came down yesterday and put up at the California.

L. Van Dusen, a lumberman of Ukiah, was one of yesterday's arrivals at the Grand.

R. P. Keating, a well-known Comstock mining superintendent, is a guest at the Palace.

H. Fishman, a coffee-planter of Quezaltenango, Guatemala, is a guest at the Occidental.

James L. Sperry, proprietor of the Calaveras big trees, registered at the Occidental yesterday.

Monon de Vrees, an attorney of Stockton, came down yesterday and put up at the Grand.

General J. P. Williamson, ex-Commissioner-General of the Land Office, and Mrs. Williamson have returned to the Palace.

Jose Contreras, a wealthy coffee-planter of San Salvador, came in yesterday on the San Blas and registered at the Occidental.

Charles E. Bevoing, an Englishman interested in the nitrate trade in Peru, arrived here on the San Blas yesterday and is staying at the Occidental.

W. R. Kelly, formerly a pursuer on the Pacific Mail, now a coffee-planter in Salvador, arrived here on the San Blas yesterday and put up at the Occidental.

Joseph Holeston, son of a wealthy planter at Trinidad, in the West Indies, was one of the passengers by the San Blas. He has come up on account of his health, and is staying at the Occidental.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BEDBUGS—S. C. City. A dozen different methods are given as "a sure remedy against bedbugs." The best of these is the use of kerosene. It is recommended. A mixture of mercurial ointment, soft soap and turpentine; a mixture of white arsenic, lard, corrosive sublimate and kerosene; a mixture of kerosene and hard soap; and placing the affected bedstead in a close room and burning in it sulphur nine parts and saltpeter one part, are among the remedies given. Mark Twain says the best remedy is to take the bedstead out in the back yard and burn it.

WATER—N. P., Oakland, Cal. There is no simple way to analyze water, but there is a simple way to determine if the water contains organic matter. A weak solution of potassium is an excellent test of the presence of organic matter. The water to be examined is put in a glass and add a few drops of sulphuric acid and a little permanganate; if organic matter is present the violet permanganate is discolored.

CRIME—A. J. P., City. The census of 1890 shows that the prisons of the United States contained 92,939 prisoners, 79,924 males and 13,015 females. Of these 49,742 were native born and 60,153 were foreign born. The nationalities are given as follows: Ireland 20,184, Germany 14,684, England 14,684, Canada 1996, Scotland 1483, Mexico 1209, France 1306. Other nationalities are under the 1000 mark.

QUESTION OF RENT—A. C., City. If you rented a house, agreeing to pay the rent monthly in advance, the landlord could hold you to your agreement; failing to carry it out he can give you notice at any time that unless you pay, as you promised to do, you will have to vacate.

KALAKAUA—E. H. G., City. David Kalakaua, King of the Hawaiian Islands, died in this City on the 20th of January, 1891.

PROMINENT PERSONAGES.

The grandfather of the Rothschilds scarcely had a penny in 1800.

Lord Salisbury's Cabinet now consists of nineteen members, and it is the largest ever formed in Great Britain.

Gabriele d'Annunzio, the Italian novelist, is writing a story whose heroine is said to be Eleonora Duse.

Mother Mary Gonzaga, now in Philadelphia, is the oldest Sister of Charity in the United States. She recently celebrated the sixty-ninth anniversary of her initiation.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

Two ladies met in the reception-room of the Palace yesterday morning. One was Edith Sessions-Tupper, the other a friend who was anxious about some friends in New York, notably Gertrude Atherton, whom we all know here in San Francisco.

"Yes, I have seen Mrs. Atherton within the last year," said Mrs. Tupper, "and I can give you most all the information you want."

The following conversation then ensued:

The Friend—How is Gertrude?

Mrs. Tupper—Very well, indeed. I think she is traveling now, though. Somewhere in Europe.

The Friend—Oh! Mrs. Tupper, tell me how she receives.

Mrs. Tupper—Very nicely. She generally appears in her reception-room dressed in a nice tea gown, usually a turquoise silk, which taste-

ful time, being eager to ascertain what the office was that nobody else wanted. "Of all the things," said the aspirant, "it is the superfluous and the unnecessary. All the other fellows wanting places are afraid of the cholera and smallpox, but I have had both and held the office once before." General Warfield signed his petition.

NEW RIFLE FOR THE NAVY.

The recent improvements and perfection of the steel-jacketed cartridges are at present attracting considerable attention. The newest cartridge is but a 23-bore, being a trifle larger than the ordinary .22, which is the smallest bullet on the market, formerly being considered about the right size to use in destroying cats or small dogs. This new cartridge, which has been officially adopted by the United States navy, will fire a smaller bullet than used

by any other Government. Yet this bullet, which will soon be in use on all the vessels of the navy, has most wonderful penetrative power, and an immense range when fired from the Lee rifle, which has been adopted as the official rifle of the navy, says the Sporting Life.

There are many curious things about this new cartridge which are unlike any other used heretofore in military service. The bullets, which are smaller in circumference than a lead pencil, are very long and somewhat blunt at the point. When first examined they appear to be made of bronze, having a covering of hard metal that looks not unlike copper. The bullets are called "steel-jacketed," as they are filled with lead, or rather, consist of lead, with a jacket or covering of steel, thus making them somewhat lighter than if they were made up entirely of lead. The cartridges are very long and bottle-necked and are quite expensive, being filled with smokeless powder as the explosive. One advantage of these cartridges is the lightness, as both bullet and powder weigh considerably less than the ones formerly used, consequently a person can carry a much larger quantity without being fatigued.

For several years past it has been the desire among military officers all over the world to adopt a smaller bullet for rifles. A bullet of 50-caliber or a half-inch in diameter was one of the largest ever carried and the bore of the military rifle was anywhere from that size to 40. But about eight years ago the change took place and the reduction of the size of bullets began. It was proven by experiments that the size of the bullets had but little to do with its range and penetration, as had been generally supposed, and that very minute bullets, if properly shaped and coated with steel, were even more deadly and could be fired to a greater distance than larger ones. It was also shown that the object in firing upon a field of battle was to disable as many of the enemy as possible, as one wounded soldier, according to the theory, removes three men from the field, as it required two men to carry him away. When men were killed outright they would be left on the field and their companions would continue firing at the enemy. It was thus shown that the small bullet at first range does more harm than the large one, although perhaps doing less actual damage to the individual.

THE LOTTERY TICKET LAMENT.

So do at my heart were the tickets I cherished, These cheap lottery tickets I loved so well; When bought I did keep them so closely and none could guess I had them, and none I would sell.

I bought them with money I worked hard and was rubbed for, With dollars which came from the sweat of my brow, I'd go without food, without drink, be a robber, To buy those dear tickets I cannot get now.

The money I've won is much less than a fortune, For I'm raved and poor and not worth a cent; And yet I can't tell where the cash has all gone to I've borrowed for tickets and which friends have

Now places that sold them and people that bought them Have found for their cost that the money, when spent For cheap lottery tickets or policy tickets, Was captured by swindlers, to whom it all went. I've now craved these vile lottery tickets, 'E'en policy tickets I've learned to abhor; Since I've not touch them and Sammy won't buy them, They're not so trustworthy or sanctioned by law.

—The Speculator in to-day's Wasp.

"THE SOLD EIGHT."

Those who doubt the horror in which the press is held by evil-doers should observe the fear and apprehension manifested by the Supervisors of San Francisco since the Call attacked their course in refusing to entertain a bid for a franchise and awarding it to the Southern Pacific Company.—Berkeley Dispatch.

THE CALL'S fight against the Solid Eight of the San Francisco Supervisors entitles that paper to the gratitude of every right-thinking person. The fact that a San Francisco newspaper has the courage to tackle these giant corruptors is indicative that the times are improving.—Alameda Telegram.

San Francisco used to have a Solid Nine in the Board of Supervisors, and the disgraceful conduct of that shameless combination is still fresh in the minds of the people. Now that City seems to be cursed with a Solid Eight in the same body who are emulating the course of the unfortunates sold since the Call's reform that was thought to have swept across the country at the last election must have lost its force before it reached San Francisco.—Haywards Review.

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