

The Call

CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE,
Editor and Proprietor.

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THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL

Weather talk in the East is never monotonous.

Wherever there is fruit in this State, there is sunshine to dry it.

As a general rule feminine opposition to bloomers has not a leg to stand on.

One of the certainties of the coming session of Congress is a big debate on free Cuba.

The free silver play has failed on the stage, but it will have better luck on the stump.

Omaha proposes to own her water supply, and shall San Francisco be less than Omaha?

The revival of mining has increased the activity of machine-shops, and the good work goes on.

Fenders for trolley-cars have been adopted in other cities, and must be adopted here.

The belief is growing in this country that we owe as much to Cuba as Europe owes to Armenia.

Local Democrats are very well versed in poker, but few of them have the nerve to straddle the blind.

The Texas Legislature is in session, but there is no sure thing it will stop the Dallas entertainment.

We need not only more gold in the treasury, but more brains and patriotism in the administration.

According to the Health Convention at Denver, civilization has turned the noble Mississippi into a dirty sewer.

As long as the law delays to punish lynchings we can easily conceive that lynching is caused by the law's delays.

A sure way to keep the American headdress at home would be to establish titles in this country, but it is not worth while.

"I have absolutely nothing to say," is what Chauncey Depew told a reporter the other day when he had a lucid interval.

The East shall exult over us no more; we are to have an institutional church of our own, and one of the best in the country.

The treasury statement for September shows nothing to brag about, but it is the best we have had from this administration.

The Nebraska Republicans are late in getting into the field for the campaign, but as it looks like a walk over, there was no need to hurry.

According to report the State Capitol at Sacramento is not only a noble monument itself, but is rapidly increasing the number of monuments in the graveyards.

The question of municipal ownership of water and street-lighting works may be only a speculation now, but it promises to be practical politics in this City before long.

Eastern people who cannot see any reason why the next Republican convention should be held in San Francisco should be compelled to come here in order to have their eyes opened.

The Chicago drainage canal is between two fires—the lake cities are fighting it for emptying the lakes, and the Mississippi River cities are fighting it for making a sewer of the river.

The St. Louis *Republic* is right in saying "the Archangel Gabriel could not be elected for a third term in this country," and it might have added he would stand a slim chance for a first one.

"Some bad Indians, some bad white men, too much bad wine, and then lots of trouble," is the way Princess Mary Buck describes the situation at Healdsburg, and she probably described it right.

As it is noted among the tokens of business revival that a New Haven firm has received an order from Chicago for 100,000 alarm-clocks, it would seem that after all it takes New England enterprise to wake Chicago up.

MR. HUNTINGTON'S OPPORTUNITY

Mr. Collis P. Huntington is again among the people of California and amid the scenes where thirty years or more ago he laid the foundations of his fame and fortune as a railroad builder and financier.

His coming has been heralded by several unreserved interviews with himself as to the purpose of his present visit, while pulsations of interest, rising almost to fever in some quarters, have signaled his approach. It is evident that the advent of Mr. Huntington will be productive of important results and that the places and policies of his great corporation will during his visit be adjusted upon a basis which shall be permanent and which may perchance outlast the term of his natural life.

If, early in his stay in San Francisco, Mr. Huntington, upon some bright, warm Sunday afternoon, should take a drive, or, better, a walk, around the lake in Golden Gate Park which ripples at the rugged foot of Strawberry Hill, and there should hear the music of the waterfall echoed back to it from the lips of laughing children, and should see the smile of the little lake reflected on the faces of men and women enjoying on its bordering lawns a needed respite from their round of toil, and if the magnate should wander nearer to the water and, glancing along the rocks which line its lower edge, should read there the inscription, "I added this park, which records that lake and cataract are his own gift to the people of San Francisco, he might be smitten with the thought that he stands in the presence of one of the opportunities of his life, and such a one as comes to few men, and but once.

What is this opportunity which Strawberry Hill with its lake and waterfall might suggest to Mr. Huntington? It is this. The gift which some years ago he added to Golden Gate Park was a pittance out of his enormous fortune, but it has done more than any other single act of his lifetime to redeem his fame and soften public criticism of his policy. It did this because it represented Mr. Huntington in the unusual role of a benefactor of the people of California. It is the present opportunity of Mr. Huntington's career to become, and henceforth to be in general what heretofore he has been in the particular instance recorded at Strawberry Hill, viz.: the benefactor of California in a large and splendid way.

How? By considering well the attitude which the corporation he controls has held toward California and its people in the past and the attitude which, in all justice, it should occupy in the present and future; by bending his ear to the outcry of the entire State against schedules which are exorbitant and unequal; against policies which are narrow and selfish and destructive of industrial growth; against railroad policies in every station, village, township, city, county, State and National, held in California; against the railroad lobby at the Legislature and railroad influence over the officials, Commissioners and courts of the State; against the strangling grasp with which his unscrupulous agents and servants hold the City of San Francisco while they stunt her growth and rob her of her wealth in utter defiance of right and law and reason. The universal protest against these things Mr. Huntington should hear and heed.

If he shall do so, and do it now, Mr. Huntington will have grasped by its very forelock the crowning opportunity of his career. By so doing he may easily outdo each and all of his three colleagues in beneficence to the people of California; for far surpassing colleges and art galleries and charities in the magnitude of its blessing would be industrial and political freedom from the dominion of the Southern Pacific Company. Will Mr. Huntington lay hold upon his opportunity?

THE REFORMING WHEEL

The able address by Mrs. Sturtevant-Peet, president of the California Woman's Christian Temperance Union, on the occasion of the annual convention of that body in this City, contained a passage which takes strong ground on the benefits of the bicycle. In speaking of physical culture and the relation of clothes to the subject, she said:

"All know the value of a strong unhampered body. For this reason the hampering of the corset and restricting bands is a foregone conclusion. Dress reform has pressed its claims for forty years, with little progress, till the bicycle, that graceful, silent steed of motion, dashes through and bursts open the door of prejudice. This mystic wheel that we meet on every road and street is the mute but telling advocate of dress reform. It has its virtues as well as its charms. It invites, yea, demands, simplicity in dress. It encourages physical exercise and utterly refuses to carry a drunken rider. Unlike the horse, it balks when touched by the hand of inebriety. It inconveniences and discourages the use of cigars and cigarettes to the number of 45,000,000 a year. In short, the wheel is a reformer, and, though it came not through the virtue of moral conception, we should welcome its presence as we do the advent of every new invention and corporate edict bearing the balm of sobriety, with the promise of stronger and better men and women."

This is a straightforward expression from an able woman who leads the California forces of the greatest National organization ever instituted for the uplifting of the people of California, and earnestly and intelligently. The plainness and simplicity which characterize her opinion cast into the shade the shallow objections which some physicians have made to the bicycle. Mrs. Peet gives us to understand that in the sole aspect of requiring women to dress sensibly this simple instrument of locomotion has accomplished more at a dash than the preachers on sensible dress for women have been able to bring about in nearly half a century. With so eminent an endorsement as this even the most timid woman who is not held in what amounts to physical restraint by father, husband or brother from obeying an instinctive impulse to dress rationally and enjoy life and health on a bicycle, may at least console herself with the reflection that her impulse was right at the moment that she was born a few years too soon.

THE SEPTEMBER SURPLUS

The treasury statement for the month of September gives the receipts from all sources in round numbers at \$27,500,000 and the expenditures at \$24,500,000, leaving a surplus of about \$3,000,000. This is the second time the Wilson tariff has shown a surplus in a month's revenues over expenditures, the first having occurred in June, and as a consequence we may expect now an outbreak like we had then of Democratic inhibition and boasting.

There is nothing in the situation, however, to justify any such boasting. To have a tariff yield a surplus of revenues over expenditures two months out of twelve is nothing to be proud of. It is just about a year since the Wilson tariff went into effect and the deficits since that time amount in the aggregate to about \$65,000,000. The small surplus of September

amounts to little in cutting down that large sum and it is clear that the close of the fiscal year next June will show little or no reduction in the debt already piled up.

The general statement of the condition of the treasury shows how little cause there is for satisfaction in the apparent surplus for September. On October 1, 1892, when Harrison was President and the McKinley tariff was in force, the public debt amounted to \$960,518,164, with \$131,895,918 net cash in the treasury. The present treasury statement shows that on the last of this month the public debt has increased during the three years to \$1,298,495,090, and the net cash in the treasury is \$185,405,383. The net increase in the debt, therefore, has been about \$106,000,000, while the interest-bearing debt has been increased by \$162,329,050.

Since June 30, 1892, the net expenditures of the Government have exceeded the receipts by \$120,151,467. The Democrats promised the country a tariff for revenue only, and yet, with the exceptions of June and September, the Wilson tariff has never in any month yielded a revenue equal to the needs of the Government. Until the accession of the free-traders to power through the pan of 1893 and the paralysis of the industry of the country the public debt tariff always yielded a revenue ample to carry on the Government, defray the cost of public improvements and provide for a reduction of the interest-bearing debt. The contrast between the two tariff systems is evident in everything from the affairs of the Nation to private business, and it will take something more than the little surplus of September to blind the voters of the country to the glaring defects of the tariff of perfidy and dishonor.

MAHONEY'S EXTREMITY

Had it not been inevitable that William Mahoney, being alive, must sooner or later die, and that his death or approach to it would serve to remind the country that he had lived, he might have slipped out of view as silently as did the policy of repudiation for which he stood. Because his State, Virginia, found itself at the close of the war burdened with a debt which would delay progress and probably induce emigration, Mahoney organized and led a movement of readjustment which contained a large element of repudiation. The idea was repugnant to the proud old Virginian's conscience, to American spirit of honesty and to the republican sentiment of accountability. Yet so desperate was the condition of the State that the movement carried and in 1861 sent Mahoney to the Federal Senate.

His career in that august body constitutes a story apart from the idea which brought him into prominence. Still it was dramatic enough. Added to his State history it served to make him one of the most conspicuous figures in the American history. When all these temporary expedients, which made him famous had served their short day he dropped quietly from public view, a virtual outcast from his native State and the worn-out whip of transient political needs.

And yet he had been one of the most brilliant soldiers produced by the Confederacy. As a major-general his defense of Petersburg on July 30, 1864, was one of the most remarkable achievements in the annals of the war. He had been the first to introduce partial repudiation into the policy of the South he was one of the military idols of that section. But the old Southern blood of Virginia bitterly resented his policy, and though on the strength of its advocacy he was lifted to the United States Senate, the South as a whole repudiated him and his doctrine, and his great scheme perished in the State of his birth.

As a tactician Mahoney had a certain knack, but no foresight. His picturesque personality contributed, with his fire-eating qualities, to make him conspicuous. Had his patriotism been as high as his courage he might have risen to an eminence as firm as it was picturesque. As it happened he died at Washington, where he had been living for some years, dead in all the higher ways that make of lofty character prefer to bend their steps.

PERSONAL

S. G. Little, banker of Dixon, is stopping at the R. U. House.

O. A. Low, a rancher of Woodland, is a guest at the R. U. House.

H. H. Mayer, a merchant of Healdsburg, is stopping at the Grand Hotel.

Dr. A. E. Osborne of Eldridge, Cal., registered at the Grand Hotel yesterday.

C. A. Lutz, a Sacramento merchant, is registered at the California Hotel.

George F. Buek of Stockton was among the arrivals at the Lick House yesterday.

Judge Eskine M. Ross and wife of Los Angeles are registered at the Palace Hotel.

Henry L. Davis, business manager of Salinas, registered at the R. U. House last evening.

A. F. Gartner of Portland, Or., was among the arrivals at the California Hotel yesterday.

Charles Cunningham, a lawyer of Ukiah, was among the arrivals at the Grand Hotel yesterday.

Railroad Commissioner H. M. La Rue of Sacramento registered at the Occidental Hotel yesterday.

David S. Jordan of Palo Alto, president of the Leland Stanford Jr. University, is a guest at the Occidental Hotel.

George L. Fischer, manager for Whittier, Fuller & Co. at Stockton, registered at the Grand Hotel yesterday.

Captain J. B. Overton, superintendent of the Virginia City and San Antonio Works, registered at the R. U. House yesterday.

United States Circuit Judge Irskine M. Ross came up from Los Angeles yesterday, and will hold court in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals Monday next.

C. B. Jerome, for many years past Chief Deputy Director of Customs, has gone with his family on a vacation to Laguna. The trip is taken to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome.

SHALL WE HAVE A NEW PRONOUN?

The English language lacks a pronoun for the third person, singular number, common gender. Professor Henry G. Williams, in the new edition of his "Outlines of Psychology," has introduced a new pronoun for this place in his language. It is the word "thou." The opening sentence of his book, speaking of the importance of an ability on the part of the student to outline knowledge acquired, says: "Every student should acquaint himself with some method by which thou can positively correlate the facts thou acquire. We have the three forms of the word all used in the same sentence. Declined. Nominative, possessive, and objective; thou, compound nominative and objective, thouself. Without the word thou we would have to say, 'Every student should acquaint himself or herself with some method by which he or she can positively correlate the facts of his or her knowledge.'"

The new pronoun here suggested makes it possible to avoid much circumlocution, and it is the possibility of having one that should serve has been much discussed.

Neither Professor Williams has solved the problem satisfactorily. He has not admitted that the proposed word is not euphonious to our ear, but that may be because of its unfamiliarity. Familiarity may make it better liked.—The Editor.

"THE CALL'S" POINT.

The San Francisco CALL has won a big point in its fight to suppress the lottery evil. The Judiciary Committee of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors has recommended an order making it a misdemeanor to publish any kind of lottery drawings.—Santa Cruz Sentinel.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

Stuyvesant Fish of New York, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, arrived in San Francisco yesterday with his family and registered at the Park Hotel. Mr. Fish is quite a young man for so high a position, being only 45 years of age. He entered the railroad service after graduating from Columbia College, New York, in 1871, as secretary of the president of the Illinois Central. For a time he was identified with the Illinois Central and Co., New York, and Morton, Rose & Co. of London. In 1876 he was elected a director of the Illinois Central and in 1887 was promoted to the presidency of the company. He was the treasurer and agent of the purchasing committee of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern and the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans railroads, properties which the Illinois Central acquired. Mr. Fish is also a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

The Illinois Central is surely one of the great corporations of the world. It has for some years ago exerted a vast influence in the settlement and development of the Mississippi Valley region. Its system of roads now radiate from Chicago west to the Missouri River, north to St. Paul, N. D., south to New Orleans and east to Cincinnati.

At the Palace last evening Mr. Fish said: "I left Newport early in September to give my family an outing trip, and since then I have been journeying through the country, keeping out of the mail and telegraph. I went over pretty much the same ground this afternoon that I did when I visited San Francisco twenty-five years ago. We went to the Cliff House at that time and saw the seals. It was not much then on the road to see, but the party now is a different one."

Speaking of the Illinois Central Railroad in reply to questions Mr. Fish said:

"Yes, it has done a vast deal to develop the country it traverses. It was one of the first of the land-grant roads. The Government gave the land to the States of the United States and gave to the road. We do not contemplate the extension of our system to the Pacific Coast. The country is all right on this side, but there is vast space of unproductive country to cross in getting here. Our Southern line is being extended and helped out considerably last year in meeting our obligations. The South will have another good crop year, but not as good for us as last year's crop. Kansas has plenty of corn this season, but no wheat to speak of. When Kansas has a good wheat crop we will send it for shipment to Liverpool via New Orleans."

NEW YORK POLITICS.

One clear-cut, definite fact, one decisive and unmistakable result, stands out cold and distinct among the evasions, the clap-trap, the fold-over and the follies of the Syracuse convention, and that is that sudden and reeking Tammany Hall has secured control of the Democratic party in the Empire State body, and has carried its every point, and not only secured its recognition as the only true and legitimate Democratic organization, but has "taken a bond of fate," and declared itself to be "The Democracy of New York City for all time to come."—New York Mail and Express.

The Democrats of the Empire State entered their campaign with a record of two successive and crushing defeats. In 1893 and 1894 they were routed in the State and local elections. It was thought that the party would profit by these experiences, but the prospect of a third consecutive defeat, in 1895 and 1894 they were routed in the State and local elections. It was thought that the party would profit by these experiences, but the prospect of a third consecutive defeat, in 1895 and 1894 they were routed in the State and local elections. It was thought that the party would profit by these experiences, but the prospect of a third consecutive defeat, in 1895 and 1894 they were routed in the State and local elections.

The Republicans of this county are united upon the one issue in our local campaign. They are determined upon municipal reform and the abolition of the present system. Many a tiger has not been killed; it has only been scotched. The work of annihilation must go on. Professions being made in Syracuse to the effect that the organization was the only one to be maintained, and that the party of the Democracy for honest government nor for reform in our matters.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Democracy is undergoing transfusion with success. The young blood of reform is entering the venerable veins of the ancient and honorable body of Jeffersonian principles with neatness and dispatch. The uses of adhesion to the party are plain as to the fluencies of time. The party is getting together and the joy of being a Democrat is so great that the party is pulling us out of the slough of anti-Democratic heathen, imagine a vain thing.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Since the first week in July the Press insistently and repeatedly, directly and indirectly, by formal invitation and by affectionate appeal, by every means which man as a combatant can employ, has been endeavoring to stand up and fight, has challenged the Democratic party to do battle on the moral issues of this campaign. The answer which could answer that challenge, the time in which it has not only not answered it; it has fled.—New York Press.

It looks as if the New York Republicans were going to be able to rely on the pulpits of that State for enthusiastic support in the coming campaign. We are told that the energetic maintenance of the Sunday laws was the work of a good many sermons last Sunday, and it promises to furnish the theme of a good many more. The point at issue is very close to each other there between now and November.—Boston Herald.

It is somewhat strange that the so-called independent journals that daily or weekly wail and lament over what they are pleased to term the "crisis" in the Empire State, are the ones that are most ready to support the Republicanism.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A New York correspondent says Senator Hill regards the coming election in New York as the crisis in his political career. He has certainly reached the climax of peanut politics in advocating "personal liberty," and the people are not likely to be thrown into confusion by such a way that he will never dare to show his head again.—Cleveland Leader.

The spirit of Democrats in New York State this year can be summed up in a word—Retrospection or Reaction. Profoundly disappointed in the result of the campaign, they are glad to see themselves restored to the old fashion of things.—Syracuse Standard.

SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS.

IN THE JURY BOX.

If you should see amid the twelve
Just one good man and true,
For the reason you're not long to deliver—
As I led, sir, to get through!—Truth.

Grimsbury—There is one good thing to be said of the Brooklyn trolley-cars.
Crawford—I'd like to know what it is.
Grimsbury—They are beginning to extend their lines to the cemetery.

Two young men, both desperately in love with the same girl, were having nothing to do with the matter, formed the only trolley-cars themselves into the river. Standing on the bank one of them, ready to take the fatal plunge, called out:
"Now for it!"
"After you, please," was the other's polite rejoinder.—Buntes Allerled.

AVIATION THOUGHTS.

Take the carpets out and hang them.
Hire a man to be ineptly
In their shade and snore.
Rustle round and fetch the stovepipe
Into view.
We must all get ready for the Fall campaign.
Halt the healthy scrubbing lady,
Patient's head her brow;
Gather up the scraps of straw,
We can move down town.
From complaint or criticism
Carefully refrain.
Just be glad if we survive the Fall campaign.
—Washington Star.

IDEAS OF WESTERN EDITORS.

The statement by veterinarians that many of the cattle at the State Fair were afflicted with tuberculosis should serve to spur up the supervisors of the several counties to prompt action. It is too serious a subject to be ignored. It is asserted that there are diseased cattle in this county and that infection is being sold in the market. What do the authorities propose to do about it? The health and the lives of many people are at stake. Compared to this menace to human life an epidemic of smallpox would be a trifling matter. Few people die of smallpox; for consumption there is no cure.—San Jose News.

When industries cease to be profitable men put forth the more strength to meet the new exigency. New methods of saving are devised and new inventions made. It was not until the boom burst that Southern California scientists began the work of development. There has been more progress in electric science since the panic than in the previous decade. Progress does not stop because of a panic. It makes itself felt a little closer and a little better work. Our feelings are a good deal hurt, but we are not as much hurt as frightened.—Tuolumne Register.

Times have improved so much in Riverside that they no longer allow the hymn "There is a Better Land" to be sung there. They consider it a reflection on Riverside.—Santa Ana Blade.

Oregon.

The restoration of Chinese activity will probably result in giving work to many an American laborer, and causing American shipyards to hum with activity. The strange sight may be observed of the same shipyard and the same gun factories, making ships, guns and armor plate for both the Chinese and Japanese.—Astoria (Or.) Journal.

Just as local building and loan associations are better and more profitable for our people than foreign ones, so would be home insurance companies of all kinds, managed economically and prudently by people in whom we all have confidence.—Salem News.

A short Presidential campaign is the latest demand to be raised by the press and sanctioned by the people. The sooner the people get over "doing time" for the benefit of politicians better they will be off and the more prosperous the country will be.—Pendleton East Oregonian.

Washington.

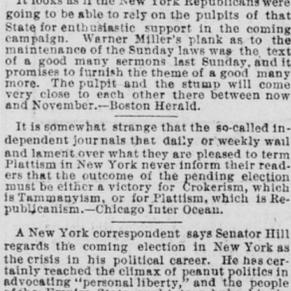
If all the men who are so anxious to fight for the Cuban insurgents want a job, why don't they enlist in our navy? We need more men and offer permanent positions.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The "United States of South America" may be the result of a strong movement in that direction is now in progress. The thoughtful man will not patronize nor encourage the senseless revolutions that are almost constant in those republics.—Tacoma Business Union.

Mossbackism and selfish business policy force industrial establishments into decay; enterprise and common-sense energetically put in practice build them up again, invigorate them and add new fields for the achievement of their own and the happiness of the community. The thoughtful man will not patronize nor encourage the senseless revolutions that are almost constant in those republics.—Tacoma Business Union.

Utah.

California ships this year 9,000,000 gallons of wine, valued at \$3,500,000, which is a little in excess of that of last year. The process is slow, but California is every year becoming more and more the France of the New World. Every year her wine is growing better. Every year her wine-growers are learning new points in the cultivation of the grape and in the manufacture of wine, and the time will come when this country will no longer look to the chemistry of France, with the foundation of a few grapes to work upon, to supply it with fine wines.—Salt Lake Tribune.



PLIH MAY'S IDEA OF SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

POINTS FOR ADVERTISING.

INTERESTING ITEMS FOR A WIDEAWAKE CLASS OF GENTLEMEN.

Art without heart in advertising is seldom successful.

The ad may be grave or gay—it is sensible if it is good.

A good ad serves two masters—the advertiser and the customer.

Newspaper persistency variety is the cardinal advertising virtue.

Readers do not go along looking for the ad—it must come to them.

If the ad is forgotten as soon as it has been read, it is not a good one.

A good ad is one which seems all the better upon being read a second time.

Every ad should have some particular point to make, and make it plain.

Unless the writer feels an interest in the ad, he cannot expect the reader to do so.

After all, the best ad are those that convince the reader of the genuineness of the goods.

An ad, unlike a personal solicitor, never bores a man. It is generally read during leisure hours.

Smart expressions are not essential for the making of a good ad; you can build one out of the homeliest words.

Do not give credit for knowing much about your business; the facts, they don't know all as much as they think they do. If your announcement can only excite curiosity, you may as well not make it at all. It has effected its purpose. Your salesman should do the rest.

Good soldiers don't cease firing as soon as an enemy is seen. They keep on firing until they are "overhauling" it; so long as there are customers to procure and new goods or special advantages to be had.

What appears to the uninitiated lavish expenditure may be economical advertising. Small ads that cost little and produce nothing are certainly less economical than large, costly ads which bring results in proportion to their size and cost.

The object of the advertising done will usually be reflected in the kind of people it draws. If a merchant harps on cheapness only, he will draw to his store the poorest possible class of population. If quality is his watchword, he is apt to get an entirely different class of customers.—New York Printers' Ink.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

The opera season at the Metropolitan will open with "Carmen" as the production and Mme. Calve as the star. It is said that this prima donna receives \$2000 a performance, which, although a large sum, is by no means in excess of her deserts. The success won by Mme. Calve in New York this year before last was phenomenal, and there is every reason to believe it will be repeated this winter. It is not the fault of Abbey and Grau that they will not have more American prima donnas among their stars. They have religiously tried to supply the home product, and the public has as religiously shown its indifference to what was not imported. Sibly Sanderson did not draw last winter, Zelle de Lussin was held up to ridicule by the critics, and when it came to a choice between Emma Eames Story and Emma Calve, the public demand was for the French woman. Eames and Calve made the season hot and uncomfortable for the management two years ago by their jealousies and bickerings. The French Emma was hot and

impulsive, the American Emma was cold and disdainful, and the two were continually clashing. Last year the management banished Calve and gave Eames to the public, but this year the subscribers clamored so persistently for Calve that she was engaged, and Eames was left to take a European engagement, which she will not have the least difficulty in securing. Mme. Calve, it appears, is obliged to pay the management of the Paris Grand Opera an indemnity of \$1400 in order to accept the American engagement.

Mme. Marchesi has been spending her holidays in traveling about the music centers of Europe, and she sums up the result of her impressions in a chatty letter to a German newspaper. She is warm in her praise of the conservatory at Brussels, at whose annual examinations she acted as a member of the jury in the singing competitions, and she remarks with approval that the music of Gluck, Mozart, Haydn, Handel, Bach and the old French and Italian masters is still the foundation of vocal study in that institution. Modern composers, she says, give themselves but little concern about the voice, their rule being simply "sing and be heard." "Why do not composers in a vigorous strike?" she asks. "It would be a blessing for singing humanity and compel composers to study the voice seriously." Mme. Marchesi spent the second week of July in London as the guest of Melba, and attended the opera every night. She calls Melba "her dear pupil and friend," Calve "my talented and famous former pupil," but makes no claim on Eames, whose success as the countess in "Figaro" she says is chiefly due to her beauty.

The lyric act, "At Sedan," by Henry Zoellner of New York, has been produced, amid scenes of enthusiasm, at the Municipal Theater at Leipzig. The first act of this work was early taken over by "La Debaché" of the French ship journeying from Havre to New York, and was, therefore, not an American in any sense of the term. The papers retorted by plying him for not having the good taste to be placed in this country, and the composer has taken most of his themes from popular German melodies, such as "The Watch on the Rhine," the "Hohenfriedberg" (Frederic II) march, Martin Luther's "Ein Feste Burg," etc. Popular enthusiasm reached its height on the 10th of September, when the composer has taken most of his themes from popular German melodies, such as "The Watch on the Rhine," the "Hohenfriedberg" (Frederic II) march, Martin Luther's "Ein Feste Burg," etc. Popular enthusiasm reached its height on the 10th of September, when the composer has taken most of his themes from popular German melodies, such as "The Watch on the Rhine," the "Hohenfriedberg" (Frederic II) march, Martin Luther's "Ein Feste Burg," etc. Popular enthusiasm reached its height on the 10th of September, when the composer has taken most of his themes from popular German melodies, such as "The Watch on the Rhine," the "Hohenfriedberg" (Frederic II) march, Martin Luther's "Ein Feste Burg," etc. Popular enthusiasm reached its height on the 10th of September, when the composer has taken most of his themes from popular German melodies, such as "The Watch on the Rhine," the "Hohenfriedberg" (Frederic II) march, Martin Luther's "Ein Feste Burg," etc. Popular enthusiasm reached its height on the 10th of September, when the composer has taken most of his themes from popular German melodies, such as "The Watch on the Rhine," the "Hohenfriedberg" (Frederic II) march, Martin Luther's "Ein Feste Burg," etc. Popular enthusiasm reached its height on the 10th of September, when the composer has taken most of his themes from popular German melodies, such as "The Watch on the Rhine," the "Hohenfriedberg" (Frederic II) march, Martin Luther's "Ein Feste Burg," etc. Popular enthusiasm reached its height on the 10th of September, when the composer has taken most of his themes from popular German melodies, such as "The Watch on the Rhine," the "Hohenfriedberg" (Frederic II) march, Martin Luther's "Ein Feste Burg," etc. Popular enthusiasm reached its height on the 10th of September, when the composer has taken most of his themes from popular German melodies, such as "The Watch on the Rhine," the "Hohenfriedberg" (Frederic II) march, Martin Luther's "Ein Feste Burg," etc. Popular enthusiasm reached its height on the 10th of September, when the composer has taken most of his themes from popular German melodies, such as "The Watch on the Rhine," the "Hohenfriedberg" (Frederic II) march, Martin Luther's "Ein Feste Burg," etc. Popular enthusiasm reached its height on the 10th of September, when the composer has taken most of his themes from popular German melodies, such as "The Watch on the Rhine," the "Hohenfriedberg" (Frederic II) march, Martin Luther's "Ein Feste Burg," etc. Popular enthusiasm reached its height on the 10th of September, when the composer has taken most of his themes from popular German melodies, such as "The Watch on the Rhine," the "Hohenfriedberg" (Frederic II) march, Martin Luther's "Ein Feste Burg," etc. Popular enthusiasm reached its height on the 10th of September, when the composer has taken most of his themes from popular German melodies, such as "The Watch on the Rhine," the "Hohenfriedberg" (Frederic II) march, Martin Luther's "Ein Feste Burg," etc. Popular enthusiasm reached its height on the 10th of September, when the composer has taken most of his themes from popular German melodies, such as "The Watch on the Rhine," the "Hohenfriedberg" (Frederic II) march, Martin Luther's "Ein Feste Burg," etc. Popular enthusiasm reached its height on the 10th of September, when the composer has taken most of his themes from popular German melodies, such as "The Watch on the Rhine," the "Hohenfriedberg" (Frederic II) march, Martin Luther's "Ein Feste Burg," etc. Popular enthusiasm reached its height on the 10th of September, when the composer has taken most of his themes from popular German melodies, such as "The Watch on the Rhine," the "Hohenfriedberg" (Frederic II) march, Martin Luther's "Ein Feste Burg," etc. Popular enthusiasm