



CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE, Editor and Proprietor. SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Postage Free: Daily and Sunday Call, one week, by carrier, \$0.15...

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THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL

THE FAKE AND THE FACT.

THE EXAMINER PUBLISHED 249,757 Inches Of Ads During 1896.

5964 More Than were published by any other San Francisco newspaper.

THE EXAMINER PUBLISHED 236,528 Inches Of Ads During 1896.

THE CALL PUBLISHED 239,551 Inches Of Ads During 1896.

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THE UTILITY OF A LIE.

In its report of the official investigation of water rates published yesterday morning the Examiner saw fit to give space to the following paragraph respecting the editor and publisher of THE CALL: And all through the talking and the questioning, the blating of the witness and the chipping in of Attorney Kellogg, there sat on a back bench, his hat in hand, his silvered cane...

The session of the Board of Supervisors held on last Wednesday to consider water rates was an open meeting, which it was not only the privilege but the duty of citizens interested in the subject to attend. It was especially important and fitting that the editors and publishers of newspapers should be present at that meeting in order that the scope and plan of the investigation might be considered, and that it might also be observed how honestly and intelligently the public servants were performing their duty in the important matter before them.

A comparison of the report of that meeting as published in the Examiner with that contained in THE CALL will show clearly the advantage of the personal presence of the editor of this newspaper. The Examiner report was manifestly a garbled, partisan, one-sided and unfair presentation of the subject. It was special pleading of the grossest sort. It was evidently intended to excite prejudice rather than to relate facts. On the other hand, THE CALL report was a full and fair and absolutely impartial reflex of what occurred at the meeting of the board, and such shall be its every report of this important public proceeding.

We have culled from THE CALL its false and cowardly allusion to the editor of THE CALL for the purpose of illustrating the despicable methods of the herd of irresponsible who are at present in control of the Examiner, and not with the intention of bandying personalities with them. The editor of this newspaper has earnestly endeavored in its management and publication to adopt the wisdom of Polonius' advice to Laertes, "Beware of entrance to a quarrel; but being in, bear it that the opposer may beware of thee." In deference to this counsel he has time and again remained silent under the repeated assaults and foul and false aspersions of the irresponsible character-assassins of the Examiner upon himself and his friends, believing that the public would estimate at their exact want of worth emanations from such a source. Whenever THE CALL has been reluctantly obliged to administer the rod to the Examiner for its offenses against truth and decency the castigation has been as vigorous as necessary and as brief as possible. In the present instance we would not have deemed the malicious personal assault of this Ishmaelite in journalism worthy of notice except to point a moral to the public mind.

The people of San Francisco need not expect that the water-rate investigation will be fairly, honestly or truthfully reported in the Examiner when they find it uttering such defenseless falsehoods as the above regarding an editor and a citizen who was sufficiently public spirited to attend that investigation for the purpose of knowing and publishing the truth. On the other hand the people may be fully assured that there will appear in THE CALL an exact, complete and true report of every step in the pending investigation regarding water rates; that every official who is honest, every witness who is of good repute and every person making an earnest and intelligent effort to bring forward the essential facts for a proper regulation of water rates shall receive in the columns of THE CALL not only praise, but also protection from the assaults of a newspaper which has long since ceased pretending to be either honest in its estimate of character or truthful in its treatment of news.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The address delivered by Professor Hilgard at the Farmers' Institute in this City on Wednesday evening was a convincing argument in favor of such meetings and a complete demonstration of their value to all who are engaged in rural industry, and incidentally to the State at large.

The great error pointed out by the rural industries of California are in urgent need of the instruction which can be given by men of science and the advantages which result from the maintenance of experimental farms under the supervision of men of scientific attainments. In the older States and in Europe, as he said, agriculture has been practiced for a long time, and as a result the farmers there have found out fairly well by hard experience what crops are best fitted for their localities and what are the best means of cultivating them. It is different in California. In this State we have new conditions. It is not yet known in many sections, even to the most observant, what rural industries are most profitable here, how best to conduct them, and therefore with no scientific study and experiment are necessary.

A further illustration of the need of farmers' institutes and agricultural experiment stations under control of the university is shown in the fact that the value of the work done by science for our rural industry is not yet understood by the people. The professor points out that of all the farmers' sons at the State University, not a single one takes the agricultural course, even as special students. The boys, as he says, have been brought up to believe that farm work is menial drudgery, and do not yet understand that agriculture requires the intellect as well as the muscle. There are few industries where science can be more profitably employed than in the tilling of the soil and the growing of grains, trees and vines, and California will not attain her prospective until this fact is understood by her people.

By conducting farmers' institutes in various sections of the State the university brings itself into close relation with the farmers, and is enabled thereby to infuse among them something of the true spirit of scientific agriculture. Through these institutes it is made clear to the people that many important benefits are conferred upon rural industry by the scientific experiments made at the various university stations. Farmers are saved from the loss which would be entailed upon them by making experiments themselves, and the State is profited by the demonstration under scientific supervision that vast areas of land, hitherto considered useless, can be utilized with rich profits.

The statement of Professor Hilgard that not a single student at the university from the rural districts takes the agricultural course even as a special student shows how undervalued is the science of agriculture in California, where our farmers and orchardists are the best educated in the world. The very neglect of the course emphasizes the need of it in the State. If people do not understand the value of science in rural industry they must be taught.

The report that the extra session of Congress will consider nothing but the tariff raises the question what the Senate will be doing while the House is preparing the bill and what the House will be doing while the Senate is waiting over it. It is reported that a single milling company in Illinois has recently taken orders for the delivery of 50,000 tons of steel rails during the present year. It is also said that large orders have been placed by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road for use in improving the Atlantic and Pacific branch of the system.

Renewed activity in the construction of railroads is almost tantamount to renewed activity in all lines of industry. It is hard to set limits to the trades which are more or less directly affected by railroads. When they begin anew the work of im-

proving existing lines and constructing new ones they set into operation forces which not only revive mills for rolling rails but also those for the construction of cars and locomotives. They give employment to men along the line of road and carry prosperity through wide regions of country and to almost every business along their routes.

One feature of the situation should not be overlooked. The organization of the steel rail pool was forced upon the various manufacturing companies by the prolonged depression in the business. As soon as industry revives the pool goes to pieces. This is another evidence that trusts are a result of hard times. A deficit-free trade tariff compels American manufacturers to organize trusts in order to save themselves from ruin. A high protective tariff means good business for all, and under its operation the trusts and pools go to pieces and free competition is restored.

PERSONAL.

L. A. Elliott of Visalia is in the City. W. E. Jarte of Yreaville is at the Russ. John D. Gray of Fresno on a visit here. S. M. Bradbury of Los Angeles is in the City. Ernest W. Brooks of London is at the Palace. W. J. Jones of Valley Ford is on a visit to the City.

H. C. Owendon of Maui, Hawaii, is in the City. George H. Jackson of Woodland is at the Lick. H. G. Spalding has arrived here from New York. A. C. Emmons, an attorney of Portland, is in town. Sherwood Gillespie of Seattle arrived here yesterday.

A. Mursell of Sydney, New South Wales, has arrived here. Mark Chamberlain, Assessor of Yolo County is in the City. E. M. McGinnis, the contractor, of Vallejo, is at the Russ. Senator Eugene J. de Sola of Nevada City is on a visit here.

Arthur W. Jones and Mrs. Jones of New York are at the Palace. Mrs. K. B. Ketchum, the attorney and newspaper owner of Yacaville, is in town. W. S. Kinner, the salmon packer and business man, of Astoria, is registered here. R. H. Collier was one of the arrivals by the Alameda yesterday. He is at the Palace.

Dr. Walter R. Gillette and John C. Elliott of New York are among the late arrivals at the Palace. Henry M. Kingman, a prominent shoe manufacturer of Brockton, Mass., is at the Occidental.

George H. Paris, wife of Editor Paris of Honolulu, arrived on the Alameda yesterday and is at the Occidental. S. T. Porter, editor and proprietor of the Del Norte Record at Crescent City, is making a wide circuit of the State for several days. He is at the Russ. D. N. Murphy, the well-known general merchant of the Needles, who has been there many years and long filled the position of city water, as well as other official places, is in the City by express trip. G. H. Umbson, the real estate man, and Mrs. P. Umbson returned on the Alameda yesterday from Honolulu, where they have been spending a vacation. They were welcomed by a host of friends as soon as they landed.

Charles Nelson, formerly owner of the Hawaiian steamer Kahuli, was a passenger by the Alameda. According to him business is very dull in the Hawaiian Islands, and it will be many months before Honolulu will begin to liven up. E. Mansfield, the well-known mining man from Wanganui, N. Z., and also editor of the weekly publication AI, arrived on the Alameda yesterday on a business trip to the States, and later on will go to Europe and then back to Australia.

Louis Dean of Reno, the rich cattleman, whose ranges throughout Nevada have made him widely known, is in town, having returned from a business trip to the States, and later on will go to Europe and then back to Australia. Clarence McFetridge, who is largely interested in the cattle business in the State, is in town, having come down yesterday from Yolo County. Mr. McFetridge states that owing to the prevailing wet season the 1897 wheat crop of Yolo will be appreciably smaller than that of 1896.

Robert C. Lund of St. George and E. D. Woolley of Salt Lake, Commissioners from Utah to go to Arizona and territory with a view to the location of a monument in the line of the border, are in the City. Mr. Lund was once a member of the Territorial Board of Equalization. Elijah Smith of New York, president of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, is here on a business and pleasure trip. Mr. Smith formerly lived in Portland, and managed the road and vessels of the company from that point. He says there is nothing particularly new to say about his company.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 11.—At the St. Cloud, J. C. G. Conroy, land agent, and Cosmopolitan, G. H. Bartlett, Imperial, F. E. Mayhew, Holland, E. A. Bryn.

BEFORE AND AFTER. With a wardrobe that is jauntily and a traveling bag brand new. He smiles in the station as he grants an interview. His manner is very knowing and his every glance implies that his ship has just been sighted; that his star is in the ascendant; that he is in the management of Government affairs; that he is worthy of an office and its duties. And you feel that he exalted post will be his lot to care.

He has his way to Canton and he's waiting for the train. A few days later he appears. He looks a little better. The traveling bag seems smaller than it was when he first started out. When you strive for conversation he has little to say. He is a good-looking man, but he is not a talker. He is a man of affairs. He is a man of affairs. He is a man of affairs.

MR. GAGE AND THE NEW YORK BANKERS. Washington Post. About all the disagreeable and unkind things that could be said about a man have been said by New York bankers in recently published interviews concerning the selection by President-elect McKinley of Lyman J. Gage to be his Secretary of the Treasury. One of the most adverse reports was that Gage offered a little story as a reasonable explanation of all this ill feeling.

"The New York bankers were nicely tricked by Mr. Gage during the panic of 1873, and they have never forgiven him for it," said the Illinois man. "The New York bankers were nicely tricked by Mr. Gage during the panic of 1873, and they have never forgiven him for it," said the Illinois man.

RUSSIA'S GREAT RAILWAY. Philadelphia North American. The announcement comes from St. Petersburg that the directors of the great Chinese Railroad have been announced, and that orders have been given for the construction of this gigantic undertaking to be begun at once. The directors of the road are men who occupy the highest positions in Russian official and commercial life, and a Chinese mandarin, as yet unnamed, will act as chairman of the board.

ILLUMINATE YOUR OWN HOME. For difficulties to be overcome and dangers to be faced the life of the wrecker is more precarious than that of any other follower of the sea, be he fisherman or marine, and infinitely more tedious.

Now these conditions are about to be completely changed and the dangers to be braved lessened till they shall almost disappear; and the tediousness entirely obliterated. The work will now be performed as expeditiously as the launching of a racing yacht.

How is it going to be done? If you peruse THE CALL next Sunday you will find out all about the new idea for raising wrecks from the floor of the vasty deep. Do you own a wharf? Have you a penchant for mechanics? Do you possess the ability to invent? If you rejoice in any of the blessings it will be of transcendental advantage to you to read THE SUNDAY CALL.

You can save a heap of money by the aid of the windmill. You will learn in THE CALL just how a man of moderate means (a lawyer of an inventive turn of mind), with the wind as a fundamental power, operates a private light plant, forces water all over his estate, runs farm machinery, cuts wood, turns lathes and fills storage batteries for use in horseless carriages.

Society's latest delirious fad will be duly catered upon. It is a most unique affair, and San Francisco's smart set will soon be enjoying its delights. The little ones will have a literary feast after their own sweet hearts. It will be appropriate to the day which is celebrated in honor of Valentine.

The literary pages will be full of desirable information on the books of the week. The newest fashions will be discussed by Marcella; the editorials will be timely and able, and the local and telegraphic news will be as bright, accurate and complete as ever in next Sunday's CALL.

To short THE SUNDAY CALL will be, as ever, the brightest, the most instructive newspaper on the Pacific Coast.

THE NAMES OF THE NEW MEN-OF-WAR. The new gunboats named by the Secretary of the Navy are No. 10, building at Elizabethport, N. J., Nos. 11 and 12 at the Bath Iron Works, No. 13 at Dialogue's, Camden, and Nos. 14 and 15 at the Union Iron Works. They now bear the names of Annapolis, Marietta, Newport, Princeton, Vicksburg and Wheeling in their numerical order.

There was a Vicksburg built in 1863 at a cost of \$235,000 and sold seven years later for \$16,000. The old Princeton was built at Philadelphia in 1843 and was the first propeller built for the United States navy, and also the first naval vessel in which John Ericsson introduced his invention of screw propulsion. The vessel proved a decided success, and was the first of a class of ironclad monitors, which were built in Boston in 1851. She did not prove successful as the first owing to faulty boilers, and she was eventually transformed into a sailing vessel, and after an uneventful career as a merchant ship was finally sold in 1865.

The first Alabama on the stocks. When she was launched her name was changed to New Hampshire. There was a Vicksburg built in 1863 at a cost of \$235,000 and sold seven years later for \$16,000. The old Princeton was built at Philadelphia in 1843 and was the first propeller built for the United States navy, and also the first naval vessel in which John Ericsson introduced his invention of screw propulsion.

The battle-ship Alabama, now being built by the Cramps. The battle-ship Alabama, now being built by the Cramps. The battle-ship Alabama, now being built by the Cramps.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. THE BAKER MONUMENT. A Plea for a Memorial to the Distinguished Patriot and Statesman.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. LOS ANGELES SCHOOL.—A. C. City. There is, in the City of Los Angeles, an evening school in which pupils of all grades up to the high school are admitted.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—A. B. City. A knowledge of chemistry is not one of the prerequisites for admission to the College of Pharmacy of the University of California. This is one of the branches taught.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.—R. B. W., Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, Cal. There is no State law prohibiting the carrying of weapons concealed, except the one which prohibits the carrying of weapons with intent to assault another.

LADIES' PRIVILEGE IN LEAF YACHT.—K. L. City. According to the London Illustrated Almanac for 1865 the leaf yacht privilege took its origin in the following manner: By an ancient act of the Scottish Parliament, passed about the year 1228, it was ordained that during the reign of her majesty, Elizabeth, the first, she should be free to speak to any man she pleased, and to be free to speak to any man she pleased, and to be free to speak to any man she pleased.

THE CRUISER SAN FRANCISCO.—W. S. City. The cruiser San Francisco is a second-class protected vessel. Authority to build her was given March 3, 1887; work was commenced on her at the Union Iron Works October 26 of the same year, and she was placed in commission November 13, 1890. The cost of the vessel was \$1,609,745.71; armament, \$183,471.70; outfit under steam engineering, construction and outfit, \$120,233.81; preliminary repairs, \$243,425.00. Since her construction about \$55,000 has been expended for repairs. She is built of steel, has a displacement of 1,600 tons, and her speed is 14 knots, and her range is 4,000 miles. Her displacement is 4,000 tons, length 310 feet, extreme breadth 49 feet, mean draft 18 feet.

DIVORCE.—P. P., Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, Cal. If a man had been a resident of the State of Oregon for a year and then moves to the State of Oregon with his wife, he cannot obtain a divorce from her until he has been a resident of Oregon one year. The time of residence varies in different States. Previous to the year 1890, the States of California, Nevada, New Mexico, South Dakota, Texas and Wyoming, Missouri, Montana, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, were all States in which a man could obtain a divorce from his wife if he had been a resident of the State for a year and then moves to the State of Oregon with his wife, he cannot obtain a divorce from her until he has been a resident of Oregon one year.

IRON.—J. N., City. Iron may be carburized or decarburized by cementation, which is a metallurgical process in which two substances are held in contact for the purpose of effecting a chemical change in one of them. Iron imbedded in charcoal powder and exposed to a temperature over redness is gradually converted into steel, and in this way steel was formerly made in large quantities. This is carburization by cementation. Again if cast iron be imbedded in the powder of hematite and kept for some time at a red heat it is decarburized. This method is used for producing what is known as malleable iron. Malleable iron is also converted into steel by keeping it in contact with iron ore, a very ancient process and is a kind of cementation. Iron and steel are not the same thing. Iron is a soft, malleable metal, which is hard, comparatively brittle and readily rusted and cannot be forged or welded; wrought iron, which is comparatively soft, malleable, ductile, weldable and fusible at a very high temperature; steel, which is also malleable and weldable, but fusible and what is of great importance, capable of acquiring by heat treatment a very high degree of hardness, so tempered, a wrought iron with ease. The product of the blast furnace, which is known as pig iron, is not malleable, and is not so easily worked and cast. Steel, formerly produced exclusively

from wrought iron by cementation, is now largely made by the Bessemer process. The process has in a measure obliterated the distinction between wrought iron and steel. The most striking feature of the chemical composition of the different grades of iron and steel is the difference in the amount of the most essential element, iron.

MUCH IN A NAME FOR OSKOSH. The citizens of Oshkosh, Wis., have decided to erect a monument to Chief Oshkosh in Northside Park. Oshkosh was the last of the Menominee sachems and played a prominent part in the pioneer history of the Northwest. The settlement at the mouth of the Upper Fox River, planted in 1836, had been called Saukoo Point and Stanley's Tavern, but in 1840 the settlers named it Oshkosh in honor of the chief. "The result proved," says the Milwaukee Sentinel, "that Shakespeare was laboring under a misapprehension when he pronounced his famous interrogatory, 'What's in a name?' There has been great deal in a name for Oshkosh, which is known all over the English-speaking world on account of its name. It is a name of high intelligence and however, it stands for a real, thrifty and enterprising city."

PARAGRAPHS ABOUT PEOPLE. It is said that Victoria has sixty pianos at Osborne, Windsor and Buckingham. William C. Hill is a colored sculptor of Washington, who, in good weather, works at street corners.

In the British Isles during the present century several instances have been recorded in which the bride has married the best man in a mistake. In Florida the Judges of the Supreme Court draw straws for the position of Chief Justice, the constitution of the State providing that the official shall be chosen by lot.

When a man has a very active mind he is obliged to do something with it, and Mr. Gladstone, who was born on December 22, 1757, in New York. He was a seaman up to nearly his seventieth year, in 1857, when he entered the harbor, and remained there, in good health, up to a week ago. Freeman both chewed and smoked tobacco.

Alexander Freeman, who died at Salford, Staug Harbor, Staten Island, on Friday, was 100 years of age. He was born on December 22, 1757, in New York. He was a seaman up to nearly his seventieth year, in 1857, when he entered the harbor, and remained there, in good health, up to a week ago. Freeman both chewed and smoked tobacco.

NEWSPAPER PLEASANTRY. "Oh, mamma," cried the little chimpanzee, scrambling through a jungle of great excitement, "come quick! I assure Professor Gardner has come back; there are some men out there in the clearing playing with sticks, and they are talking monkey talk!" "No, my son," replied the mother fondly, "I saw them yesterday. They are only some prospectors playing golf."—New York Press.

"Who is that bloodthirsty-looking gentleman standing by the theater?" asked the guest. "Colonel Gore, from Kentucky," the clerk answered. "But you shouldn't judge a man by his looks. It is not blood the colonel has a thirst for. Oh, no."—Indianapolis Journal.

Young Writer (to editor of Monthly Review)—If you think my article so good, why don't you let me put my name to it? Editor—Because nobody would read it if I did. Young Writer—But you had an article by the Duke of Devonshire in your last number and it has put me to sleep. Editor—Exactly; but nobody would have read it if I hadn't.—Puck-Me-Up.

"Git," said the duck viciously, as the peacock strutted by, "git on to his royal excrement, will you?"—Indianapolis Journal.

"What do you mean, sir," roared the trape artist, "by bringing your trunk to my house and ordering a room?" "I'm adopted as one of the family," coolly answered the young man. "You don't know said she would be a sister to me."—Detroit Free Press.

New roomer (sarcastically)—Is this all the soap there is in the room? Landlady (decidedly)—Yes, sir; all I can allow for one roomer. "You don't know said she would be a sister to me."—Detroit Free Press.

New roomer—Well, I'll take two more rooms. I must wash my face in the morning.—London Household Words.

STROZZE hoarhound candy, 15c. Townsend's POTATO, mushroom cakes, Gulliver's, 90c. Larkin SPECIAL information daily to manufacturers, business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 510 Montgomery.

There is often heard A funny thing; "She sings like a bird"—When she birds don't sing.—Chicago Record.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children, while Teething without success. It soothes the child, cures colic, cures all ailments, cures Wind Colic, regulates the bowels and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

CORONADO.—Atmosphere is perfectly dry, soft and mild, being entirely free from the mist or fog which is so common in other parts of the State. Coronado, 65c; longer stay \$2.00 per day, steamship and New Algonquian, St. Francisco.

You will prize HENDERSON'S for the comfort it gives. It removes the corns perfectly. FARRER'S Hair Balsam adds the hair growth.

EVERY house where there are young children should have this with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. In crop it gives immediate relief. BURNETT'S Corn Cure, 327 Montgomery, 25c.

"No, Mr. Coolhand," she said, kindly, "I am sure I could never learn to love you." "Oh, perhaps you could," rejoined Coolhand, cheerily. "Never too old to learn, you know."—London Tit-Bit.

NEW TO-DAY. Keep up hope. There are thousands of cases where recovery from Consumption is complete. Plenty of fresh air and a well-nourished body will check the progress of the disease. Nutritious foods are well in their way, but the best food of all is Cod-liver Oil. When partly digested, as in Scott's Emulsion, it does not disturb the stomach and the body secures the whole benefit of the amount taken. If you want to read more about it let us send you a book.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.