

# The Call

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1898

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C. C. CARLTON, Correspondent.

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### AMUSEMENTS.

Baldwin—"A Gay Deceiver."  
Columbia—"A Naval Cadet."  
California—"A Jay in New York," Sunday night.  
Alessar—"The Nummy."  
Morosco—"Ten Nights in a Barroom."  
Tivoli—"The Widow of Brion."  
Orpheum—"Tandemville."  
The Clans—"The Zoo, Vaudeville and Lion Hunt."  
Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties.  
Emporium—Delorme's Sunlight Picture, "Interior de Paris."  
Conring—Ingleside Conring Park, this afternoon.  
Central Park—Baseball.  
Recreation Park—Baseball.  
Pacific Coast Jockey Club, Ingleside Track—Races today.

### AUCTION SALES.

By G. H. Umbreen—Monday, April 4, Real Estate, at 14 Montgomery street, at 10 o'clock.

### THE EBBING OF THE TIDE.

THAT travel toward Alaska is falling off is an established fact, and people are trying to account for it. One reason given is the prospective war with Spain. It is far from being acceptable. When a man becomes inoculated with the gold fever he is not likely to stay at home for the purpose of shouting for the old flag, nor give up the prospect of a fortune so as to be enabled to get a slash from an unfriendly machete. It is not difficult to understand, however, that the stories of death along northern trails, of starvation and frost, and the gloomy reports of those who vainly sought to win glittering plenty there, might easily tend to check the malady and at last clear the system entirely of the fever microbes.

### COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

BY reports from Sacramento it appears that the State Commissioners in Lunacy, as a result of their consultation in this city, have decided upon a series of economies in the asylums of the State which will result in saving, according to one account, \$14,000, and according to another \$17,000, annually.  
A saving of such magnitude in State institutions voluntarily undertaken by the men who have charge of them is something so unprecedented that to practical politicians it will seem like evidence that Commissioners in Lunacy are very much the same as lunatic Commissioners. The seeming, however, is on the surface only. It appears from the details of the plan of economy proposed that as much care has been taken of the big men in the asylums and the Commissioners themselves as the most astute taxpayer could desire, and that the economies are to be accomplished solely at the expense of the men who receive small salaries, and whose positions, being largely under civil service regulations, are not available for patronage.  
The reports state the Commissioners have agreed that the medical superintendents and assistant physicians, all of whom are now receiving good large salaries and free board and lodging at the asylums, are to get an increase of pay amounting to \$100 for each year's continuous service, and each of them is further allowed one servant at \$25 a month. Thus far there is no saving to the State. Something had to be done to make up for the increase of pay to the big men and for the employment of private servants at the expense of the commonwealth. The pruning-knife of cutting economy was therefore applied to the wages of the subordinate officials, and the thing was done.  
The Commissioners in Lunacy have followed the precedents that have prevailed in this world since ever man was first given power to pay Peter at the expense of Paul. The trick of showing generosity to one set of men by practicing economy on another is one of the accomplishments of men in authority which was reduced to a fine art generations ago. Nevertheless it has never become popular. A London fishwife when reproved for swearing at a son for squirming when she was skinning it alive defended herself by saying that as she had been skinning eels for twenty years it was time for them to get used to it and quit squirming. The eels, however, have never got used to it. Neither has mankind got used to the economic plan of skinning subordinates, which the Commissioners in Lunacy have seen fit to follow. They are still squirming.  
A few years ago Mr. Pullman tried the plan on an extensive scale at the town of Pullman. In order to maintain the large salaries paid to the heads of departments in his business and at the same time save enough to enable him to give \$100,000 to a church for the worship of the good God, he reduced the wages of every workman in his employ. The result was that memorable squirm which agitated the whole nation and led to serious civil disturbance. It is evident, therefore, that this method of practicing economy is not acceptable to the American people. Californians will gladly see a reduction of expenditures in the various institutions of the State, but they will not approve a plan which provides big officials with private servants at the expense of the State and takes the cost out of the pockets of men who have been working for small wages and have neither servants nor perquisites.

If the policemen accused of cowardice prove themselves to be as brave as lions and retain their positions, they owe it to the community at least to learn how to shoot. As a sort of preliminary practice they might go down to the beach, and, taking careful aim, see if they could not in time learn to hit the wide and smiling sea.

One day we hear that the Kaiser is friendly to Spain, and the next that he intends pressing money claims against the country. In this uncertainty it is possible to escape being perturbed by reflecting that nobody cares which story is true.

### THE PRESIDENT AND THE CRISIS.

ALL reports from Washington lead to the conclusion that the President has given ample assurances to the leaders of both houses that there will be no delay, hesitation or weakness on the part of the administration in dealing with the Cuban crisis. The President has sent his demand to Spain and has been waiting only for the answer.

That these assurances have been of the most explicit and definite kind is made evident by the effect they have had upon the majority in both houses of Congress. In the Senate the Committee on Foreign Affairs has decided to make no report on the war resolutions introduced during the week until Monday, having determined to wait absolutely on the President's wishes. In the House the speeches of Thursday, taken in connection with the vote of the preceding day on the Bailey resolution, show conclusively that the Republicans of that body are in full accord with the administration and are confident that the message will be satisfactory to the party, the people, the nation and the civilized world.

This confidence on the part of the members of both houses, many of whom are in daily communication with the President, is sufficient to give an equal confidence to the people at large. Mr. Grosvenor, who is almost a personal representative of the administration on the floor of the House, stated on Thursday: "Cuba will be free, and Cuba will be free by the intervention of the United States. I would not give one cent for a declaration of independence unaccompanied by a further declaration. What nonsense it would be to declare the island of Cuba independent and then let her starve to death! The thing to do in the case of Cuba is to exhaust all that diplomacy can do to achieve her liberty and independence, and, failing in that, stop not at the half-way house the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Bailey) is talking about, but declare her independent and accompany the declaration with an army and a navy to make our declaration worth something."

After that speech there can be little doubt of what the event will bring forth. Either we are to have a message announcing Spanish acceptance of our terms, or a message calling upon Congress to prepare for all this. In either case Cuba will be free.

While all this is in itself gratifying to the people and is satisfactory as far as it goes, there is still wanting one thing, and that is a clearer expression of what is to be done in regard to Spanish responsibility for the destruction of the Maine. The majority of the American people have noted with indignation that both the President and Congress have shown an inclination to subordinate the Maine disaster to the Cuban crisis. That should not be done. The war spirit of the American people was aroused not by the reports of suffering in Cuba, but by the blood of the victims of the Maine and by the treachery and cowardly cruelty that caused their deaths. For that crime the cry of justice and of patriotism is for vengeance, and whatever may be done for Cuba the message of the President will fall short of fully satisfying the country if it neglects this demand of the popular heart.

### THE PROFITS OF FORESTRY.

WE have referred to the need of proper administration of the Federal forest reserves. It is not unlikely that in the future these reserves may yield a revenue needed by the treasury in excess of the cost of their administration. An example of this is furnished by the small kingdom of Bavaria, with 5,000,000 people in an area only one-fourth that of California. The Bavarian forests cover 34 per cent of her area, and are owned one-third by the kingdom, half by private parties, and the rest by villages and other corporations, the total forest land being about 6,000,000 acres. Of this 46 per cent is stocked with spruce and fir, which is harvested at an average age of 120 years. Of pine there is 30 per cent, mostly used for firewood and harvested at 80 years. The remainder is hardwood, mostly beech, harvested at 120 years, and white oak for tanbark, used at 25 years.

The Forester, to which we are indebted for these facts, notes the yield per acre. Groves 100 years old cut 10,000 cubic feet per acre. The poor and rocky mountain land yields 4000 cubic feet. In the state forests the growth equals about sixty-one cubic feet per year, so that they furnish an annual harvest of 120,000,000 cubic feet of timber and firewood. The private forests, due to less exact care, grow at the rate of fifty-four cubic feet per acre per year.

The effect of superior care of the state forests is shown in the increase of annual growth. In 1829 the cut was thirty-five cubic feet of wood over five inches. In 1850 the cut was forty-four cubic feet, in 1860 forty-eight, and in 1896 sixty cubic feet.

In 1850 fully 84 per cent of this cut was firewood, but this inferior class was only 67 per cent in 1880, and the superior cut is steadily increasing. The net income of the state forests in 1850 was only \$1 per acre, but has increased to \$1.92 per acre. This income on the state's forests of 2,091,930 acres amounts now to nearly \$4,000,000 annually over all expenses.  
Of the cost of administration only 10 cents per acre, or 8 per cent of the income, is required for replanting, while 50 per cent goes for supervision and 30 per cent for cutting and logging.  
A steady supply of timber is furnished for hundreds of mills and cheap firewood to all the people from these preserved forests. The net income at a 3 per cent rate makes the state forest property worth \$130,000,000, or \$65 per acre, while the land without forest would not be worth \$10 per acre.  
Measured by this example we may estimate the enormous mine of wealth there is in our American forests. If they are properly preserved and cared for their area may be constantly increased, their crop made permanent, and the supply of timber, lumber and firewood made to increase every year to supply the wants of a growing population. Unless we adopt this policy our forest area will annually diminish, the supply decrease as the need of it increases, and the date of the total disappearance of American forests can be definitely fixed.

According to a yellow paper McKinley will go "crashing down the ages." There is no reason to believe it. The good old fashion of thundering down has never been changed by legal enactment, and even this fashion has not been generally followed. The difficulty of either crashing or thundering, and keeping it up century after century, is apparent. New persons get born. Some of them grow up and develop a desire to thunder or crash themselves, and they won't let the bones of their ancestors get in the way of it.

Some of the stories about clever robberies perpetrated in Skagway by "Soapy" Smith should break the monotony by an additional chapter detailing the lynching of that enterprising person. That "Soapy" is engaged in robbery wherever he is may safely be taken for granted.

### FOREIGN OBJECTIONS TO AMERICAN PRODUCE.

CONSULAR reports issued by the State Department in the March volume contain an unusually large number of reports of opposition to American imports into foreign countries. The most notable of these come from Scotland and Germany and disclose not only a present antagonism to the importation of goods from this country, but a feeling that is likely to lead to further and more extensive objections hereafter.  
The opposition in Scotland is directed mainly to imports of American beef. Our Consul at Edinburgh reports that at a recent meeting of the directors of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture a resolution was adopted asking the Town Council of the city to take steps to check or regulate the sale of foreign meat brought from Glasgow. It appears that Scottish butchers and co-operative stores can obtain American beef at 9 cents a pound, which is equally as good as the home beef for which they have to pay 12 cents. There is a great profit therefore for the dealer in handling the American product, and the local farmer is in danger of losing his home market and with it his industry.

It is to be noted that the canny Scots do not ask Parliament for protection by a tariff duty on imported beef, but seek it through the medium of municipal regulations. The same plan is practiced in Germany to escape the competition not only of our meats, but of our fruits. Thus in this volume of reports there is a statement from Berlin that the American Ambassador, Mr. White, obtained a modification of the recent decree of the Imperial Council forbidding the importation of American fruit, and that by this modification all dried fruit had been released from the restrictions of the decree.

This report is essentially the same as that given to the public by telegraph at the time the affair occurred. It appears, however, from the report of our Consul at Stuttgart that a municipal regulation has been adopted in that city which forbids the sale of dried fruit which contains traces of zinc, and gives notice that dried fruit of American origin has been found to be especially marked with such traces.

There are, it is evident, more ways than one by which European producers can get rid of American competition without involving their Governments in a tariff war, and it remains to be seen what our Government can do in the way of retaliation to remedy the wrong.

Already it is said to be dangerous for Americans in Havana. There are Spanish in the United States in large number, but no peril threatens them. There is a difference between civilization and the lack of it, which difference this circumstance illustrates.

In defending his daughter's honor a citizen recently shot five times at the villain in the case and never touched him. If the necessity for continuing the brave defense of honor continue, it would be a good idea for the father to arm himself with a club.

It is strange that the gamblers of Sacramento permit the police to remain in the city. However, the police do not seem to have enough of a pull to seriously promote public morals or interfere with the game.

Registrar Biggy announces that he intends to run his office on business principles. Perhaps this is all right. But where has he found a precedent?

To have a Congress on his hands is a mere nothing to Tom Reed. But that same Congress may tread on his horns before he is through with it.

### SAN MATEO AND THE BOULEVARD.

MEMLO PARK, April 1, 1898.  
To the Editor of The Call—Sir: There has been circulated in the County of San Mateo an address purporting to be approved by a committee of citizens of that county, formed to investigate a report made by the County Surveyor and this commission upon the proposition to issue \$310,000 in bonds to construct certain highways in said county.

As said circular is so misleading and contains so many erroneous statements we believe it our duty to the people of San Mateo County to answer same through the public press. Those members of this committee we have had the pleasure of meeting—namely, Henry W. Brown of Colma, who presided at our meeting at that place; George C. Ross of Belmont, who has written articles for the press of this county in favor of the bond issue; Alex. Moore of Pescadero, who publicly stated at our meeting on the 30th ult. that, having had the subject properly presented, that he was heartily in favor thereof and would immediately go among his neighbors and advocate the proposition; Percy W. Selby, who invited us to the county and has been in accord with the approval to this report.

Through information received from other sources we are informed that other members of this committee do not approve the report signed by John T. Doyle, C. R. Spillivo and George H. Rice. We are informed that Mr. Rice did not sign the report, although his name is appended thereto.

We desire to say that this committee has refused to meet the Department of Highways before making their report, although requested so to do by some members of said committee. In the circular referred to an estimate is made by the sub-committee, Messrs. John T. Doyle, C. R. Spillivo and George H. Rice, giving their views by items upon the cost of constructing said highways, as follows:

Cost of road per mile, eastern branch—2933 yards of broken rock dumped on road at \$4, \$800.  
Cost of road, mountain part—39,111 yards of excavation at 20 cents, \$7822; 1760 yards broken rock, \$5280; per mile, \$13,102.  
Coast road, level part—1760 yards broken rock at \$3, \$5280; grading to receive same, \$220; per mile, \$5500.

Twenty-eight miles at \$8800, \$246,400; 35 miles at \$13,102, \$458,570; total of \$704,970; total of these items, \$869,970.

With regard to the cost of broken stone laid on the road on the "east branch" we desire to say that not one pound of it will cost more than \$1.50 per cubic yard and much of it not more than 50 cents; that we can contract to have all of this rock brought from Polson Prison rock-crusher to any point on the railroad along the east branch for \$1.75 per cubic yard. But this is not necessary, as San Mateo County will supply rock for this purpose at a much less cost. As to rock for the coast road this department does not propose in its report to rock said road except where the material is easily obtainable.

The most glaring, false statement in this report is in making the cost of the moving of the earth at 20 cents per cubic yard. There is very little of this country that cannot be plowed with a common road plow, and any contractor knows that material that can be plowed can be moved with scrapers. If the statement made in this circular is true, namely, that it will cost 20 cents to move the earth, then, according to the report, four horses and one man will move not less than seventy cubic yards per day, which would mean \$14 per day for a team, scraper and man. We leave our readers to infer the absurdity of the proposition.

These gentlemen, who have constituted themselves civil engineers, had better make some estimates for earth work for railroads or private parties, and see how long the title of civil engineer will remain after their names.

In justice to ourselves we desire to point to these glaring errors in order that the people may judge for themselves. We can only infer that this report, as it is named, has been framed by a mind totally ignorant of the subject, and should receive no credence at the hands of the voters of San Mateo County. Very respectfully,  
MARDEN MANSON,  
J. R. PRICE,  
W. L. ASHE,  
Department of Highways Commissioners



### SPECIAL FEATURES

### IN THE SUNDAY CALL.

SUPPOSE war should be declared next week. What about the men who will lead the American army? What about the men who will do the tramping and the fighting?

READ NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL  
And find out. Incidentally you will also learn something of the very queer powders the army and navy use nowadays. The old duck-shooting powder was a very dangerous explosive to touch a match to. Read about the new powders that you can burn like punk, and yet their explosive effects are tremendous.

The telegraph brings you messages thousands of miles in a few short minutes, and the phonograph carries your voice as swiftly, but what do you think of a new invention that will convey pictures as quickly? Fancy sitting in a theater in San Francisco and seeing a picture thrown on a screen that is a fac-simile of one on exhibition in Paris at the same time. That is exactly what the inventor promises to do. His experiments have reached the point where experts do not question his success. How he transmits the pictures and the big scale on which the work is being pushed is fully described in

NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL.  
That greatest mechanical genius of the century, Thomas A. Edison, contributes a masterly article on "How to Succeed as an Inventor." Read it if you want to learn of the great problems he has grappled with, and how he delved through almost insurmountable obstacles till he fairly compelled success. His story is a great lesson to those whose hearts fail them when it is simply a case of "try, try again."

Spain has played some ingenious tricks on the Americans during the past half-dozen decades, but if you want to learn how some of her shrewd traders used the stars and stripes to earn tremendous profits in the slave business

READ NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL.  
Very recently an Eastern scientist proved that he could graft butterflyflies, beetles, bees and other insects, and raise hybrids that would startle Dame Nature herself. Living beetles with two bodies and butterflyflies with half a dozen wings were turned out by this genius as fast as he could wax them together. A California genius has accomplished something just as wonderful in the vegetable line. He can grow his sweet potatoes at one end of a vine and sweet peas at the other. The other marvels he can accomplish in this line are told in detail

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL.  
Every one knows the value and beauty of the plumes of the egret and heron. A man has just returned from Central America who has laid up a snug fortune hunting them. Duck shooting, quail shooting or any other kind of bird shooting is gentle, cheerful work compared with egret shooting. Then, again, the adventures the hunter experiences in the semi-tropical countries rival anything in the Klondike. Read all about them

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL.  
These are only a few of the good things you will find in the columns. If you want to get them in a bunch, all capably illustrated, together with the best and brightest news of the day,

READ NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL.

### COLLECTED IN THE CORRIDORS.

E. E. Gaddis of Woodland is at the Lick.  
E. Sicles of New York is a guest at the Palace.  
Dr. C. A. Devlin of Vallejo is a guest at the California.  
Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Whitney of Boston are at the Palace.  
Charles Maderia of New York is a guest at the Grand.  
George T. Lorigan, an attorney of New York, is at the California.  
H. E. Sexton, a Montana cattle king, is registered at the California.  
H. W. Crabb, a vineyardist of Oakville, is registered at the Grand.  
W. E. Gerber, a banker of Sacramento, is registered at the Grand.  
James K. Clark, a mining man of Butte, Montana, is at the Palace.  
E. D. McCabe has come down from Sacramento and is at the Lick.  
E. B. Stone of Stockton is one of the late arrivals at the Occidental.  
Theo. and S. F. Davis of Honolulu arrived at the Palace yesterday.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Woodworth of Portland, Ore., are staying at the Palace.  
J. F. Casey and H. Rodgers, both of Boston, are staying at the Occidental.  
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Heywood and daughter, of Gardner, Mass., are at the Palace.  
H. C. Brown of Denver is at the Occidental. Mrs. Brown accompanies her husband.

of Philadelphians who arrived in the city last night and went to the Occidental.  
Among those who arrived yesterday on the Zealandia and registered at the Occidental are C. Du Reve and James Steimer. The latter gentleman is accompanied by his wife and family.  
A large party of railroad men, who have been attending the meeting of the Transcontinental Freight Bureau at Del Monte and San Jose, are at the Palace, where they arrived yesterday.  
S. T. Mushimarena, a Japanese merchant of Yokohama, and Way Kong, a Chinese merchant from Shanghai, are two Orientals who came in on the Zealandia yesterday and went to the Palace.  
Rev. M. M. Gibson, whose pastorate has continued with the same congregation for thirty-one years and six months, has been granted by his people a three months' leave of absence in which to rest. On Monday next he, accompanied by his wife, will leave for Pittsburg.  
The following party of naval officers, who have just returned from the Zealandia at Honolulu, arrived on the Zealandia yesterday en route for Washington, where they have been ordered to report as quickly as possible: D. W. Wartsburg, F. A. Kearney, C. P. Burt, Arthur McArthur, Charles M. Tozer and L. C. Wellenget. They were registered at the Occidental, but left for the East on last night's overland.

### APRIL.

I come, like a hope to a gloomy breast,  
With comforting smiles, and tears  
Of sympathy for the earth's unrest;  
And news that summer nears.  
For the feet of the young year every day  
Patter and patter and patter away.  
I thrill the world with a strange delight;  
The birds sing out with a will,  
And the herb-loom lies in swift bedight  
With the cowslip and daffodil.  
While the rain for an hour or two every day  
Patters and patters and patters away.  
I sing of love, and my strains console  
The wish of the waking mind,  
And their echoes roll from soul to soul,  
And grow on my murmurous wire.  
And hearts with a true love every day  
Patter and patter as 'patter away.

### IT WAS NOT HYDROPHOBIA.

KNIGHTS FERRY, Cal., March 27.  
To the Editor of The Call—Dear Sir: I wish to make the following statement in regard to the article on hydrophobia in California, which appeared in the Examiner of the 20th: Willie Willis was never bitten by any dog at Knights Ferry, where he has resided nearly two years. Dr. F. P. Clarke, to whom he was

taken in Stockton, in consultation with two other prominent specialists of that city declared emphatically that there were no symptoms of hydrophobia. Dr. Clarke assured me it was but a form of hysteria, and that all the boy needed was rest and quiet. As to his present condition, I quote from a letter of the 21st inst., just received from T. W. Boat, manager of Dr. Clarke's hospital, where my brother has been for some six weeks: "Willie is quite well, is doing splendidly. The doctor thinks you can without danger remove him at any time. He apprehends no further trouble." I inclose also the statement of our local physician for further reference. Sincerely yours,  
DELLA WILLIS HOPPIN.

Easter Cream Fairies, 10c. Townsend's.  
Cream mixed candies, 25c lb. Townsend's.  
Peanut taffy best in world. Townsend's.

Lord Ashburnham's Stow manuscripts have been bought at private sale by the British Government for \$25,000. When the collection was bought at auction for \$40,000 by the late Earl some years ago the Government refused to bid.

A choice present, Townsend's California Glace Fruits, 50c lb. in fire-etched boxes.  
Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 510 Montgomery street. Telephone Main 1042.

Blank books, flat openings, from 50c to \$1.25 per hundred pages; usual openings, 50c to \$1.25 per hundred pages. Good books at these prices are not to be found elsewhere. Sanborn, Vail & Co., 711 Market.

### BENEFITS OF A WAR SCARE.

The factories of the country are working double turn on swords, guns and bombs, and the war scare is thus putting bread and butter into many thousands of mouths. There may be a drop in the agricultural implement market when the swords should come to be beaten into plowshares; but it is early yet for solicitude on that point.—Philadelphia Record.

THE most efficacious stimulant to sharpen the appetite is DR. SIBBEY'S ANGSTURIA BITTERS. Don't accept an imitation.

As a dressing and color restorer, PARKER'S HAIR BALM never fails to satisfy. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC alleviates suffering.

DR. ROW'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will quickly relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Throat Diseases. Sold only in boxes.

NEXT!  
Buffalo Express.  
Fame is fleeting. Yesterday it was the author of "Quo Vadis." To-day it is the gifted composer of "The Wash."

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

# When Outfitting

for the Klondike bear in mind that Royal Baking Powder is an absolutely necessary supply. No other baking powder will endure the severe climate of the Arctic region.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.