

The Call

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1898

JOHN D. SPRECKELS, Proprietor. Address All Communications to W. S. LEAKE, Manager. PUBLICATION OFFICE: Market and Third Sts., S. F. Telephone Main 1888. EDITORIAL ROOMS: 217 to 221 Stevenson Street Telephone Main 1874. THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL (DAILY AND SUNDAY) is served by carriers in this city and surrounding towns for 15 cents a week. By mail \$6 per year; per month 65 cents. THE WEEKLY CALL: One year, by mail, \$1.50 OAKLAND OFFICE: 908 Broadway NEW YORK OFFICE: Room 188, World Building DAVID ALLEN, Advertising Representative. WASHINGTON (D. C.) OFFICE: Riggs House C. C. CARLTON, Correspondent. CHICAGO OFFICE: Marquette Building C. GEORGE KROGNESS, Advertising Representative. BRANCH OFFICES: 527 Montgomery street, corner Clay, open until 9:30 o'clock. 267 Hayes street, open until 9:30 o'clock. 621 McAllister street, open until 9:30 o'clock. 615 Larkin street, open until 9:30 o'clock. 184 Mission street, open until 10 o'clock. 2291 Market street, corner Sixteenth, open until 9 o'clock. 2518 Mission street, open until 9 o'clock. 106 Eleventh street, open until 9 o'clock. 1505 Polk street, open until 9:30 o'clock. NW corner Twenty-second and Kentucky streets, open until 9 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS. Baldwin—"The Pursue." Columbia—"The Nancy Hanks." California—"Tribby." Alcega—"The Gay Parisians." Morosco—"The Winkler Postman." "Troll"—"Stubbs the Sailor." Orpheum—Vaudeville. Sherman, Clay Hall—Paloma Schramm, to-night. The Chutes—Zoo, Vaudeville, and "African Lion Hunt." Olympia—Corney Mason and Eddy's specialties. Suro Batha—Swimming. El Campo—Music, dancing, boating, fishing, every Sunday. Pacific Coast Jockey Club, Inland—Races to-day.

AUCTION SALES. By N. E. Clark—This day, April 26, Turkish Rugs, at 106 Grant Avenue at 10 o'clock. By Von Rhein & Co.—Thursday, April 23, Real Estate, at 636 Market street, at 12 o'clock.

PROMPT WAR BULLETINS.

THE plague of fake extras which for some days has tormented San Francisco will soon be over. That scheme of working the unwary for nickels and increasing a show of circulation cannot be operated successfully in the face of the enterprise of The Call in issuing bulletins of the events of the war as rapidly as the dispatches are received and posting them at The Call office, at all the agencies of The Call throughout the city and at other notable points where the people are accustomed to assemble.

This bulletin service is far superior to anything the fakery can accomplish by their extras. The dispatches follow one another as fast as events of note occur. Printed on a special press set aside for that purpose by The Call and carried by messenger boys on bicycles to the places where they are to be posted and there displayed for all to read, they constitute a continuous record of the war. By this service the people are informed at once of every new phase of the situation. They are saved from the petty deceptions of the fake extras, which have been so common for some time past and which before the appearance of this service threatened to continue as long as the war itself.

Moreover, our bulletin service is not only prompt but accurate. (The Call, in alliance with the New York Herald, long ago made preparations for reporting the war in case it broke out. A host of correspondents located at points scattered all over the West Indies are at work gathering news. Additional correspondents are with the army and the navy. Every detail of the situation is covered. The Call therefore does not have to publish fakes and rumors for the sake of making a show of war news. It gets the news itself and gets it promptly.

This accurate and comprehensive news service it now makes free to all San Francisco and to a hundred other points in California, Nevada and Arizona. The issuing of extras is an out of date scheme. It is behind the times. It has been left to the fakery. Legitimate journalism in the progress of enterprise has gone forward and bulletins the news at once for all to read free of charge.

Announcement is made that the vacations of many New Yorkers have been upset by the war. This is truly to be regretted, and adds much to the horrors of the situation. However, the New Yorkers are in a measure to blame. In the rush of events the country overlooked the prospective vacations until too late. Had attention been called to it in time the United States could have sent an apology to Spain and not spoiled the fun. But there is nothing to hinder the New Yorker from having an outing yet. Many as good a man will shoulder a rifle and exploit Cuba. If the New Yorker happens to be of the other sex a little Red Cross work might cause her to forget how cruelly fate has flouted her.

One of the news-gathering fleet of the Call-Herald is the ocean-going steamer Tyr, flying the Danish flag. Under these colors she will be free from molestation by any of the ships engaged in fighting either for this country or for Spain. This is an advantage of which Call readers will have the benefit. Intimations are already strong that the flock of boats which put out from American ports after the squadrons of Sampson and Schley will be chased away. From such treatment as this the Tyr will be exempt.

Without desiring to hurt the feelings of the European editors it may be remarked that the "tone" they may assume is not regarded here as a matter of importance. They may shriek or growl, but the little fight now on concerns mostly people who do not send abroad for their advice. Why, there is more advice right at home than can be utilized.

Statements concerning the movements of the Spanish fleet from Cape Verde Islands may be boiled down to two unassailable propositions. Any geography will show that there are such islands, and some place or other there is a fleet. To be more specific than this is to court the possibility of error.

Let there be a hope that Captain Sigsbee will decline to fight the Spaniard who has challenged him. But if the captain get near enough the fellow to administer a kick and neglect the opportunity he must expect the high regard in which he is now held to be somewhat impaired.

Although there has now been a formal declaration of war keen observers had already noted a lack of vigor about the entente cordiale between the United States and Spain.

If Mr. McKinley wants any more volunteers all he has to do is to ask for them.

Congressman Maguire has said little lately, but even at this he has said too much.

WAR AND COMMERCE.

BY royal decree the Spanish Government has given notice to the world that during the course of the war with the United States Spain will observe the declarations of the treaty of Paris that neutral flags cover an enemy's merchandise except contraband of war, and that neutral merchandise, except contraband of war, is not seizable under an enemy's flag; that the Spanish Government will assert and exercise the right of search of vessels on the high seas to determine whether they carry contraband goods, and finally that Spain, while maintaining the right to issue letters of marque to privateers, will for the present at any rate confine herself to organizing out of her mercantile marine a force of auxiliary cruisers to co-operate with the navy in carrying on the war.

The course taken by the United States will not be essentially different from that promulgated by Spain. The announcement made some time ago that the United States would not issue letters of marque was effectually refuted in the Senate last week by the statement of Senator Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, that he had heard of no such declaration on the part of the administration. As a matter of fact the question is one which Congress must decide upon, for the authority to grant letters of marque lies with that body and not with the President.

In addition to the uncertain attitude of both combatants toward the problem of privateering there is a further confusion for commercial interests in the fact that differences of international law exist as to what will constitute contraband of war. Each Government will determine for itself what articles it shall treat as contraband. Goods that an American ship might pass over may be made subject to seizure by Spain, and on the other hand our ships may condemn articles the Spanish would pass.

All of these things will complicate the risks of commerce while war lasts, and if it be prolonged to an extent that embitters both parties, it may lead to extreme acts of search and capture on the seas that will be regarded by neutral nations as violations of their rights. In this there lies a danger that some other nation may be drawn into the conflict, just as Great Britain was very nearly drawn into our Civil War by the capture of Slidell and Mason.

Fortunately the probability of such an outcome is slight. The great nations of Europe have too many antagonisms among themselves to enter lightly upon a war with the United States. Moreover, the war may be short. Commercialism is a very powerful factor in the world, and, while it was not able to prevent the outbreak of hostilities, it may prove sufficiently potent to force the Spanish Government after a short conflict to retire the Spanish flag from this hemisphere and put an end to a struggle that wastes her treasures and brings her nearer and nearer to inevitable bankruptcy and the ruin of her creditors.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

THE question whether the proposed charter or any portion of it is unconstitutional will probably not greatly interest the general reader. But it may, nevertheless, answer a useful purpose to call the attention of the lawyers who lately served the people as Freeholders to a few "points" in that connection. The time for defending the charter is rapidly approaching. The burden of this defense is upon the lawyers who framed it. If they cannot demonstrate that the instrument will stand the test of the Supreme Court they ought not to ask people to vote for it.

Among the constitutional amendments of 1896 there was one which changed section 6 of article 11 by providing that "all charters framed or adopted by authority of this constitution, except in municipal affairs, shall be subject to and controlled by general laws." The question is, what are general laws and what are municipal affairs. In the case of Morton vs. Broderick, Auditor, decided in October last, the Supreme Court held that the statute of 1897 requiring the Mayor's signature to a tax levy is unconstitutional because it interfered with a "municipal affair." This was equivalent to deciding that passing a tax levy in a city is peculiarly a municipal function. This is as far as the court has gone in defining the words "municipal affairs."

The charter sets up a new method for levying and collecting taxes in which it authorizes the Board of Supervisors to impose penalties for delinquency. It furthermore revives the personal property collection system abolished four years ago, and repeals the provisions of the Political Code on that subject. Is this constitutional? Can the charter provide its own system of levying and collecting taxes in defiance of the State law? In other words, are the revenue laws of the State such general laws as are not covered by the amendment of 1896 concerning municipal affairs?

The proposed charter also provides a system of granting street railway franchises which is in conflict with the statute of 1897 on the same subject. The question here again recurs, is the act of selling franchises a "municipal affair" upon which the city may legislate for itself? If not, the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of chapter 2, article 2, are unconstitutional.

Section 8 of the same chapter and article limits the time within which actions for damages may be brought against the city to six months. Section 340 of the Code of Civil Procedure fixes the time for commencing actions for damages caused by mob or riot at one year. Here is another conflict. Are general statutes of limitation "municipal affairs" within the meaning of the constitutional amendment?

There are other portions of the charter which conflict with the general laws, but these illustrations are sufficient to make our point clear. What are we asked to do in this matter? If the charter is unconstitutional it certainly should not be adopted. It will cost thousands of dollars to litigate its provisions, and the people are not anxious at the present time to increase their court expenses. We should like to read an argument on the constitutional question from a lawyer of repute, preferably an ex-Freeholder. If the charter is adopted and merely results in giving us a crop of lawsuits a number of legal reputations will be shattered. It is quite evident that the points we have made have not been considered.

The Santa Clara groom who resented the friendly shower of rice by drawing a pistol and threatening to shoot must have a sweet and sunny disposition. He is to be congratulated that some well-wisher did not hurl an old shoe, in which case nothing less than a Gatling gun could have made fitting response.

The troops of the First were only wrecked twice on the way south; yet the journey is a long one, and by the exercise of its usual care the Southern Pacific might easily have sent them into the ditch at least three times.

Naturally Blanco is excited at this time, but he has evidently heightened his emotion by taking something which went to his head.

NOVELTIES IN POLICY.

THE Continental nations are showing much feeling against the United States. Whether this will rise to the height of a Spanish alliance remains to be seen. The war in which we have engaged is denounced in every Continental capital, and its cause, which is novel, is declared to be insufficient.

A procession of empires has passed across the stage of history, and the science of government and the rights and powers of man in and through government have undergone a slow evolution. That process has been accelerated since this republic appeared.

When Tom Paine expanded the rights of a colonial people by first of all men uttering the declaration, "These colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states," the novelty appalled even his own countrymen, who had addressed themselves to pleading at the foot of the throne for a redress of grievances.

When Ben Franklin declared in the French court that the purpose of the revolution was the founding of a government based on the will of the majority his French friends flinched and some jeered at him. In badinage they would daily ask, "M. Franklin, votre revolution comment va-t-elle?" and he would answer "Ca ira." One day at court he engaged in an argument to prove that a majority government was right. The courtiers proposed to submit the question to a count, and those in favor of such government were to stand and be counted on one side of the room; those opposed upon the other. Franklin stood and was counted alone. When the demonstration over his defeat closed the philosopher said, "Not so fast, my friends. You contend that the minority is right. I am the minority, and by your own argument I am proved right."

Many similar incidents illustrated the apparent hopelessness of our novel position, but in our persistence it won, and this republic issued from the victory. Our second war with Great Britain was to vindicate the right of asylum and deny to a foreign power the right of search and seizure on the high seas under pretense of the right to impress its subjects wherever found. While the treaty of Ghent, which ended that struggle, did not especially include this point, its victory as a fact has never been denied.

We next met all Europe in diplomatic hostility in denial of the monarchical doctrine. "Once a subject always a subject," and stood for the right of man to expatriate himself, forfeit and forswear his allegiance and transfer it according to the dictates of his own welfare. Nation after nation capitulated to this novelty, and that right of man has not been denied nor contested since we took Martin Koszta from Austria in the harbor of Smyrna. This republic was a novelty in its beginning, and its growing strength and influence in the world have been used, not to increase the rights of government over the rights of man, but to expand the rights of man in government.

At no point in the line of precedents we have established has there been willing assent to our position by the other nations of the earth. Yet we have won and established them all, either in the face of hostile armies or against hostile diplomacy.

Now we are embarked suddenly, unexpectedly, but unitedly in another novel enterprise, which, like that which preceded it, is in vindication of the rights of man. We take our stand upon the declaration that while we put in practice the theory that our Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, even a monarchy has a right to govern only while it governs well, and aligns its policy with the happiness of its people. We do not say that all people are qualified for self-government, but we declare that all people are entitled to good government. We do not deny that a monarchy may be conformable to the genius of some nations, but we appeal to the conscience of mankind upon the thesis that every Government must hold its title and muniments in the contentment of its people.

THE WASTE OF THE SCHOOL FUND.

DISCLOSURES made by The Call on Saturday of the result of the investigation by the Grand Jury into the manner and extent to which the school funds have been wasted are followed this morning by further disclosures brought to light by the examination of yesterday. In the repair work of every school building thus far inspected there have been found evidences of the grossest frauds, and hardly any doubt can be felt that as the inspection proceeds similar results will be obtained.

The investigation has covered only the six months constituting the first half of the present fiscal year; that is, from June 30 to December 31, 1897. Within that comparatively short time and by an inspection which is as yet far from complete, there have been discovered practices by which the city has been robbed of many thousands of dollars. The frauds are of so gross a nature it is hardly credible that the members of the Buildings Committee and Finance Committee of the School Board could have been ignorant of them. In fact, it appears the practice of this kind of boodling must have been carried on with impunity for a considerable period, since the operators would hardly have ventured upon such open frauds unless long success had emboldened them to throw aside discretion altogether.

The whole story must be read in our local columns to obtain a full comprehension of the extent of the frauds, but an understanding of their nature and the audacity of the operators can be inferred from a single illustration. The disclosures made in connection with the work done on Spring Valley Grammar School will serve as an example. For that building there was charged against the city \$1,220 feet of two-inch planking at \$7 74 per thousand, while the amount delivered was about 20,000 feet; 19,500 feet of 4x4 redwood was charged, and but 600 feet delivered; 14,000 shingles were charged and but 800 delivered.

The frauds, moreover, were not confined to the practice of making charges for amounts of material in excess of what was delivered. They were committed in respect to quality as well as quantity. Specifications calling for No. 1 lumber were filled with lumber of lower grades. Where fancy shingles were called for common shingles were delivered. In this way a double rake-off was accomplished. The city not only paid for more than it received, but it paid for a higher quality of material than was given.

The scandal brought to light by this investigation is one of the gravest in our annals. Official corruption is at its worst when it invades the School Board and wastes the funds which the people have voted to defray the cost of public education. With men who practice corruption at the expense of the schools there can be but one course to pursue. The Grand Jury has started right. Now let it keep to the motto of Grant, "Let no guilty man escape."

Spanish craft will keep a sharp lookout for the yachts of American millionaires, but it may be supposed the millionaires will do the same thing. The yachts are not equipped for a fight, but in the matter of running away they have the proper lines.



SPIRIT OF '98

REMEMBER THE MAINE. When the vengeance wakes, when the battle breaks, And the ships sweep out to sea; When the foe is near; when the decks are cleared, And the colors floating free; When the squadrons meet, when it's fleet to fleet, And front to front with Spain; From the quick refrain, "Remember, remember the Maine!" When the flag shall sign, "Advance in line, Train ships out an even keel!" When the guns shall flash and the shot shall crash, And the rattling blasts from the armored masts; And hurling their deadliest rain, Let their voices loud, through the blinding cloud, Cry ever, the fierce refrain, "Remember, remember the Maine!" God's sky and sea in that storm shall be Fate's chaos of smoke and flame. Not a gun can miss its aim; Not a howl shall fall on the crumbling wall, Shall sweep the decks of the blackened wreck. With the thundering, dread refrain, "Remember, remember the Maine!" —Robert Burns Watson in N. Y. World.

THE WARSHIP DIXIE.

They've named a cruiser "Dixie"—that's what settlement! "I hear they're going to man her with the Good bye's in gray." "The shorter thrills me an' makes me want to be." "What the ban is playing!" "Dixie," an' the "Dixie" put her sea! They've named a cruiser "Dixie." An', fellers, I'll be bound! You're going to see some fightin' when the Dixie swings round. Ef any of them Spanish ships shall strike her, East or West, Just let the ban play "Dixie," an' the boys'll like to do the best! I want to see that Dixie—I want to see her on my stan. On the deck of her, an' heroller: "Three cheers for Dixie lan'!" She means we're all united—the war hurts healed away. An' "Way Down South in Dixie" is national "way!" I bet you she's a good 'un! I'll stake my last red cent. Thar ain't no better timber in the whole blame an' all their shiny battle-ships beside that Dixie. Fer, when she comes to Dixie, thar's something in a name! Here's three cheers and a tiger—as hearty as kin be. An' let the ban play "Dixie" when the Dixie puts her sea! She'll make her way an' win the day from the Dixie East or West. Just let the ban play "Dixie," an' the boys'll like to do the best! —Atlanta Constitution.

OVER MORRO CASTLE.

There's a flag afloat to-day, Over Morro Castle, That hasn't long to stay, Over Morro Castle. Keep a lookout for the flash, There is going to be a smash, Something hot's about to crash Into Morro Castle. There are remnants of the Maine On the eastern coast of Spain, We will pick a bone with Spain, When we're down with Morro Castle! When we're down with Morro Castle! When the smoke clears from the air You may get away there, Over Morro Castle! —Cleveland Leader.

COLLECTED IN THE CORRIDORS.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Mearns of Arizona are at the Lick. W. E. Gurber, the Sacramento banker, is at the Grand. W. D. Duke, a mining man of Arizona, is at the California. Dr. G. C. Weiss of Fargo, N. D., is a guest at the Palace. F. W. Wilmons of the Star mine in Sonora is a guest at the Lick. W. Martin Barney, a mining man of Dutch Flat, is at the Palace. W. W. Middlecoff, an attorney of Stockton, is registered at the Grand. R. S. Sanpe, a railroad man of Los Angeles, is staying at the Occidental. J. G. Anderson, a wealthy merchant of Salt Lake, is a guest at the Occidental. T. D. Livingston and wife have come up from San Jose and are at the Baldwin. B. S. Randolph has come over from Angel Island and is staying at the Occidental. A. B. Smith, a well known merchant of Fresno, is one of the late arrivals at the Grand. Among yesterday's arrivals at the Palace were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hill of Michigan.

Montgomery McNamara, battery AN EPISODE OF the clerk of the YESTERDAY, of Police Court yesterday, answered to the name of gentleman with an ingrowing face covered with pockmarked parchment and fringed by a rather moth-eaten beard of the color of the leaves in autumn, arose in the same time a young attorney appeared and announced that he had been retained to prosecute the defendant. "McNamara," said the Judge, "you are here charged with battery. Do you plead guilty or not guilty?" "If yer haner will tell me th' reason O'f'm called a battery O'll tell yer how it happened an' ye can fix th' charge ter self yerself," replied the prisoner. "You are charged with battery because you met a Greek fisherman on East street yesterday and beat him so badly that he is now in the Receiving Hospital," replied the Judge. "That's true enough," said the pris-

oner, "an' O'll tell ye all about it. O' wuz a-sittin' an' th' ind ave Washington shreet wharf yesterday, whin along cum a couple of Dagos. 'Gud mornin,' sez O', 'Gud mornin,' sez they. 'I hope yer well,' sez O'. 'We are,' sez they. 'I had some in-just an' if O' had a bin in th' shars an' th' whips a floatin' over a ship an' th' bay. 'We do,' sez they. 'Are ye goin' t' fight fur it?' sez O'. 'N'er hell wid it!' sez they. Well, yer haner. O' aint as gud an me feet as O'f. O' wuz so, so wan ave O' over here in '91. O' wint South at wand an' wan a little piece wid a party ave ayas callin' themselves th' 69th ave Noo York an' O' niver got back fur five years. Thin O' wint wid a gentleman he th' name ave Custer ter look at some in-just an' if O' had a bin in th' shars an' th' whips wid a little trouble O' got at th' stone wall at Fredricksburg O' wud ave bin wid him yet. So, ye see, Judge, O' niver had tolme ter get me papers, but O' ave jist th' same."

"Dismiss the charge," said the Judge. "Prisoner, you may go."

L. L. Meyers of the North Bloomfield mine is staying at the Grand, where he arrived last night.

H. J. Small, superintendent of the Southern Pacific shops at Sacramento, is a guest at the Grand.

James F. Farrar of Yreka is at the Palace, where he arrived yesterday, accompanied by his wife.

W. E. Dargie, proprietor of the Oakland Tribune, has taken rooms at the Grand for a short stay.

George N. Nagle and wife of Cheyenne, Wyo., are among those who registered at the Grand yesterday.

George T. Coffey has come up to the city from his home in San Juan and is registered at the Palace.

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Wilson of Cincinnati are staying at the Palace while in the city on a visit of pleasure.

M. W. Topper, a prominent and wealthy business man of Pittsburg, is registered at the Occidental.

C. C. Parker, one of the largest ranchers in the vicinity of Kenwood, arrived at the Grand yesterday afternoon.

Fred Knox, the well-known and popular Sacramento lumber merchant, is in the city for a few days on a short business trip.

Theron and Miss Butterworth are two of the late arrivals at the California. They are registered from Morristown, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Lee, accompanied by their daughter, are among the guests who arrived at the Occidental on the overland last night.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, April 25.—Henry Kuhn of San Francisco is at the Hotel Imperial. R. H. Sprague of San Francisco is at the Albemarle Hotel.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. GUNS ON MAN-OF-WAR.—W. J. B., Los Angeles, Cal. But few vessels of the modern type have guns on the lower decks, but on those where they are such as the depression or elevation depending on the height of the porthole and size of the gun.

AN OILER.—T. D. C., Alameda, Cal. It is not absolutely requisite that an individual who wants to go as an apprentice oiler on a steamship should have had any previous experience. An individual seeking such a position should file a letter of application with the company he would like to work for. If the applicant has any recommendations to offer it would be proper to file such with the application.

ABOLITIONIST.—J. A. F., Edgerton, Minn. The answer that was published in The Call to the effect that Abraham Lincoln was an abolitionist was correct, for his public acts show that, and that he was a member of Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. A man is an abolitionist who favors the abolition of slavery by what ever means the end can be best accomplished, whether by radical measures, by gradual emancipation of slaves, or by what he believes that slavery was wrong, wanted to see it abolished. Lincoln had no vote in the Congress, he gave expression to his desire by voting as he did, and finally abolished slavery by his grand emancipation proclamation.

BLACK ANTS.—A. O. S., San Leandro, Cal. The following is said to be an excellent way for destroying black ants. Boil four ounces of quassia chips in one gallon of water for ten minutes, and add four ounces of soft soap. Use this water on the ants coming from the holes of green wormwood scattered among the haunts of these troublesome pests. It is said, will effectually dislodge them from their holes with a plate with a hole in it, and set it where the insects abound, place a few sticks from the place on which the plate rests to the edge of the hole, so the insects can climb up to the plate, and they will then start for the land, deserting sugar for it. They get caught on the land and cannot get away. After that they may be easily destroyed.

Cal. grape fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's.\* Alaska cut prices. First steamer direct to Dawson leaves May 3; few berths left. Apply 46 Market street, San Francisco.\*

Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 510 Montgomery street. Telephone Main 192.

A Chinese traveler applying for a passport must have his palm brushed over with fine oil paint, and then press on thin, damp paper, which retains an exact impression of the lines of his hand. Transference of the passport is then impossible, for no two persons have the same lines on their palms.

A SIGHTLY COLD, IF NEGLECTED, OFTEN ATTACKS THE LUNGS. —Brown's Bronchial Trochac\* give immediate and efficient relief!

THE most efficacious stimulant to sharpen the appetite is DR. SIGBERT'S AN-GOSTURA BITTERS. Don't accept an imitation.

One of the ballots for Themiostoles was just found by German excavators in the Aropeagus, going back to a date earlier than 450 B. C., as that was the year in which that celebrated worker of the Athenian primer, with proper care, is good for such sources of information was banished. It is in existence, and only this one bears the name of Themiostoles.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it gives one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it gives one-third further than any other brand. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.