

The Call THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1898 JOHN D. SPRECKELS, Proprietor. Address All Communications to W. S. LEAKE, Manager.

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.

AMUSEMENTS Columbia—"The Rajah" Alhambra—"The Borderlines" Morosco—"Fallen Among Thieves"

AUCTION SALES By Frank W. Butterfield—This day, September 1, Groceries and Liquors, at corner Haight and Divisadero sts., at 11 o'clock.

DUNNING'S SORRY PLIGHT.

ONE of the melancholy figures of the Dunning tragedy is the man Dunning himself. It is his province now to be silent unless he has testimony such as is vital to the determination of guilt.

There was never a breath against Mrs. Dunning. Her greatest misfortune was that she was bound to a man who had no regard for the sacred obligations he assumed when he took her from her home to share his lot.

He betrayed the wife who had trusted him, and he proved untrue to business obligations. The money he should have turned in to his employers had been squandered on the races, on fast living, on women who had no right to his devotion who, when they received attention from him were robbing the wife, whom, it may be, one among them murdered.

Whatever may be the truth about the taking off of Mrs. Dunning, the widower is not in a position either to excite sympathy or to demand respect for any assertion he may make. If he condemn any of his former comrades he must share in the condemnation.

Therefore will his words have little weight and his accusations be regarded as designed rather to shield the guilty than to declare the truth.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAYS.

IN our editorial yesterday on Government ownership of railways, by an inadvertence dollars were used instead of cents in comparing the average rates per ton and per passenger per mile on European and American railways.

Table with 3 columns: Country, Passenger, Freight. Rows include United States, Prussia, Austria, France, Belgium, England.

SOME RAILWAY STATISTICS.

CALIFORNIA led the Union in the construction of railways in the year ending June 30, 1897, and may be said to have distanced most of her sister States. According to statistics just issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, there were constructed in this State during that fiscal year 219 miles of railway, in Arkansas 192 miles, in Louisiana 161 miles, in Michigan 123 miles, and in Alabama 117 miles.

Taking the country as a whole the increase in lines of railways reached a little over 1652 miles, making the total railway mileage in the United States at the close of the fiscal year 184,428 miles. Despite the increase in the extent of the roads it is noted that the gross earnings for the year were actually less than in the previous one by \$28,079,603, the amount being \$1,122,080,773.

Some progress has been made toward the equipment of the roads with improved safety appliances. The report says: "Including in the term equipment both locomotives and cars, it is found that the total equipment of railways on June 30, 1897, was 1,333,466; and of this total number 525,286 were fitted with train brakes, the increase being 76,432; and 678,725 were fitted with automatic couplers, the increase in this case being 133,142." This degree of progress, while good in itself, can hardly be called satisfactory, for it is now full time that all our railway equipments should include the best and most improved safety brakes and couplers.

The railway accidents of the year resulted in the death of 6437 persons, of whom 1693 were railway employees; and the injury of 36,731 persons, of whom 27,667 were employees of the roads. Among the trainmen of the roads one out of every 165 was killed and one out of every twelve was injured. That record is in itself a sufficient condemnation of the present method of equipping and running trains. We have a just reason to be proud of our railway system in many respects, but a ratio of casualties amounting to one trainman injured for every twelve employed during a single year is so high that the need of better methods is clearly imperative.

BOLTER MAGUIRE.

IF the rank and file of a party take to themselves the privileges claimed and exercised by Judge Maguire for nearly twenty years there would be no such thing as party cohesion or responsibility. Beginning his public career as a Republican place-holder in the City Hall, in 1879 he joined the sand-lotters and aided in wrecking the Democratic party. Just now his supporters are in full cry against the Harney Democracy because it insists upon giving the people a voice in party management. Maguire is now pulling the string to his centipede jumping-jack, the committee of one hundred. When he was sandlotting he was opposed to committees entirely. He indorsed that celebrated dictum of his leader, Denis Kearney, who began his speech against the Democratic County Committee by saying: "Citizens! How was Rome ruled? Was it by a county committee?"

In 1880 the Judge was a greenbacker. In 1884 he was one of those instrumental in the defeat of Hastings, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District. In 1886 he organized and managed a "labor party" in San Francisco, in partnership with that laborious idler, Carl Browne, which beat the Democracy and elected a Republican County Clerk. At the same election he and Barry put up an independent candidate again in the Fourth District and beat the regular Democrat, McCoppin, who was one of the best Mayors the city ever had, and who would have been a Congressman had he not been a sandlotter.

In 1888 Maguire supported a non-partisan ticket in this city to defeat the regular Democracy. His Non-Partisan party indorsed the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth District and thereby beat Judge Robert Fernal, the regular Democratic candidate. By his bolt that year he elected a Republican Sheriff, Clerk, Recorder and Tax Collector.

He dodged in and out of the Democratic party at will. In 1887 he published his celebrated letter permanently withdrawing from Democracy, State and national, giving as his reason that it did not indorse the confiscation of land in private ownership. He now takes the position that he is the only honest man in the Democratic party and that it cannot be trusted to hold a primary in San Francisco. His committee of one hundred appointed a delegation to make his nomination sure. When the Harney delegation, elected at an open primary, fell at his feet and wanted the one word from him that would have admitted it to the State convention he put his heel on its neck and refused to enfranchise it, though it humbly promised its support to his candidacy.

Having chased every political rainbow that has been seen in the last twenty years, having been by turns a greenbacker, a gold standard man, free silverite, and now an advocate of "a more and fitter currency," according to the Populist idea, his hope of an election must be in the party which he bolted and defeated year after year, and in the voters whose opinions he has held and abandoned.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SEVEN.

AMONG the constitutional amendments which will be submitted to the people at the election in November there is one which should be given careful consideration. We refer to No. 7, which provides for splitting sessions of the Legislature into two parts and assigning to each part a different round of duties. The amendment referred to proposes first to authorize a session of twenty-five days for the purpose of introducing bills and disposing of committee work. This session is to be followed by a recess of not less than thirty days, nor more than sixty, at the end of which the members are to again assemble and sit for fifty days. No bills are to be introduced at the second session except with the consent of three-fourths of the members of the House in which offered.

It is urged in favor of this amendment that it would reduce the hurry and rush of the present sessions, and by giving the members thirty days or more in which to consider bills, and the public the same time in which to read them, a great deal of jobbery which now prevails at Sacramento every two years would be prevented. On the other hand it may be said that a thirty days' respite would give the lobby a fine chance to organize for the defeat of reform measures and the passage of crooked ones. However, as no good can be accomplished without opening a road to some evil, perhaps this objection is no more valid than the argument urged in favor of the amendment.

But the "bug" in connection with this proposed change of system is found in the fact that the amendment really increases the duration of legislative sessions. At present members are not allowed pay for a longer period than sixty days, and they sit ten or twelve days without pay. So we now have practically seventy-day sessions. The amendment allows pay for seventy-five days, which would probably increase the length of the sessions from eighty-five to ninety days.

Heretofore various attempts have been made to increase the legislative salary limit, but all have been voted down. The increase proposed in this case is cleverly concealed under a change of system, but we doubt whether for that reason it will receive the approval of the people. There is no reason at present to increase the duration of legislative sessions. The work of the Legislature, in fact, is being constantly cut down. After this year it will have no power to tinker with the laws of this city or those of the various counties of the State. This being the case, what sense is there in lengthening the sessions? If anything, they ought to be reduced.

The average brewery wagon usually demands more than an equitable share of rights on the highway, but there will never be consent to its being engineered by a driver who carries a large proportion of his beer under his belt. The killing of a woman Monday seems to have been the result of the drunken carelessness of this sort of a driver, and the plea of intoxication on his behalf is just a little worse than no plea at all.

It is an unfortunate thing for the cause of justice that so large a part of the charges that American soldiers have been subjected to abuse should have emanated from such papers as the New York Journal. The charges may be true, yet their source tends to their classification as fakes.

Perhaps when California Democrats "oppose territorial expansion" and object to the "surrender of any territory acquired by American valor" they have an idea what they mean to advocate, but they were not thoughtful enough to spread the knowledge abroad.

In all the scandal raised about the War Department there seems to be nothing reflecting on the character either of General Shafter or General Miles. But Alger must do some lively dodging or get hit.

A STRONG COMMITTEE.

THE executive committee just appointed to take charge of the Republican campaign is a thoroughly representative one not only of the party, but of the best citizenship of the State. Every one of its members has a personal influence and leadership among the people of the community in which he lives, and is therefore well fitted to aid in arousing and stimulating loyal Republicans to zeal in behalf of the whole ticket, and in winning the favor and support of independent voters.

It is a committee that means business in the fullest and best sense of the words. It is composed of business men who have long been eminent in the foremost ranks of every important profession, trade or industry in the commonwealth, and who represent every section of its area. There is not a man on the list who is not well and widely known and esteemed, and who has not attested his worth by the arduous proofs of accomplished work.

Moreover, the members are as thoroughly representative of genuine Republicanism as of the business interests of the State. They are cordial supporters of the principles and the policies of the party and of the ticket that has been nominated. They have had experience in political management and know the value and importance of effective campaign work. They can be counted on, therefore, to serve the party in the coming contest with the same zeal and energy that has won for them such success each in his chosen vocation in the world of business.

It may be regarded as well assured that Major McLaughlin will be chosen chairman of the committee, and certainly no better choice could be made, or one that would give more satisfaction to the rank and file of the party. His services in the past campaign have proven his fidelity to the duties of that position, and the success achieved under his leadership proves that his ability as a party leader and organizer is fully equal to his zeal and his untiring energy.

Taken altogether the committee is one on which the party may well congratulate itself. It is seldom that parties can find men of such eminence in the business world to accept the onerous work of carrying on a political campaign. Such men merit the cordial support of all Republicans and other good citizens, and that they will have it is beyond question, for they are among those who not only know how to deserve success, but to achieve it.

BEWARE OF FALSE WITNESS.

SO widespread, so fierce and so vindictive has become the attack on the War Department because of the excessive sickness among the troops at Santiago and in the various camps in the Eastern States that it is evident something more than a just indignation and a rightful desire to punish wrongdoing animates the assailants. It is clear that in some cases at any rate the stories of the suffering among the volunteers have carried exaggeration and misrepresentation to the point of falsehood, and the public should be warned against being misled by false witness or by sensational conclusions not supported by facts.

That there has been among the troops an excessive amount of sickness may be accepted as proven, but there is no sufficient evidence as yet to fasten blame upon any particular persons or set of persons. It must be remembered that the United States was unprepared for waging a hasty war on a large scale. The regular army was small and the military staff was not sufficiently large to handle the number of troops the emergency called for. It was, nevertheless, imperative that the advance upon Cuba should be made at once or else postponed until next winter, for the sickly season in the island was fast approaching when the war broke out. Under such circumstances it was inevitable that mistakes would be made and blunders committed, that supplies would at times be inadequate, and that suffering would ensue.

Some of the facts recently made public help to an understanding of the subject. It is now known that the sickness is confined almost wholly to the volunteers, very few of the regulars having been affected. As the two classes of troops were serving under the same conditions, it is reasonable to draw the conclusion that the regulars knew how to take care of themselves and did so, by obedience to sanitary discipline; while the volunteers treated campaigning as if it were a picnic, and by careless eating, drinking and the neglect of proper precautions rendered themselves subject to diseases they might have avoided.

Another fact of importance to the problem is that the transport Olivette brought home a number of invalid troops, and it was found that all of them had been well cared for, while the Mobile, another transport that arrived about the same time, made an exceedingly bad showing. In these cases the difference between the two was found to be due not to the administration, the officers or the men, but to the fact that the Olivette had been constructed for passenger service while the Mobile was built and had been used as a tramp steamer devoted largely to carrying cattle. From this it appears that much of the suffering among the troops was caused by the lack of adequate transport ships, and this in turn was the result of the neglect of Congress to build up an American merchant marine in time of peace.

The evils that have befallen the nation through the sickness of the volunteers are serious enough without making them worse by assailing the War Department and endeavoring to make people believe our officials have been either dishonest or indifferent to the welfare of the troops. There are many important lessons for us to learn from the war with Spain, and it is to be hoped they will not be lost sight of for the sake of sensational attacks upon officials. We must provide a larger army and a much larger staff, we must subject volunteers to a strictly sanitary discipline, and finally we must build up a merchant marine that will save us hereafter from having to send troops to war in cattle-ships.

The present is a little late for the Populists to be crying over fusion. Everybody told them in advance that they would do this. Democrats are feeling sore, too, but neither is this emotion on their part a surprise. The only satisfaction in store for these wicked partners is that after getting licked in the fall each can blame the other.

It would not be wise to send to the President a peremptory demand that any particular regiment be disbanded. As the head of the army Mr. McKinley might not like it, and as a mere matter of pride he could not well hasten to obey.

Unless somebody shall be punished for the shameful mistreatment of soldiers, the next time Uncle Sam needs volunteers he will not find brave young patriots tumbling over each other to enlist.

While appreciating the disappointment of the Seventh California, as fine a regiment as mustered in, it may reasonably be remembered that some other States raised troops and never got a man to the front.

A TALE OF MUSTAPHA MAGUIRE.

In the archives it is stated that many of these things occurred during the reign of the caliph Jimbud, who ruled over a vast country on the shores of the western sea.

It appeareth that there was a man who became known as the Mustapha-Ben-James-Gallagher-Maguire, who was backward as a blacksmith, and forward as a Jew; and the people knew him not, for he was any old thing to suit the times.

This Mustapha one day by the beard of the Prophet swore a round oath that honest toll was the fool's portion and no more would he eat his bread by the sweat of his brow. And it was so. "Behold!" he cried, "I will take things easy and knock my living out of the people with the jawbone of an ass." And he knocked; and it was so that he was called "the little giant," because of the mighty strength of his jaw. And he quoth that it was easier to be a lawyer than a blacksmith, and the people said yea, but that he was neither. Mayhap this was bearing false witness, for the lawgivers regarded the Mustapha as a worthy forger of iron, while his friends of the forge averred that his perfence must be a good lawyer, because he was worthless as a blacksmith.

Now it came to pass that in the great city of the Golden Gate there was a public garden known to men as "The Sandlot," where the shiftless populace reared strange and untoward products—O'Donnells and Dunns and Maguiros and Iars and anarchists and Denis Kearneys and other things whose names were also Dennis.

It was so that the Mustapha lusted to be a product of the Sandlot, and forthwith took his jawbone and a "Behold!" he got in the way with a magic wand, for it also knew and fed on the stores of the people for four years and did not perspire. And it later came to pass that the people said: "This Mustapha is a never-was. He has not yet begun to commence to be anybody. We will have no more sand in our lot. We will break bread with and elevate a good Democrat to office to make our laws." And it was so, and they told the satraps to bring forth such a man.

Then the Mustapha lubricated his jaw and his great promising machine and foregathered with the satraps; and it was so that he soon appeared in the forum, bearing a mighty banner, on which was written: "I AM A DEMOCRAT." And it was so, and the people murmured. Now it came to pass that the near-sighted man said: "Who is this catfif with the face of brass who seeks high office and needs a sign to tell the people what he is? A far-seeing citizen, who could look through political millstones, replied, saying: "Bismilla, 'tis not a Democrat. It is that same jawbone teller, Mustapha Maguire, the sandlotter."

And the people murmured some more and wandered homeward, saying: "Behold! He is but the drifting sand. We will overlook him." And they did, and while they were not looking the Mustapha went by devious ways and broke into the office with his jawbone. And it was so, and the people were exceeding wroth and they swore an oath that the sandlotter was no Democrat and that he could not stare enough dust to blind their eyes.

Now it was that the Mustapha Ben Maguire smiled and muttered in his beard: "I will cover their eyes with wool again." And it was so.

In these days it so came to pass that the Mustapha was troubled with low temperature in his sandals; and he went forth in the land and laid his ear to the ground and listened, and behold, he heard things of dire portent and he knew he could no longer work the Democrat deception. So he forthwith toiled some more, and it was good. The scribes relate that there was a clan led by the "Whisperer," who disguised themselves as Democrats and betrayed the childlike Bourbon maidens into the arms of the people of the "willing whisperers." In February, 1874, he walked in the middle of the road to keep their hair out of the barbs of the cactus. And they were made of naughty stuff, for they were Popocrats.

It was so that the people sought a new Caliph who would work the Democrat, and they gathered together in the forum and strove much. Now it further came to pass that they gazed afar on the landscape and desecrated a mighty cloud of dust and they would not wot what it was. But behold, a nearer apace, like unto a sandspout for work as a ruler, and he came before the concourse bringing much dust; and it was so, and the people were glad, on which was graven: "I AM A POPOCRAT."

And the people were deceived muchly until they got the dust out of their eyes, and then they were profane, and said: "By the beard of the Prophet, it is the same old Sandlotter-Single-taxer-Double-taxer-Gold-Bug-Silver-Bug-Democrat-Popocrat-Mustapha Maguire. Bismilla! We will make his way a weary one." And it was so; and after that the Mustapha Maguire had got through purging the office and was sore distressed, the people made merry, scoffing him, shouting: "Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who is sore of foot and hath no balm of Gilead? Who hath lost his sinucure by the brawn of his jaw and must henceforth eat his bread by the sweat of his brow? Behold, it is he of the changeable face and the devious tongue—Mustapha-Ben-Gallagher-Maguire. He is no more of the people or for the people. Let him be a memory." And it was so. And there were peace and quiet in that far and forever more.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

H. A. Jastro, chairman of the Fresno Board of Supervisors, is at the Grand. A. Berliner of Guatemala is at the Occidental.

Baron A. Kantstein arrived in this city yesterday from Tapachula, Mexico, and is at the Palace. S. Miglavacca, a vineyardist of Fresno, and wife are at the California.

John H. Millner, agent of the Giant Powder Works, has returned from Tucson and is at the Grand. Frederico Pelham Griffith, connected with a military school in Guatemala, is at the Occidental.

G. W. Otis of Washington; D. C., arrived on the Acapulco yesterday. H. F. Plathorn and family of Trinity County are at the Russ.

Dante R. Prince, a lawyer of Fresno, is at the Grand. Thomas J. Kirk of Fresno is at the Occidental.

James A. Lewis of Los Angeles; auditor of the State Board of Exchange, is at the California. A. Moses Merwin of Pasadena is at the Occidental.

Baron Pierre de Gunzburg of St. Petersburg is at the Palace. J. Smith, a mining man of Bodie, is at the Russ.

Dr. West Hughes and wife of Los Angeles are at the Grand. LOYAL TO THE PARTY.

To the Editor of The Call—in the issue of the Chronicle of the 25th of August there appeared a communication purporting to have emanated from an organization known as the Dewey Republican Club of this city, protesting against the nomination of the Young Men's Republican League as delegates to the State convention at Sacramento. The article contains sentiments which certainly are at variance with the character of the admiral of the navy, after whom the organization is named. With the factional and fault-finding sentiments expressed in said article, it is not surprising that the Young Men's Republican League has no sympathy and the use of the names of several of the latter-named organization's district clubs was unwarranted and unauthorized.

The Young Men's Republican League stands for unity and harmony in the party in the coming campaign. They present a united front to the enemy. They are all birds of a feather, heads pointed one way, uttering the same cry. FRANK K. SPENCER, President Young Men's Republican League.

first-class artist. His pay depends entirely upon his merit.

"MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA"—J. G. G. City. Henry C. Work, a printer, was the author of "Marching Through Georgia." He was also the author of other songs, notably "Eddy Dale" and "Grandfather's Clock." His songs were brought out by Dr. G. F. Root of Chicago. He made not an open market, but by song writing, but lost all by the great fire in Chicago, and passed the last years of his life in Hartford, Conn., where he died June 8, 1884.

NO RIGHT WHAT'EVER—Mrs. H. J. E. City. No man who is a member of a fraternal organization has, by reason of being a member of the organization you name or any other organization, a right to insult the wife of a fraternal brother. A man who would do it is a coward, and if it came to the knowledge of the body of which he is a member, it would not be long before he would discover that he would be in a position that the pass word would no longer be of any use to him.

MOURNING—J. H. City. A writer on social etiquette says: "Mourning is usually worn for parents for one year. For three months persons in mourning should not make their appearance at any public place of amusement or at a private entertainment. After that a concert may be attended, but not a theater, a party or dinner. The reason for this is very evident. In a place where all is gaiety, where people only go to be amused, deep, dark garments look out of place."

WIFE AND MOTHER—C. H. T. City. The question, "Supposing a man takes his wife and his mother out in a boat for a ride on the bay for pleasure and, through an accident, the boat is upset and all three are thrown out in a run of five; that is to say, four, five, six, seven and eight. B cannot claim a run on the last card played by A. A player can only claim a run when he plays down a card that will make a sequence. The players having played four, eight, six, seven, five, the card did not play down. The run was from making a run of five, as it was one of the sequence cards and not an intervening card.

SEQUENCE IN CRIB—A Subscriber, Sierraville, Cal. It is not necessary that the cards forming a sequence in the game of crib should be played in order. If A plays a four, B an eight, A a six and B a seven, B has a run of three—six, seven and eight. If after the seven is played A plays a five, he comes in for a run of five; that is to say, four, five, six, seven and eight. B cannot claim a run on the last card played by A. A player can only claim a run when he plays down a card that will make a sequence. The players having played four, eight, six, seven, five, the card did not play down. The run was from making a run of five, as it was one of the sequence cards and not an intervening card.

GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE—Subscriber, City. Her Imperial Highness Maud Maria was married July 18, 1892, to his Royal Highness Louis IV, Grand Duke of Hesse (born September 12, 1837, died May 13, 1892), and died December 14, 1878. Of this union there were six children: Victoria, born July 18, 1892; Princess Louise of Battenberg, K. N., April 1884; Elizabeth, married to the Grand Duke Serge of Oldenburg, born July 18, 1892; Princess Marie, married to the Emperor of Prussia, brother of the Emperor, May 1888; Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, married Ernestine, born July 18, 1892; Princess Melitia of Saxe-Coburg; Frederick, born 1870, died 1872; and Alx Victoria, married Kovalev, born July 18, 1892. At last accounts all the married children enumerated were alive.

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE—G. E. W., Fresno, Cal. German was taught in public schools in San Francisco ten years ago. A school for teaching the French and German languages was first instituted in October, 1865, in a small building on which was subsequently built the Tehama street school. In 1872 and 1873 the instruction in the French and German languages was introduced in nearly all of the public schools. The children in the primary grades and those in the grammar classes were compelled to study both French and German. In the last year of the study of all languages except the English was abolished by the Board of Education in 1884. In the primary schools, except the Girls' and Boys' High School, in July of that year the study of French and German was again introduced in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades. In the Valley and Valencia Grammar and in the Stockton street, Taylor street and Silver street primary schools. In 1888, ten years ago, German was taught only in the North Cosmopolitan Grammar, South Cosmopolitan Grammar, South Cosmopolitan Primary and French Primary schools. During the first six months of that year 145 pupils were studying German and in the last six months 144.

WHEN THE TROOPS MARCH BY.

I'd like to be in Washington, beneath the splendor banners, the troops come marching by! I'd like to be in Washington and see Old Glory fly. O'er the great and glittering legions when the troops march by!

I'd like to be in Washington that day! I'd like to see the fellows that have worn the wounds in red for years and years. To see the old flag rippling like a rainbow round the sky. O'er the great and glittering legions when the troops march by!

I'd like to be in Washington when every legion comes! I know the fellows would answer to the beating of the drums! To see the men who faced the fray—who did not fear to die— Oh, I'd like to join the chorus when the troops march by!

I'd like to be in Washington—I'd like to see the blades that were reddened for their country flash from the old brigades! Though war may make us weary—though the great graves make us sigh—I'd like to shout, "God bless 'em!" when the troops march by!

—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution. Cal. grape fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's.

Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 510 Montgomery street. Telephone Main 1042.

Trouble seldom visits a man who isn't looking for it.—Chicago News.

First and Second

Class rates again reduced via the Santa Fe route. Call at the new ticket office, 625 Market street.

Volunteers—Put yourselves in fighting trim with a bottle of Dr. Siegel's Angostura Bitters to regulate your digestion.

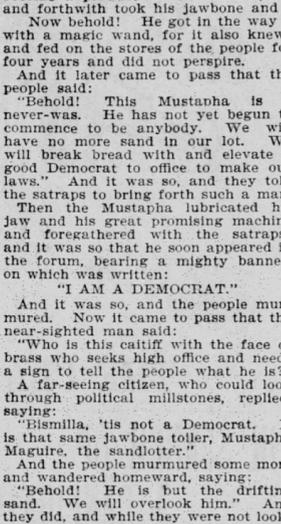
It is computed that about 200,000 pedestrians and 20,000 vehicles cross London by great bridges. Every day behind a little shoe leather or a little from a trifle. But when litter and dust are added to this, the whole fills between three and four feet. It is a surprising fact of all, however, is that the incessant traffic across the bridge reduced to powder about twenty-five cubic yards of granite every year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL Baking Powder Most healthful leavener in the world. Goes farther. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.



who became known as the Mustapha-Ben-James-Gallagher-Maguire, who was backward as a blacksmith, and forward as a Jew; and the people knew him not, for he was any old thing to suit the times.



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