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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. N.W. corner Twenty-second and  
Kentucky streets, open until 9 o'clock.

**AMUSEMENTS**  
Baldwin—"Mistakes Will Happen."  
California—"Finnigan's Ball."  
Columbia-Kelley—the Magician.  
Alcazar—"Dr. Bill."  
Morse—"Strangers of Paris."  
Tivoli—"Glorious Gioria."  
Orpheum—"Vanities."  
Comedy—"The Heart of Chicago."  
Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties.  
The Chutes—Lillian F. Smith, Vaudeville and the Zoo.  
Orpheum—Comedy, Thursday, November 10.  
Columbia—Lecture Thursday afternoon.  
Native Son's Hall—Benefit to Mr. Frank Mathieu.  
Sutro's Baths—Swimming.  
Oakland Race Track—Races.  
Rosenthal—Coming in December.

**ROOSEVELT'S VICTORY.**

BY loyal and intelligent Americans in all parts of the country Roosevelt's victory in New York will be hailed as one of the most cheering results of the elections. While his contest, strictly speaking, was only a State campaign, the issues involved in it were broadly national. It was a question whether courage and honesty could win against all the forces of corruption banded together in the strongest organization known to American politics. The result is a glorious victory for the right. It is another evidence that the American people can be relied upon to uphold honesty, no matter how powerful may be the forces that combat it.

Theodore Roosevelt has never been a trimmer. He has never been a mugwump. He has never played the part of a demagogue. He has been a stalwart Republican and a thoroughly independent man at every stage of his political career. He has held on his way all times fearless in the face of every form of opposition that confronted him in the path of duty. Neither the clamor of mobs nor the threats of bosses could swerve him from the faithful performance of his work. His record in every office in which he has been tried attests the sterling honesty of his character, and the votes cast for him yesterday prove that the people can be trusted to support such a man whenever he appeals to them.

The thousand demagogues who, after trying by flattery of the people to coax them into sanctioning incompetency or demerit, went down to defeat yesterday can find a profitable lesson in studying the career of Roosevelt. They can learn from his triumph, when compared with their own humiliation, the old truth, "Corruption wins not more than honesty."

In redeeming himself from the menace of Tammany Hall New York has proven the soundness of American political life. Roosevelt's victory is a victory for popular government everywhere. It is a triumph for honesty and courage won under circumstances that justify a general rejoicing over it throughout the nation.

**FAREWELL TO ALL NAVIES.**

NIKOLA TESLA announces that he has perfected an arrangement by which any warship may be blown to bits without risk to the engineer of the deadly mechanism. There is one glance from the eagle eye of the operator, a twist of the wrist, and it is over but the newspaper accounts of a glorious victory. There is not to be any chance of salvage. The fragments are to be so minute that the ocean breeze will dissipate them in a cloud of dust. Death will be painless and plenty.

Tesla evidently contributes indirectly to the support of a lot of space-writers. Ever and anon, or even oftener, the world is startled by the report of some great invention which is destined to revolutionize this thing or that, and while waiting to see the revolution begin learns with surprise that Tesla has concluded to switch his contemplated revolution somewhere else. Just now it happens to be the destruction of ships which occupies his mind. Not that there is the slightest probability he will ever get the device into working order. He seems to think an invention near enough perfection when it has reached the stage to be written about.

Of course Tesla knows much of electricity. He has caused it to cut curious capers. Nevertheless his free-column dissertations concerning inventions which fail to get beyond a theoretical stage do occasionally become tiresome. When Edison is in an inventive humor, he invents. A similar humor seizes Tesla, and he announces that he is about to invent. This illustrates a marked difference between the pair. There is no crying need for a scheme to blow navies out of the water. We have a growing one, and it is more useful intact and afloat. There is really something in reflecting that Tesla's bark is about 50,000 volts worse than his bite.

**A GALLANT SOLDIER'S REWARD.**

GOOD for Corporal Healy. He went as a private to Manila, having been among the first to enlist in the First Regiment. To take up arms for his country he resigned from a good position on The Call. He was in the battle before Manila, and for gallant conduct was promoted to be corporal. Notwithstanding attention to military duties Healy has found time to end to this paper some of the best letters the public has had from Manila. His writings have been marked by vividness of description and a never-failing modesty which kept the writer's personality in the background, and throughout have been enriched by a quaint humor. Now Corporal Healy has been made Superintendent of Schools in Manila. There is no doubt that in the new position he will be as attentive to duty as when he was earning a reputation as a good newspaper man, and later as a brave soldier in a gallant regiment.

It is worth remembering that under the single tax plan Maguire would not pay a single tax.

**CALIFORNIA TO THE FRONT.**

CALIFORNIA will receive the congratulations of her sister States this morning upon the splendid vote of yesterday. The combination of Democrats, Populists, Silverites, single taxers, calamity howlers—all the foes of society and thrift—led on by their ablest, most aggressive and most dangerous leaders, has been met and utterly routed. It is a victory which will add to the repute of the State throughout the Union, strengthen her prestige and confirm her prosperity.

The man under whom the conservative elements of the people have achieved this notable success, so beneficial to the general welfare, is well worthy of the honor. When Mr. Gage entered the canvass he was a comparatively unknown man to the greater portion of the people. He had never been an office-seeker. He had never desired notoriety. He had lived the life of a hardworking lawyer, and only to his neighbors, his clients, the courts and the bar were his splendid abilities and sterling character known.

As soon as he entered upon the canvass, however, the force and the charm of his personality were felt. The people soon came to know him and to recognize in him the qualities that make up a genuine manhood. The directness and the earnest sincerity of his speeches won popular favor. He made friends wherever he appeared. His strength increased as the campaign progressed, and had the time for the canvass been longer his majority would have been even larger than it is.

Many factors have undoubtedly conduced to the great victory over Maguire and his radical followers, but it is beyond gainsaying that the personal strength of Mr. Gage was one of the most potent. With a leader of less force and capacity the ardor of the party would not have been so fully aroused; with one of less integrity of character the independent vote would not have been so warmly attached to the Republican standard. It is, therefore, to a large extent a Gage victory. The coming Governor has not only won the honor, but deserved it.

For the commonwealth the victory is a most notable one. We shall, perhaps, never fully know how great was the danger that menaced our prosperity in the Maguire movement. We can calculate the injury that would have been done to land-owners by precipitating a single tax agitation led on by the Governor and can estimate the evil that would have been inflicted upon all forms of industry by the election of an avowed enemy of capital to the position of chief executive of the State, but the indirect evils resulting from such agitations and alarms we can never undertake to compute.

Fortunately, the danger is over. The menace has ceased. Maguireism has been utterly routed. California takes a front place among the great conservative and progressive commonwealths of the Union. Capital will seek her fields for investment, her labor will be in demand. She will continue to merit the title of the Golden State, and her wealth and prosperity will grow with the years.

**BRITISH WAR PREPARATIONS.**

EUROPEAN war clouds—which, like the poor, it seems we shall have always with us—are at this time somewhat more threatening than usual. The cause of the new scare is the extraordinary activity in the British naval and military departments. This activity has been going on ever since the announcement of the arrival of a French force of occupation at Fashoda, and, from all reports, has now reached a considerable magnitude.

If there were any immediate danger of war, however, the British Government would not be the only one engaged in mobilizing war forces. Some other nation would also be active in preparing for a conflict. The fact that all other powers seem to be comparatively quiet, and are not exerting any extraordinary energies in equipping their armies and their navies, justifies the conclusion that none of them regards the British display as a serious menace.

Another explanation than that of imminent war may be found for the activity of the British War Department. It is known that the British, like ourselves, have relied largely upon a force of volunteer troops for the protection of the empire, and the difficulty experienced by the United States in getting such a force promptly ready for battle last spring made a profound impression on the British public. By way of testing their own readiness, the British Government mobilized an army corps last summer, and it will be remembered the results were far from gratifying. It is possible, therefore, that the present activity may be no more than the performance of the work necessary to make up the deficiencies in the service which were shown to exist on that occasion.

It is clear, however, that sooner or later the long threatening war cloud must break. The expansive forces of the great powers are bringing them nearer and nearer together in Africa and in Asia. The friction between opposing claims and interests becomes yearly more pressing and more grinding. Unless something can be done to relieve the friction, it is only a question of time when it will cause flames to burst forth at some point in the world, and from there it will rapidly spread.

In the meantime the situation, if not dangerous, is extremely interesting. We have looked for war from the great military powers of the Czar and the Kaiser, and not from the country known to the world as a nation of shopkeepers. Just now, however, the Czar is working for a conference to arrange for a general disarmament, and the Kaiser is journeying in the Holy Land ostensibly in the interests of the Christian religion, while the commercial British are making a gigantic display of naval force in every quarter of the globe.

Whatever may be the motives of these different actions, or whatever may be the results, we will have good reason to rejoice on our Thanksgiving day that we are not a part of the European system.

**MILES ON THE WAR.**

A GENTLEMAN named Miles, having, it is affirmed, a military reputation, and connected with the army, has sent a report to the Secretary of War concerning a recent misunderstanding with Spain. Perhaps this is not a presumption on his part.

However, there is every reason to suppose that Miles has compiled his statements without having once consulted with Richard Harding Davis. He has not drawn upon Creelman for facts. Probably he has failed to include the information that one of these gentlemen was the ablest tactician in the Santiago campaign, and that the other did most of the fighting. Yet do they not modestly acknowledge this themselves?

It is true that old soldiers laugh at Davis, but old soldiers grow cynical. It is true, also, that Creelman has been given more space for idle boasts and self-

glorification, founded on fancy alone, than any other living, lying correspondent. Nevertheless, the two seem to be regarded as worth consideration, both by yellow editors of dailies and lead-colored editors of magazines.

Miles is in a delicate position. Supposing that he run counter to Davis and Creelman, where will he be at? Would he not better have permitted them to write the report for him? Then they would have been satisfied, even if the rest of the world had to remain in doubt as to what happened in Cuba.

**DANGERS OF IMPERIALISM.**

AN apparently well informed writer in the Fortnightly Review says that the tendency among the weaker nations of Europe to get rid of their colonies is caused by a general belief among them that such possessions are an expensive luxury. He declares that the real subject matter of the Delagoa Bay negotiations between Germany and Great Britain was the relinquishment of all the possessions of Portugal in African territory, covering an area of 900,000 square miles. The Portuguese Government is now practically bankrupt, and it can obtain the money to pay the damages resulting from the Delagoa Bay arbitration only by selling its African possessions.

"Great Britain and Germany," says the writer referred to, "have become joint heirs to the estates of the Portuguese crown in Africa, and, while undertaking the reversion in common, they have prudently provided against any clashing of interests when the time arrives for entering upon their heritage." And he adds that the Anglo-German agreement covers a right to pre-empt the various Portuguese colonies, with the purchase money assigned to each.

The same writer declares that the loss of the Spanish colonies through the late war with the United States has produced a decided sense of relief in Spain. There is now a strong demand for cutting down the expenses of the army and navy, and the business men of the kingdom, to say nothing of the privileged classes, are looking forward with hope to the time when the country will be free from the enormous drain which has heretofore crippled the home government. He also notes the fact that Italy is much gratified at having got out of her disastrous African colonial venture with a clear skin, and he doubts very much whether either of these countries will ever again aspire to colonial empire.

All this is very interesting when considered in connection with the acquisition by the United States of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Spain, with a complete colonial system of government, has made an abject failure in carrying on the affairs of those islands. Yet the people of the United States, without experience or qualification, and with no idea whatever of the work before them, have entered gaily upon the solution of the great problem. Nobody seems to entertain any other idea of the business than that we shall make a brilliant success in governing these subject countries, the population of which is utterly incapable of governing itself.

It would seem that at the present moment there is great need in this country of a political party which will set its face strongly against the imperial or expansion policy. The fact is, colonial enterprises depend for success upon a thorough naval and civic organization. Great Britain has such an organization, and she has therefore made a tolerable success of the business. But in a country like the United States, where government is conducted solely by consent of the governed, and where flap-doodle politics and office-seeking are leading industries, colonial expansion is bound to prove a failure. According to the writer in the Fortnightly, Spain is glad to get rid of her colonies. Perhaps before we have had Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines many years she shall cede them with equal relief. But in the meantime a great deal of discreditable and humiliating history will have been made.

**RUSSIA'S OLIVE BRANCH.**

FROM the first there has been a suspicion that the olive branch waved by the Czar of all the Russias is loaded. This is confirmed by the circumstance that the Czar has about as many soldiers as anybody to disarm, but keeps right on drilling them. He talks peace and acts aggression. The bear is trying to cool like a dove, and somehow the result fails to soothe.

Lately Russia has indicated a willingness to take the part of Spain in her troubles with this country. Now, if his game is really the promotion of brotherly love, the Czar would be wise to have the cards cut for a new deal. The monarch, as well as the person, who attends to his own business does much in the direction of acquiring esteem. If the Czar think to secure us he has been viewing the United States through a glass reversed. We are not impressed by his olive branch, nor do we shudder because it protrudes from a rifle.

Now the suspicion concerning the Czar's insincerity becomes certain, for he has received the admiration of Editor Stead of London. "I thank God for him," says this journalist. "If that young man is spared he will go far." Not, we trust, too far. There does not appear any valid reason for thanking God for the Czar or for any other potentate. It may be reasonable to express gratitude for the goodness which has set them at such a distance. Stead seems to be in that condition best described as "rattled." The Rev. Dr. Talmage once had the experience of dining at the palace of Russian royalty, and has been gibbering about it ever since. Stead, apparently, has been similarly swelled. He thinks that olive branch is all right.

An Oakland man who murdered his wife eight months ago has been brought back from an asylum to be tried for the offense. He professes to be unable to recall the deed. The trial should at least be rigid enough to refresh his memory. However conscientiously and unknowingly a man may slay his wife it tends to create the impression that he is not a desirable person to be permitted at large.

There are naturally signs of discontent in relation to army promotions among the Philippine forces. This is always to be expected. California is not complaining much, but does make bold to affirm that her Colonel Smith of the First deserves to be a general now.

It seems to be the plan of Spain to charge the United States a stiff figure for the lodging of troops in the Philippines. Probably it will next be bringing suit for damages based on the harm done its boats.

United States war vessels are going to Samoa. Perhaps there will be some objection to this, which is an excellent reason for sending them.

President McKinley consumed just one minute and six seconds in voting. Evidently a straight ticket was good enough for him.

When the Maria Teresa went down it sunk in a depth of 2600 fathoms. Even Hobson will concede that it has gone to stay.

Now that the election is over there is a chance to look forward to the next one.

**AROUND THE CORRIDORS.**

Rev. John Traup of Healdsburg is at the Baldwin.

E. W. Allen, a San Jose lumber man, is at the Lick.

Dr. L. H. Head of San Jose is registered at the Russ.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lux of San Jose are at the Palace.

S. H. Rice, a prominent attorney of Ukiah, is at the Grand.

R. Henderson, a Los Angeles merchandise broker, is at the Lick.

F. B. Chandler, a large ranchman of Elmira, is a guest at the Lick.

William B. Frus, a well-known San Jose capitalist, is at the Baldwin.

Henry Hicks, a well-known Grass Valley cattleman, is at the Russ.

Jesse D. Carr, the well-known Salinas capitalist, is at the Occidental.

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas J. McCoy of Los Angeles are at the Occidental.

Frank L. Coombs, ex-United States Minister to Japan, is at the Palace.

Capitalist W. H. McMillin, the San Jose capitalist, is a guest at the Lick.

H. D. C. Barnhart, a prominent cattleman of Santa Cruz, is at the Lick.

C. A. Cook, agent of Raymond & Whitcomb's excursions, is at the Palace.

E. S. Churchill, the Napa banker, accompanied by his wife and daughter, is at the Palace.

August Lohr, a prominent mining man, is registered at the Russ from the City of Mexico.

Whaling Captain George B. Leavitt of the Thrasher has arrived from the Arctic, and is at the Russ.

Captain C. W. Anderson, a mining man of Dawson, registered at the Russ, is on his way to Randsburg.

Miss Marion Bentley, the well-known pianist, now at the Baldwin, will leave shortly for New York to fill professional engagements.

Jacob Bueck and A. H. McClellan, owners of considerable mining interests in Alaska, chiefly on Bonanza Creek, are just in from Dawson, and are at the Russ.

**CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Philip Lippitt of San Francisco is at the Savoy; J. H. Langtry of San Francisco is at the Normandie; F. E. Titus of San Francisco is at the Girard.

**THE OLD RUSTIC BRIDGE.**

"The just a common rustic bridge,  
And spans a common stream;  
Who can't see eyes and their throat,  
And shadows glint and gleam.  
The goldenrod and asters flame  
Along the sedgy bank;  
The grass is thick, and lush, and green,  
The weeds are tall and rank.  
But it is fair, this quiet stream,  
Who's in the heart of the play;  
Where willows droop and blackbirds call  
Through all the livelong day.  
The planks are old, and gray, and warped,  
The rail is broken down,  
But it is dearer far to me  
Than any bridge in town.  
MARY M. REDMOND in Donahue's.

**ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

GENERAL SCHOFIELD—S. S. T., Presidio, Cal. General Schofield was retired with the rank of lieutenant general.

ON THE NILE—P. E. C. City. The article descriptive of the building of the great dam across the River Nile appeared in The Sunday Call of August 14, page 22.

BONDS—A. S. City. United States bonds do not specify that they shall be paid in "gold or both silver and gold," but that the principal and interest shall be paid in gold.

**STATE ELECTIONS—Reader, City.**

The State elections in Montana and Washington will be held on November 6, 1900. The year was omitted in the printed article a few days since.

**VALUABLE HALF DOLLAR—W. City.**

The selling price of a half dollar of 1832, United States mintage, if the legend is in small letters, is from 75 cents to \$1; if in large letters from \$2.50 to \$3.50.

**WOMAN'S EXCHANGE—M. E. P., Petaluma, Cal.**

The recording secretary of the Woman's Exchange, San Francisco, and Lucille B. Foreman is the corresponding secretary.

**STRYCHNINE—J. A. B. Pozo, Cal.**

This department is informed that an amount of strychnine equal to the size of a small pea would be sufficient to kill a 500-lb. horse if administered to her.

**HOLDING A PLEDGE—M. C. City.**

The law of California says that a pawnbroker who receives an article in pledge must not sell the same until it has remained in his possession six months after the date fixed by the contract for redemption.

**A CONTRACT—C. City.**

The law of California says that a contract is an agreement to do or not to do a certain thing. The essentials are: Parties capable of contracting; consent; a lawful object and a sufficient cause or consideration. Contracts may be oral.

**STATE CAPITOL DOME—A. B. C. City.**

The height of the ball on the top of the dome at the State Capitol, Sacramento, is 243 feet above the level of the crossing of Tenth and M streets. The top of the dome is 223 feet above sea level.

**THE HIGHEST RANK—S. S. T., Presidio, Cal.**

The highest military rank in the United States at this time is that of major general. The ranks of lieutenant general and general have been conferred, but have not yet been accepted by the Senate.

**IN THE CIVIL WAR—H. A. Sunol Glen, Cal.**

The following are the figures given as to the number of men enlisted for the Union armies during the civil war: Total, 2,200,000; divided as follows: Native American, 1,523,300; British-American, 58,500; English, 45,500; Irish, 144,500; German, 176,800; other, 48,400; foreigners, nativity unknown, 26,500.

**THE ARIZONA—A. O. S. City.**

The last advice received as to the Arizona was that the vessel was to go to Honolulu to convey soldiers from there to Manila. What is to be done with her after that is something no one can tell at this time, as she is subject to the orders of the War Department, and may be ordered to any point at any moment.

**STREET CAR—Reader, City.**

The ordinance regulating the stopping of streetcars at crossings in San Francisco is as follows: No driver, engineer or conductor of any streetcar shall permit such car to remain upon any street crossing or upon the crosswalk thereof, or upon any manner to obstruct the travel over such crossing or crosswalk; provided, however, that this provision shall not apply to cable cars, when the driver or engineer is so situated that the car cannot be stopped beyond a crossing on account of the incline of the street.

**RULE IN CASINO—J. H. V. D. H. City.**

The rule in the game of casino is that when the last hand is played it must be played to a close before a count is taken, and the one who holds cards is the first to count, and he has enough points to win. The order of counting is: Cards, spades, big casino and little casino, ace. If it is agreed that the count shall count, then they follow aces. According to the rule, if in a game of thirty points A has 20 and B has 20, A makes 2, B makes spades, little casino and three aces. A is the winner as he has 20 and 3, and B has 20 and 3.

**NOT A LEGAL MARRIAGE—H. B. B. City.**

The common-law marriage of a man and a woman is not a legal marriage until they have a son. In time the son by the second wife wishes to marry the daughter of the first wife's son. Would such a marriage

be legal? It would not be in California. The first son born is Brown No. 1, the second is Brown No. 2. These two are brothers of the half blood. Half blood is the relation between persons of the same father and mother. Brown No. 1 marries and has a daughter; she becomes the niece of her father's brother (Brown No. 2), and as the law says that uncle and niece cannot marry in California, she is illegitimate. In such a case, the consanguinity is not, as the correspondent suggests, that of cousins. Her father has got half brother confused with step-brother.

**TWO PARKS—P. M. C. Angels, Cal.**

The Yellowstone National Park is in the northwest corner of Wyoming, bounded on the north by Montana and on the west by Idaho. It is about sixty-two miles long north to south and about fifty-four miles wide east to west. It is nearly a rectangle in shape and contains about 3,400 square miles. The Yosemite Valley is a cleft in the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, in Mariposa County, near the center of California. Its location is 155 miles southeast of San Francisco.

**COINAGE BY PRIVATE PERSONS—Subscriber, City.**

It was not until the early part of 1860 that Congress passed a law prohibiting private individuals from coining money. The constitution provides that only the state shall coin money, but is silent as to individuals. In the early part of the sixties the attention of Congress was drawn to the fact that a reputable firm in Denver, Colo., was coining silver, and when he inquired of the Attorney General of the United States that there was no law against it and that he led to the passage of the law prohibiting individuals from coining money or establishing private mints.

**GLADSTONE—M. R. and others, City.**

The following is given as a resume of the public work of the late W. E. Gladstone, and is from an article written by W. T. Stead:

He completed a revision in British finance which Sir Robert Peel had established free trade and threw the ports of the empire open to the world; abolished paper duties and reduced the duties on raw materials; reduced the duty on cheap light wines in the interest of temperance; prepared the way for a heavy national debt; he was the most potent force in the election of a Liberal government; he directed the attack on the House of Lords; he drew to the attention of the world the policy of England—it supported young peoples struggling to be free; changed the principle of the European concert as the germ of the united states of Europe; he conquered Egypt; he established the Transvaal, the Transvaal, Afghanistan, annexed Fiji and Southern New Guinea and established the Royal Niger, Borneo and South African companies; in the case of the Alabama he established the principle of international disputes between English-speaking peoples; he abolished church rates and university tests and disestablished and disendowed the Irish church; he attempted to do justice to the Irish people; he attempted to pass an unavailing effort to pass a measure of home rule for Ireland.

**HUMOR OF THE DAY.**

Biggs—Can I use your telephone?  
Diggs—Sure. Who do you want to talk to?  
Biggs—Sluggs. I understand he made a derogatory remark about me.  
Diggs—That is just what I think of him—Chicago News.

"It's all up with us now," he remarked as he raised the umbrella.  
"No," she replied, "you mean it is all over between us."  
"And if it was not laughter that shook the ribs of the umbrella, it must have been the laughter of the angels."  
Tommy—I dunno whether that new boy next door is a coward or just smart.  
Mr. Figg—What have you been up to now?  
Tommy—Why I called him a Spaniard, and he said I ought to go in the house and get him something to eat.—Indianapolis Journal.

"They should send a regiment of immigrants to those Indians."  
"Immunes?"  
"Yes," bald-headed men.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He seems to me that I recognize the features about the picture is somewhat blurred around the mouth."  
"Yes; that is a speaking likeness of my wife."  
When horned owls toot  
Their sad salutes,  
While still the wicked flea;  
If in pursuit,  
Irish women dig their roots,  
Why can't a cat nip tea? —Life.

**COST OF LIVING ABROAD.**

Those people who, from the impression that living is cheaper in Europe than in America, might not so hastily jump to this conclusion if they would follow the advice of Robert Luce in "Going Abroad," and demand that when a man claims that he has spent less in a year abroad than in a year at home he shall go into details as to what he got in return for the money expended. "Ask him if he kept his car," says Mr. Luce, "and did he have without in the United States? Did he get out of his kitchen? Was the house heated by hot air, hot water or steam? Was it an apartment house? Did it have an elevator? Were there set tubs in the laundry? These questions, it is claimed, are more than likely to force a man to admit that he really did lack some of the conveniences in Europe which he cannot live without in the United States. He will then on the matter of food he will admit that the European cost has not differed much from the American. He will then, as a writer, "ask him about clothing and at last he will smile triumphantly and tell you how cheap he bought his clothes. He will demand 'How did they wear?' and 'How did they die?' he will evade the usual line of questions. The conclusion is that living abroad is cheaper than here is a half truth, deceptive and dangerous. Undoubtedly the average American can live abroad live cheaper than at home, but the reason is simply that they are contented with inferior goods, and they get out of unhappiness they dispense with many things that in America they deem indispensable either for bodily comfort or to maintain social position."

**BLACK JACKS, LEATHER BOTTLES.**

Sack is ever associated in my mind with black-jacks, perhaps from the old rhyme: The great black-jack  
Well filled with sack, etc.

These bombards sometimes held several gallons. In the year 1600, a man named Sir John Fastolfe, who died in 1459, are potell bottles, gallon bottles, quartlets, four 'galon potells of lether, three 'potellers of lether, etc. The black-jack made a good tavern sign. From the window of the Black Jack in London leaved Jack Sheppard to escape arrest.

The old festive song, "The Leather Bottle," is 200 years old. A bottle had a stopper, and the stopper was a cork. The bottle's superiority over a jug or black-jack in these rhymes:

Then what do you say to those black pots  
If there?  
If man and his wife should not age,  
Why, they'd tug and pull till their liquor doth spill.  
Why leather bottle they may tug their fill,  
And pull away till their hearts do ache,  
And yet their liquor doth never spill,  
I wish in heaven his soul may dwell,  
That first found out the leather bottle.

**SONG OF THE KATYIDD.**

"The common names by which insects are known," remarks a man who knows something about orchards, "are so often misleading and out of keeping with the characteristics and habits of the insect, that the naturalist feels sometimes like exclaiming that all popular opinions are fallacies. There is the katyidd, for instance. The katyidd is not a fly after his song, presumably; but, as a matter of fact, the song of the katyidd has no more

resemblance to the sound of the words than it has to the number of syllables in the statement which the insect is supposed to iterate so determinedly.

In beginning his song for the evening, the katyidd does not say 'katy did' at all. He—only the males are supplied with the musical apparatus—begins the song very slowly, and with a single syllable, low, very slow, and the song very low. After a time he adds another syllable, and raises his voice—his speaking, he raises his wings, because that's where the noise comes from.

Pretty soon he increases the volume of sound and adds still another syllable. It was at this time, with the accent on the third and final note, that the original name, katyidd, was named the insect the katyidd. But the song does not end here, by any means. More syllables are added, and the volume of sound increasing all the time, until they number seven or eight. Such a number of syllables reached, however, the katyidd's solo is a love song. The song stops when it has served its purpose of attracting attention, and the katyidd begins the approach of the mate and blushing she-katy by the agitation in the note of the wailing mate. His superficial observer begins the song very nervous, staccato notes. He no longer plays 'katy did'—whatever movement in the upward scale he was engaged upon. He stops suddenly and begins something like 'katy, katy, katy.' If the slender Katherine is true to the instincts of her sex, the gentleman will, perhaps, pursue her. Perhaps, on the other hand, he may be so overcome by the effect of bringing about a definite understanding. It may be that she rejects him absolutely, and, in that case, he does not carry a straw, he will reflect upon the other pebbles, and once more take up his chant.

On many occasions in the country have a great deal of faith in the katyidd as a prophet. He begins his song before the first frost. This is another popular opinion gone broke. The katyidd is an Irish prophet, and he begins his song before the first frost. The song of the katyidd is, properly speaking, a solo at all. It is an instrumental solo. His musical apparatus is at the base of his wings, and it is as curious and constructed as some of those mysterious instruments of a Wagnerian orchestra, about which one always wonders what it was that some somebody or other played a solo on it. The katyidd's method seems to be a cross between the method of the bass violist and that of the pianist. He scratches with his legs and beats with his wings, and if he corresponded in size with a human orchestra he would be capable of rendering life unfit to live in a place of the size of New York State.—New York Sun.

**YOUR HEALTH.**

Tepid water as an emetic.  
To bathe weak eyes, salt water.  
For croup, a cloth wrung out of hot water.  
For constipation, hot water taken freely before bedtime.  
For earache, a bit of cotton soaked in oil and sprinkled with pepper.  
For headache, application of hot water to the back of the neck and the feet.  
For sudden hoarseness, a lump of borax the size of a pea dissolved in the mouth.  
For cramp in the foot, pressing the hollow of the foot against something round and hard.—Good Housekeeping.

"Hollows" in the front of the neck are easily filled up when you begin to breathe deeply, instead of from the top of the lungs. Try it, keep at it, and tell others.

**KERNELS OF TRUTH.**

Springfield has corn on exhibition, the stalks of which are seven feet in length. Another evidence that this is a Republican year.—St. Louis Star.

**Cal. glace fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's\***

Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau, 102 Montgomery street. Telephone Main 1942.

**Hopkins Institute of Art.**

Last week of the exhibition. Last concert Thursday, November 10. Will close Sunday, 11th inst. Members may register for the names for the distribution of paintings on or before Thursday evening, when the distribution will take place.

**COLD BLOODED.**

A fish trap is being organized. It is sincerely hoped it may not put the price of newspaper brain food out of reach of the tolling newspaper men.—From the Denver Post.

**"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"**

Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while taking with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays Pain, cures Wind Colic, regulates the Bowels and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and