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AMUSEMENTS.

Alhambra—"King of the Optum Ring." California—"Whose Baby Are You?" (Laughing) Vaudeville. Grand Opera-house—"A Divorce Opera." Grand Opera-house—Maurice Grau Opera Company, Monday evening, November 12. Alcazar—"Lost Paradise." (Doubtless) "Silver Goldsmith." Theatre—"The Millionaire." Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties. Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening. Fisher's—Vaudeville. Sherman-Clay Hall—Piano Recital next Thursday afternoon. Opera—Baths—Open nights. Oakland Race Track—Race.

THE ALASKAN STABLE.

AS it was one of the labors of Hercules to cleanse the Augean stables, so it will be the duty of President McKinley and Congress to reconstruct and reform the official situation in Alaska. An odor comes from the conduct of the court at Nome which is worse than that of canned beef.

The chief promoter and actor in this iniquity is one Alexander McKenzie, who is now a prisoner in this city in the custody of the United States Marshal and a suppliant for relief and clemency both before the Supreme Court of the United States and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

From accounts deemed authentic and trustworthy which have lately been received directly from Nome there seems to be no reasonable doubt that a state of affairs has this year existed in that territory which would have caused the organization of a Vigilance Committee in this State during its early history. It consisted, in brief, of a combination and conspiracy of nearly every Federal official in the Nome district except the clerk of the court, whose fairness and integrity are vouched for by all who have been interviewed, and including the Judge, one Arthur H. Noyes, his stenographer, the Court Commissioner, the United States Attorney and his deputy, and others of less importance.

It was a sort of trust or combination of extraordinary proportions and novel in character.

A corporation was formed in Arizona called the Alaska Gold Mining Company, with its office in New York and its field of operations in Alaska. Its guiding spirit and patron saint was Alexander McKenzie, a political bully and boss, and sometime resident of North Dakota.

From the \$15,000,000 of the capital stock of this company it is related that McKenzie distributed, or agreed to distribute, some \$3,000,000 in amounts ranging from \$50,000 to \$300,000 each, to various persons who were to back and assist in the enterprise. Some of these parties were to set up claims to mines in Alaska, and if those in possession would not surrender in whole or in part to begin suits and get Judge Noyes to appoint McKenzie or some substitute a receiver to take and work the properties until a satisfactory settlement was made or a trial and judgment by this same Judge. The proof seems conclusive that Judge Noyes arrived at Nome on a Saturday in last July and on the following Monday he appointed McKenzie receiver of the most valuable mines in that locality, and only required a nominal bond as such receiver.

So indecent was the haste and so flagrant the abuse of the process of the court that in some cases receivers were appointed and took possession several days before the complaints were filed. It is estimated that McKenzie had actually gained hold of nearly half a million in gold dust under this receiver process of working before he ran up against the Federal courts of this circuit.

The Federal officials at Nome were aiding and abetting this worse than robbery. Business in the district was paralyzed, and but for the United States troops violence and bloodshed must inevitably have followed this abuse and prostitution of the court.

We will not dwell on the details of this infamy, the proof of which this paper will undertake to furnish on any proper occasion, but consider briefly how such a state of affairs was made possible.

Three United States Senators, Carter of Montana, Davis of Minnesota and Hansbrough of North Dakota, are mentioned as the political friends and backers of McKenzie, the sponsors of nearly all these dishonest officials in Alaska, whose appointments they either recommended or procured, and if the word of one of the principal plaintiffs in whose suit McKenzie was appointed a receiver is to be taken, these Senators are also largely interested in this same Alaska Gold Mining Company.

God help the Filipinos if the same class of officials is to be installed in those islands when a civil government is established.

It is whispered that McKenzie has thrown up his hands to some of the parties who had the pluck and courage to fight him and has agreed to surrender up his plunder to them and procure the suits to be dismissed. We hope this will have no effect upon the court in disposing of the contempt proceedings, because it seems clear that he not only flagrantly disobeyed the writs of the courts but united with Judge Noyes and some of his attorneys in speaking of their Judges with the greatest disrespect. Fortunately the people have unbounded respect and confidence in all the Federal courts on this coast south of Alaska. In California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and Idaho the Federal Judges are pre-eminent for their integrity and fitness, and the public generally will rejoice to see this man McKenzie so dealt with, if his contempt be legally established, as to afford a warning to others.

A telegram from Washington, represented to be from Senator Davis, has been recently shown in this city by one of the friends of McKenzie stating that matters were all right at that end. This probably refers to an expected demand for an investigation by Congress of the Alaska situation and the belief on the part of McKenzie's friends that they have a sufficient political pull to prevent it.

It is to be hoped and expected that Congress will speedily give this matter the fullest investigation and exposure.

THE RESULT.

IT WOULD have been a painful surprise to Americans and to the world if the Presidential election had ended in other result than the re-election of President McKinley.

After all is said and sung, governments have to do with the material welfare of the people. This is not saying that legislation can create values, or make something out of nothing, as Mr. Bryan has always contended it can, but it means that Government may leave the people free of artificial limitation to pursue their vocations, earn their bread and make their profits, and it may impose or remove obstacles to their progress. The unexampled advance made by this country under President McKinley's administration is due to removal of the handicap of free silver and the fear of Bryanism, as well as to the sound policies of the Government.

With our commerce suddenly swollen to larger proportions than that of the combined world, and with a market and a demand for our surplus which make certain the steady employment of American labor as far ahead as any one can see; with an increasing demand for everything that we produce and the flow hitherward of the world's capital to settle its balance of trade, making it necessary for other nations to come and borrow back the money they have paid for our goods—with all these conditions the defeat of President McKinley would have seemed to indicate the indifference of our people to their material welfare and would have encouraged our distanced commercial rivals to hope that by our stumbling they may overtake us.

Happily all of these expectations are defeated. The American people stand by the public credit and vote for private prosperity. They want liberty regulated by law, and a full dinner pail, rather than rhapsody, anarchy and an empty belly. The pied piper of the Platte has piped his last, and not a rat has run nor a child followed.

The country may now go about its business in peace and security, and our commerce may safely entrench itself on the fields it has conquered, for there will be no retreat.

CALIFORNIA'S VOTE.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S personal popularity carried California. With the most nerveless and least efficient State Committee and organization the Republican party ever had here, and that is saying a good deal, the people jumped over everything and were swift-footed under every handicap, to run jocund to their duty of sustaining a President who has sustained them.

Perhaps in no State has there been emitted more calumny against the President than here. His life, his motives, his public and private character have all been daily assailed in the Examiner, Calumniator-in-Chief of the Bryanites.

Right gallantly have the people of California answered the traducer and stamped on his slanders. And they did it of their free and good will, not by the orders or organization of a lax and discredited State Committee.

Well may national Republicanism pat California on her level head. When a patriotic duty is to be done, she girds her and goes to it level eyed.

The President had to be sustained and Bryanism had to be rebuked, and she did both and did both well. All honor to her Republican citizens for it and all honor, too, to the patriotic Democrats who turned their backs upon the Populist Bryan and voted for McKinley and their country against the world.

The Republicanism of this State is greated and bettered by the result. The party will not permit itself hereafter to be used as a dung-hill to sprout political mushrooms, but will take its own affairs in hand, send boastful corruption and incompetence to the rear and invite its real worthies to the front.

CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

CANADA holds her general elections to-day. It has been a jingo campaign on the part of the Laurier Ministry, and the Conservative opposition has met the Government along the whole line. In many constituencies there was no contest, and consequently several Liberals and several Conservatives have already obtained seats by acclamation. The number that has been thus fortunate, however, is comparatively small, and the voting to-day will probably be very close throughout the Dominion.

In the Canadian House of Commons when every constituency is represented there are 213 members. Of these Ontario elects 92, Quebec 65, Nova Scotia 20, New Brunswick 14, Prince Edward Island 5, Manitoba 7, British Columbia 6, Northwest Territory 4.

In the House which has just been dissolved the Laurier Ministry had as supporters 12 from Nova Scotia, 5 from New Brunswick, 3 from Prince Edward Island, 50 from Quebec, 45 from Ontario, and in addition 6 independents from that province who supported the Ministry on all leading questions of party policy; 5 from Manitoba, 4 from British Columbia and 3 from the Northwest Territory. On some issues the Ministry had a majority as high as 52, but generally it was not more than 45.

Following the usual tactics of party campaigning each side claims that it will make heavy gains in this election. The fight has not centered upon any particular point, and consequently the canvass has been largely personal. Grave charges have been brought against the Ministry, and it is asserted there have been many scandals in connection with various departments of the administration. These probably amount to no more than the customary campaign cries which are heard whenever there is no "paramount issue" to discuss before the people.

If any one question be more prominent than another in the canvass it is the famous "preferential tariff" which the Laurier Ministry carried through Parliament with the avowed object of giving Great Britain in Canadian markets an advantage over the United States or any other nation. The tariff appears to have been a failure, and the Conservatives claim that no preference should be given to British goods in Canada unless Great Britain reciprocates by giving Canadian products equal preferences in British markets.

Summing up the results of the tariff The Mail and Empire, a Conservative organ, recently said: "Thus in the last four years the United States has sold to Britain \$46,853,726 more than it would have sold had the average of its sales been just equal to the sales in 1896. To Canada in the same period the United States has sold \$92,952,832 worth more of goods than it would have sold had its average yearly sales been just equal to the sales of 1896. That is, in the British market it has gained \$446,853,726 in the four years, and in the Canadian market \$92,952,832. In the meantime Canada's sales to the United States in that time have not averaged as high as the figures of 1896, and fall short by \$20,844,924 of doing so."

There have been more or less evidences of jealousy between the British and the French races during the campaign, but these have not been of a nature to seriously affect the voting. If Laurier win, his victory will be mainly due to the jingo spirit roused by the dispatch of Canadian troops to fight for the British empire in South Africa, and consequently the movement toward "imperial federation" will be largely affected by the result.

Chinese Minister Wu says that China has learned a great deal from America. The Minister may accept the assurance that China will learn a great deal more if she doesn't teach herself how to behave.

REVIVAL OF GALVESTON.

WHEN the campaign became so exciting as to attract public attention away from Galveston that stricken city was so overwhelmed by the disaster that had befallen her it was doubtful whether she would recover her business energies in time to provide her people with work and wages during the rapidly approaching winter. Now that the election is over and we can once more give attention to her needs there will be more than ordinary gratification in noting that all reports give promise of abundant work in and around the city and good profits and wages in all lines of business.

A recent review of the situation by a special correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says: "The wreckage is still abundant in the residence section, but in the commercial part of the town the ravages of wind and wave have been for the most part repaired or concealed. The work of rebuilding has made the business of dealers in hardware, lumber, paint and glass much heavier than it was before. But in all lines of business there has been a recovery that would not have been supposed possible. The grain elevators and the wharves were found to be less damaged than was at first supposed. The receipt and shipment of cotton were resumed a few days after the disaster, and within a month business in all lines was proceeding much as usual."

The people of Galveston deserve the highest commendation for the courage and the energy they have exhibited in grappling with the calamity that came upon them. Praise should also be given to the bankers, manufacturers and merchants of other cities, who in their dealings with Galveston business men have granted them large credits upon all lines of goods. It is stated that in the large commercial centers orders from Galveston have been filled freely and promptly. Thus the merchants of the city have been able to obtain and to supply whatever is needed in the work of rebuilding. Out of the gloom of the great disaster, therefore, there come at least two things of which the American people may be proud—the energy of the survivors of the stricken city and the generosity of the helpers in all parts of the Union.

Several French officers were thrown out of an American train in China a few days ago and now they demand an apology. They should have a care. Uncle Sam has passed safely through the election period, when he calls himself all sorts of names, and is now ready to chastise all detractors.

Recent events have indicated with painful clearness that the political sharps of the Southern Pacific Company have more politics than they need without going out of their own building. The people of California may now be permitted to attend to their own affairs without interference which is both impudent and unsought.

The Board of Supervisors has made an official announcement that the city has laws enough to govern its plague spots into places of decency, but the board appears to be absurdly confident in expressing an opinion that the police will enforce these laws.

The enthusiasm with which the people of Ohio are accepting every opportunity to throw the Dowdies out of the State ought to convince those pertinacious agitators that a coat of tar and feathers is not a comfortable garment in which to make converts.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the row between his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Lord Sloan will not result in any international complications. Nations have been overturned for less.

HOW CASTELLANE SPENT \$4,600,000 IN FOUR YEARS

Table listing expenses of de Castellane: Site for marble palace, 300,000; Chateau at Pau, 200,000; Yacht Valhalla, 1,000,000; Building "Little Trianon", 40,000; Grand Chateau Bazar, 200,000; Stable, 500,000; Brics-a-brac, jewels and furniture, 600,000; Fete a la Louis Quatorze, 30,000; Election to Chamber of Deputies, 200,000; Traveling expenses, etc., 100,000; Cards and racetrack, 100,000; Clothes, 70,000; Charity, 100,000; Maintenance of yacht, 200,000; Total, \$4,600,000.

PERSONAL MENTION. A CHANCE TO SMILE.

Dr. L. L. Hope of Portland is at the Russ. Dr. F. H. Paterson of San Juan is at the Grand. H. K. Stahl, a San Jose mining man, is at the Grand. B. F. Shepherd Jr., the Fresno capitalist, is at the Grand. D. B. Hanson, a Seattle lumber man, is registered at the Grand. J. Haslacker, the Okadale grain shipper, is registered at the Palace. H. H. Fulton, an Elmira (N. Y.) merchant, is registered at the Palace. B. Hickmott, the well-known fruit packer of Hayward, is at the Palace. P. H. Thompson and wife are at the Grand. They are on their bridal tour. C. M. Cogan, secretary of the State Board of Equalization, is at the Lick. V. W. Hartley, a Vacaville fruit-grower, is stopping at the Grand for a few days. C. D. Kingman, a prominent Middleboro, Mass., insurance man, is at the Palace. D. Moriarty of the United States navy is registered at the Occidental with his wife. C. L. White, president of the Wilder Steamship Company of Honolulu, is at the Occidental. Colonel George R. Tingle, who went to Alaska last spring, returned home yesterday and is at the Occidental. Mr. and Mrs. McQuesten are at the Russ, having just returned from a two years' stay in St. Michael, Alaska. P. A. Johnson and H. W. Clune, Nome mining men, have just returned to the city for the winter and are stopping at the Palace. George N. Foster and wife of Spokane are stopping at the Palace. Mr. Foster has some extensive mining interests in Washington. M. C. Emerson, son-in-law of Judge Shepherd of the United States District Court at Nome, arrived in the city yesterday from Alaska. He goes to Mantia on the next boat to meet his wife. Former Congressman T. J. Geary arrived in Washington August 21, 1892. The cars were operated a few days before for the purpose of breaking in the men. SUN BEFORE OR AFTER—J. H. La Grange, Cal. Sun before or after clock is the amount by which at certain times of the year an accurately adjusted sun dial is faster or slower than a mean solar clock. DIMES OF 1857—A. San Rafael, Cal. Dimes of 1857 do not command a premium from dealers. Those who deal in old coins charge from 20 to 50 cents for such coins, so that gives an idea of the market value. THE PHILIPPINES—C. C. City. Under the provisions of article 3 of the treaty between the United States and Spain the latter nation ceded the Philippine islands to the United States for \$20,000,000 as compensation. THE DEUTSCHLAND—W. W. City. The transatlantic steamer Deutschland was built by the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company at Stettin, Germany. She was launched January 1, 1899. The greater portion of the machinery in her was constructed in Germany. TO IMPROVE ONE'S SELF—E. J. City. A young woman who wishes to improve herself as to language and be able to become a good conversationalist should read the book "The Society of Women." These she can procure from the free public library by inquiring at the reference room. MISSIONARIES KILLED—J. L. City. There are no figures to show the number of missionaries and the number of Christian natives killed there during the recent trouble in China. Nor are there any to show approximately how many have been killed. It will probably be a long time before the truth in regard to this matter can be ascertained. RETURN OF THE VALENCIA—M. E. City. The Valencia returned to this city from the Philippines with part of the Montana regiment of volunteers on the 24th of September, 1899. The other part of the Montana boys came on the Zealandia on the 22d of September. The Montana regiment was mustered out October 17 of the year named. THE DEATH PENALTY—M. M. City. Rio Vista, Cal. The fact that a man who committed a crime was sentenced to the death penalty is a foregone conclusion. The State is a forerunner will not save him from the gallows if he is convicted of murder of the first degree and the State in which he was sentenced to the death penalty. In some States the jury declares that the penalty shall be either death or imprisonment for life. ABRAHAM LINCOLN—Two Readers, Port Costa, Cal. Abraham Lincoln was born on a small farm on the western fork of North Creek, about thirteen miles from Elizabethtown and three miles from Hodgenville, in what is now La Rue county, Kentucky. He was born on the colic's birth, February 12, 1809, that part of the country was known as Hardin County. MAID OF ORLEANS—A. C. City. This department has on two previous occasions informed you that the Maid of Orleans was not wrecked. The fact that you found on the beach near Bolinas a piece of board on which is lettered "D. of Orleans" is in fact a confirmation of the fact that the schooner Maid of Orleans, it may have been the name of a fishing smack or a White-hull boat, had been accidentally broken up, then broken by striking against rocks. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—J. J. City. The law that was enacted for the prevention of cruelty to animals was not passed for the protection of rodents nor for the protection of birds, but for the protection of the human race, and the animals specially useful to the human race, it is intended to be interpreted in a case where a dog, by barking all day long, would cause the thing to be killed unnecessarily and in pain. FORGET ME NOT—A. S. City. According to tradition the scorpion grass (mimosotis), which bears the modest blue flower that is commonly known by the sentimental name of forget me not, rivaled its popular name in the following manner. Very many years ago a lady and knight were walking along one bank of the Blue Danube, interchanging words of devotion and affection, when the former saw on the other side of the stream the bright blue flowers of the mimosotis and expressed a desire for them. The knight, being unable to gratify her, plunged into the stream and reaching the other side, gathered a bunch of the flowers. On his return, however, the current proved too strong for him and he was borne off to reach land he was borne away. With last effort he flung the fatal blossom on the bank, exclaiming in German, "vergiss mich nicht" (forget me not). Hence the adoption of the name. Another version is that Henry IV. of England, before his accession, was the mimosotis as his emblem, with the motto, "Gentians tot de mot" (think of me). Hence the application to the flower of the name "forget me not."

EDITORIAL UTTERANCE IN VARIETY

FLORIDA TIMES-UNION—The common opinion is that "the cost of living constantly increases." But this is not true because the food and clothes our fathers bought have risen in price, but because our standard of living has risen. Seventy-five dollars will buy more meat and flour and cloth of the same quality now than \$100 would fifty years ago, but we spend more on the table and our backs, because we demand for each day what were considered luxuries then or "out of reach."

BOSTON JOURNAL—A few of the twenty gunboats in the new naval program may be employed in the Philippines, but the battleships, the armored cruisers, the torpedo craft will be built for service elsewhere. They cannot be charged up to the Philippines account. They are a general addition to that sea power which must be developed until we are the second nation in naval as we are already in merchant tonnage in the world.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN—The commercial victories America has been winning over the Philippines are the world's markets have been of such frequency and magnitude that here at home they are being regarded as a matter of course. While the world stands in amazement at our progress as a great supplier of goods, the Philippine manufacturers are going ahead with but little ado about their movements, achieving new triumphs almost daily. PROSPEROUS HIGHLIGHTS—Spain had a fleet in the Philippines and the neighboring seas constantly, and we must do the same. In the event of war our outposts—the Philippines—will be completely isolated. Invite attack, unless attacked seem hopeless. The fleet which it is proposed to build would be unnecessary if we had not expanded. For home defense fortifications have hitherto been the chief reliance. Now we have far away ports to be defended.

RICHMOND TIMES—If fame be based on pre-eminence in some great calling and if achievements be recognized by the whole world, Stonewall Jackson, the American, is more famous than Gilbert Stuart or Asa Gray. But then, fame is to be caught and shut up in any building, not even in the temple built for it in New York.

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT—The States in the aggregate wealth, passed the United Kingdom years ago, which had led until that time, and this year's figures are a further confirmation. Our capita wealth is now also greater here than it is there. The exhibit, both in population and in the aggregate wealth, of the United States during the past ten years is a story of expansion in which every American can feel a thrill of pride.

CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL TRIBUNE—There is on all sides a noticeable demand for college-educated men. We do not believe that a college education is a great factor of intellectual development and character culture for the vast majority of young people enabled to enjoy its benefits.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION—Other men, following in the footsteps of Andrew Johnson, have claimed credit for that which he first fought. He will be known to the future as the President who, in the hour of the nation's madness, saved it from itself, and thus became the Defender, as the immortal Webster was the Expounder of the constitution.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES—The jockey has his uses, and if making John Bull sit up on one of his faculties he has gained new values to his nation's credit.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—With racing stables owned and racecourses controlled by men of independent means, of character and taste, who love the sport simply as a sport, and only a little more improvement of the breed of the noblest of quadrupeds, horse racing is a worthy regard of people of character and culture. With the stables and courses owned by mercenary speculators who care nothing for sport and nothing for horses, but everything for the dollars they can make, and who conduct the whole business as a business of rather shady practices, horse racing is no longer worthy of the name of a sport and is better name than that of gambling.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE—If the South is not ready to sacrifice its race prejudices and establish some modus vivendi with the colored people it must expect that they will leave whenever they can. If the white race is to be kept in a state equivalent to losing their crops, they will have only themselves to blame. Race friction does not pay in any time.

NEW YORK HERALD—The administration at Washington admits the desirability and value of arbitration, but thinks it was to be wished that it had been until it appears that diplomacy cannot reach an agreement. There is some force in this. At the same time, it is to be noted that the situation in Peking is critical, and may become perilous by protracted delay.

BOSTON HERALD—It is interesting to note that of the total increase in population in the past ten years nearly two-thirds of it has been due to the excess of births over deaths, which is a more than one-third has come from immigration. This healthy condition of the races here is encouraging to those who believe that the day of the decline of the greatness of America is long distant. If the birth rate were to fall, as they are in France, one might well fear for the future.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT—In countries old in trade and commerce nations into which Germany has pushed in quest of markets, German merchants have found America a quick competitor. A commercial treaty between the two nations, the work of the German Government has intensified. As the proclaimed promoter of German trade, the German Government has at times found itself compelled to give the German people explanations of its ill success, which both parties knew did not explain.

Cal. glace 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 St. Telephone Main 1042.

A plan is on foot to show in various German cities, beginning with Berlin, the German exhibit at the Paris Exposition. This will cause a serious loss to a section of the exposition who could not go to Paris.

The favorite for restoring life and color to the hair is Parker's Hair Balsam. Hinducrons, the best cure for corns. 25 cts.

AN OPPORTUNITY—Take advantage of the round-trip steamer tickets, only \$60 during November, including fifteen days' board at Hotel del Coronado, the ideal summer and winter resort. Apply at 4 New Montgomery st., city.

Good photographs of living wild mammals and birds are so rare as to command high prices in the market and the magazines and newspapers which print half-tone supplements are usually glad to buy them.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NURSING MOTHERS

want Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil, almost without exception. So before they get to be mothers, eating for two is no small tax, continued for months.

The emulsion not only is food itself; it gives strength for digesting usual food.

If the milk is scanty or poor, the emulsion increases supply and enriches quality.

We'll send you a little to try if you like SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

FASHION HINT FROM PARIS.



DEMI-SAISON MANTLE.

The Empire mantle illustrated is of Suede cloth, ornamented with quilles of cloth braided with silk and gold, and lappet yokes to match. The bow, which falls in two long ends, is of cream mousseline de soie.

Americianizing London.

London is on the eve of the greatest invasion it has ever known. Tens of thousands of American tourists, armed with cameras and gripsack and fortified by insatiable curiosity, are preparing to come among us.

The invasion will reach its height during July. Then between two and three thousand Americans will come for the great Christian Endeavor convention, and those who cannot find rooms will live under canvas in the grounds of the Alexandria Palace.

A firm of tourist agents alone reports that it has about 1500 Americans coming here in July. The Paris Exposition, the Fashion Play at Ober-Ammergau and the desire to escape the fever of the Presidential election are all sending Americans here.

This is no sudden impulse. For nearly two years past there has been maturing in all parts of America for this. Smart men in every Congressional district have been themselves to forming tourist clubs. Hundreds of ministers have made up parties from their congregations, and such parties are rewarded by receiving their holiday for nothing. For two years French teachers have been preparing in America in preparation for the linguistic problems of Paris.

To-day parts of London have been firmly annexed by the Americans. The smoking room of the Carlton Hotel has become the headquarters of New York politicians. Biography Congresses are finding a remarkable demand for Boston baked beans, and such a rush of Yankees that their proprietors think of bringing over black cooks and waiters, of supplying feed water and of preparing the real art of preparing clam chowder and oyster stew—London Mail.

A Tramp Newspaper.

The tramps of the United States are to have a newspaper of their own, which will be a curious innovation. Hitherto the hoboes have been contented to communicate with each other by the mysterious methods which have been perfected for long usage. It is hard to see why these interesting parables should become so commonplace.

It is said that the politics of the hobo organ will be Bryanism. That is very reasonable. With Bryan as President there would be less work for everybody to do. Consequently, those who were indisposed to judge in any legitimate form of talk would be less subject to the buke or censure than they are under existing conditions.