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AMUSEMENTS. Central—"The Two Orphans." Tivoli—"The Travellers." California—"Rosemary." Orpheum—Vaudeville. Columbia—"Wheels Within Wheels." Alcazar—"Romero and Juliet." Grand Opera-house—"Lord and Lady Algy." Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties. Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening. Fischer's—Vaudeville. Recreation Park—Baseball. Sotoo Bathing—Swimming. Ringling Bros.' Circus—Folsom and Sixteenth streets.

TO SUBSCRIBERS LEAVING TOWN FOR THE SUMMER.

Call subscribers contemplating a change of residence during the summer months can have their paper forwarded by mail to their new addresses by notifying The Call Business Office. This paper will also be on sale at all summer resorts and is represented by a local agent in all towns on the coast.

THE REMOVAL OF OSBORNE.

ONE of the most outrageous jobs in the history of the State was perpetrated at the meeting of the trustees of the Home for Feeble-minded Children when Dr. A. E. Osborne was removed from the position of superintendent to make a place for that persistent office-seeker, W. M. Lawlor, a protégé of Governor Gage.

It is to the credit of Robert A. Poppe of Sonoma, one of the trustees, that he not only opposed the outrage but refused to preside over the meeting at which it was carried out. His action will have the approval of the community at large, and his constituents and fellow citizens will take notice that he has proven himself faithful to his trust and has manfully interposed as far as he could to prevent the consummation of a job which turns over to professional politicians the care of the afflicted children at the home.

The offense committed in the removal of Dr. Osborne is so gross as to be an outrage on humanity. The care of feeble-minded children is one of the most pathetic charities in which the State engages. Most of the poor little sufferers can never hope to attain to any degree of mental strength. Their proper maintenance and training is one of the saddest problems with which humanity has to deal. These little ones have none of that brightness, beauty and promise which make childhood attractive and give promise of future lives of usefulness, and as a consequence they do not excite the usual love and fondness which are so freely accorded to happier children. Comparatively few people feel any attraction to the sufferers or have any of that loving sympathy for them which is necessary to enable one to understand them or to help them. It is therefore in the highest degree important that the superintendent in whose charge they are placed be a man who by nature and by training is fitted for the task. To place them under control of one who takes the office solely for the building would be something like the commission of a crime against the most helpless and innocent of humankind.

Dr. Osborne, the dismissed superintendent, has held the office for upward of fifteen years. His management of it has been an honor to himself, a credit to the State, a boon to humanity. He is not only a specialist and an expert in the care and training of the feeble-minded, but he is something more than that. His heart as well as his brains and his hands has been in the work. He has loved these afflicted ones and has served them with a fidelity and a zeal that merit the honor of every man and woman in the land.

It is shameful to have the care of these poor children made the sport of politics and their welfare subjected to political jobbery. Many vile things have been done in the politics of this State in times past, but never before have feeble-minded children been made the victims of politics and their home turned into the list of spoils for which job hunters may wrangle. Lower than this it does not appear possible for even Gage to go. The bottom has been reached.

A Rochester man is said to have invented something so much like perpetual motion that no one can discover what makes it go or why it should stop, and now if he devises a means of attaching it to one of those Rochester voting machines the bosses will be all right.

It is said the famous Ruskin colony of socialists that settled in Georgia some years ago has failed. Most of the people have gone, only two or three families remain and the land is offered for sale. So passes another dream, and the dreamers have awakened to the world of competition.

Senator Vest long ago announced that he would retire from public life at the close of his present term, but now the Confederate veterans of Missouri have urged him to change his mind, and it looks a little as if he might consent to have himself pulled down.

PRIVATE OPINION OF STRIKERS.

THE CALL is in receipt of a large number of letters from strikers. A few of these are threatening in tone, but the large majority express satisfaction with our position and request that we do not publish the names of the writers for fear of personal violence. Where there are exceptions to this we have no objection to publishing such letters with the names of the writers.

These letters are interesting as evidence of the extent to which intimidation is used to deprive men of the lawful enjoyment of personal rights, without which men are no longer free agents or free men. One letter we quote here at length, without the writer's name, which we would be glad to use if his consent were given. He says:

"As an American-born workman, injured by the present strike, I, like hundreds who are deprived of work by the general demoralization of trade, denounce this strike as one uncalled for and without justification or excuse except to gratify the evil propensities of some men who are never happy unless breeding trouble. These are the leaders who are too lazy to work, but desire to live easy and grow fat on the miseries of the thousands of unfortunates who are made by force to enter into these strikes, to their lasting injury. The loss to them will never be regained, and the sooner the rank and file see this and act from their own better judgment the better it will be. Winter is near at hand, and what is this army of unemployed going to live on? Has a working-man no individual rights in a land of liberty that my forefathers held dear? Are we to be forever dictated to by leaders who do not work, but manage to get control of our labor organizations, whereby they draw good salaries out of us, and larger pay in times of trouble like this which they cause? Why, in the name of common sense, if we are free men, do we not act with intelligence and settle our own affairs in our own best interest?"

"Let us get back to the places we have deserted. Let us provide for our families, and act as though we had a right to govern ourselves. This is the sentiment of hundreds of others who think as I do in this matter."

We have no doubt that this workingman expresses the sincere conviction of a large part of the strikers, perhaps of nearly all who have families to support, and feel that their obligation to wife and children is higher than that to the leaders and the fire-eating cliques who support them.

By others on strike we are assured that if the secret ballot were used in unions the number of strikes would be much less. The use of the libelous term "scab" and other opprobrious epithets deters men from taking a position on open vote which they would gladly assume under the protection of a secret ballot.

On Thursday over thirty assaults were made by strikers on non-union men. Some of the victims were beaten and kicked into insensibility. Some of these assaults were accompanied by incidents of the most glaring criminality. Strikers invaded the forecastle of the ship Highland Light and abducted two seamen, who were ordered to take their bundles of clothing and were forced over the side into a boat. They were taken to the headquarters of the Sailors' Union, where the engineer's certificate of one was taken from him and the clothes of both were seized. When they were rescued and went with the police to reclaim their property it could not be found. Now, in that one case, was committed a series of crimes the most serious and the most cowardly. In another case the same day a mob of over a hundred boarded a street car and abducted two non-union workmen, after breaking the car windows and terrorizing the passengers. The men were carried away and have not been heard of since. A score of these abductions have occurred. The immunity enjoyed by the men who do these things raises a reasonable doubt whether we have any law in this city that can protect men in the enjoyment of their legal rights as American citizens.

One thing is coming surely into view. If the executive authority of this city cannot administer the law and protect personal and property rights the citizens themselves will appeal to higher authority for protection.

When a citizen even dare not let his opinion of a public matter be printed over his own signature there is occasion for the invoking of a power which will protect the lawful rights of the whole people.

The labor unions profess to exist for a lawful purpose. We cheerfully admit that their declared purpose is entirely laudable. But they are causing the public to lose sight of this entirely by merging into a mob.

The Call does not hesitate to support their laudable aims sought in a lawful manner, but will not cease to deplore, expose and reprehend their lawless acts and the murderous means they use under the incitement of evil advice.

A man in New York who bit off the end of a cigar in the smoking compartment of a street car and then spat it out upon the floor was arrested for violating the ordinance against expectorating in street cars and convicted, but the Judge who convicted him said the street car companies should put cuspidors in the cars where smoking is permitted; so a new agitation is under way, and it looks as if we would never have peace.

EUROPE DREADS US.

SENATOR CHAUNCEY DEPEW when in Europe announced that he would give out no more interviews, but upon his return home he easily recanted and resumed the old habit. The Senator, in fact, has something to say, and of course it was natural for him to desire to say it so that the whole United States might hear it. Consequently immediately upon his arrival he received the press reporters and told them of the things which most impressed him during his stay in Europe.

His talk was mainly directed to the evidences he perceived of the increasing dread in Europe of American competition. "It is less than a quarter of a century ago," he said, "when most Europeans thought native Americans were Indians or black. Now we are the white terror."

In explaining the tone of European sentiment the Senator said: "We are coming to be considered a common enemy to the extent that we actually supplant foreign manufacturers, and the feeling is intensified by every concern which goes bankrupt, or reduces wages, or lays off a portion of its employees, ascribing it all to American competition." Of the manner in which the feeling manifests itself in business he said: "Germany has both tariff and trusts. Everything there is syndicated. The trusts refuse to sell anything to a merchant who deals in an imported article. This makes it more difficult for the importer, because the boycott means ruin. Where the

American opens his own warehouse, as the shoe dealers did in Vienna, the native shoemakers mob the place, and the police look the other way."

The Senator ridiculed any suggestion that the friction caused by competition would result in war, for, as he said, the relations of European Governments are too intricate and uncertain among themselves for any one among them to take that risk, and combination is impossible. He believes it to be equally impossible for them to form an industrial and commercial alliance for the exclusion of American goods, but he reports having heard a Russian statesman say: "Concert of action may be impossible, but Russia, in response to discriminating duties, has shown how each country in its own way can stop this competition."

One point of the Senator's observations deserves special attention. He said: "It was interesting to note the intense interest and pleasure in the steel strike and the threatened one in the New England cotton mills. The newspapers were jubilant in their editorials. They predicted the extension of the labor trouble to all industries. They claimed that the contest was the inevitable outcome of the trusts, and that home troubles would postpone for years the Yankee industrial invasion and conquest."

From these statements it appears that Europe, while not yet attempting any concerted action against our competition, is none the less considering it. Her people note with satisfaction the divisions that have unfortunately broken out here between labor and capital. In that for the present they have high hopes. It would appear, therefore, that in the judgment of our rivals the only thing that can stop our onward progress toward industrial and commercial supremacy will be divisions among ourselves.

A Chicago commercial traveler who has had evidently too much leisure during the summer has found time to figure out that the average man in his trade speaks 12,000 words every working day and works about 300 days in the year, making a total of 3,600,000 words; but then he quit figuring before calculating how many big lies could be compacted into that number of little words.

THE RISE IN WAGES.

IN Europe, where wages are still low, they have undergone a gradual rise during the last half-century.

In this country wages during the ten years preceding the Civil War were less than half the average of to-day. Measured by their purchasing power they were about one-third.

The real and proper purpose of labor is to gather to itself the fruits of its toil. Its success in this is measured by the amount of product for which it can exchange the wages of production. This purchasing power of wages is the real measure of the wage.

In the British Isles the labor unions early addressed themselves to this phase of the interests of labor, and instituted a system of wholesale purchase of the leading necessities of life. The unions not only drew on the domestic supply of these necessities but became large importers, drawing on the markets of the Continent, Australia and the United States.

The effect upon the laboring population was excellent. They secured a better and fuller supply of necessities at a greatly reduced cost, and the union store became a feature all over Great Britain.

Dealing directly with the producer, his price was maintained and the elements of risk were largely eliminated. It is of interest to the fruit producers of this State to know that in these union stores in Great Britain they will find a market for all fruit products that may be used in jams and jellies. It is probable that dried fruit and fruit pulp could be profitably handled in that trade.

Although this excellent method of increasing the purchasing power of wages has not been adopted by the unions in this country, a day's wage now will buy more food, fuel and clothing than it did fifty years ago. Instead of his lot being harder now than then the laborer's lot is easier. Yet those distant days are often referred to as a sort of Golden Age to which labor longs to return. One condition that prevailed then is less present now. In that period of lower wages there was a higher degree of thrift and economy. It pervaded all classes. In that condition was laid the foundation of many of the great fortunes which are now used to excite the discontent of American workmen. The heads of families then accomplished marvels by thoughtful economy. No American family played a greater part in the world than the Fields. The world owes to Cyrus Field the submarine telegraph cable. His brother, the Justice, has left an imperishable impression upon our jurisprudence. Their sister was the mother of another Justice of the Federal Supreme Court. There were seven of them and all had a college education at the cost of their father, though his income never exceeded six hundred dollars a year, or \$1 65 a day! The family lived in the old town of Haddam, Conn., and was a typical American family of that day, and its seven children got a college education on an income less than unskilled labor gets to-day, for unskilled labor is in demand in this State at \$2 per day!

It is probable that neither the parents nor the children of that Field family thought they were having a hard time or were being oppressed. But to-day men who earn and get a wage from a third to three times as high, and enjoy the necessities of life at a less price, talk about themselves as slaves and are at war with their condition.

Sociologists seek far afield for the causes of existing unrest. Perhaps a nearer examination of the relative thrift and economy of the people in that Golden Age and this Age of Discontent would reveal the reason.

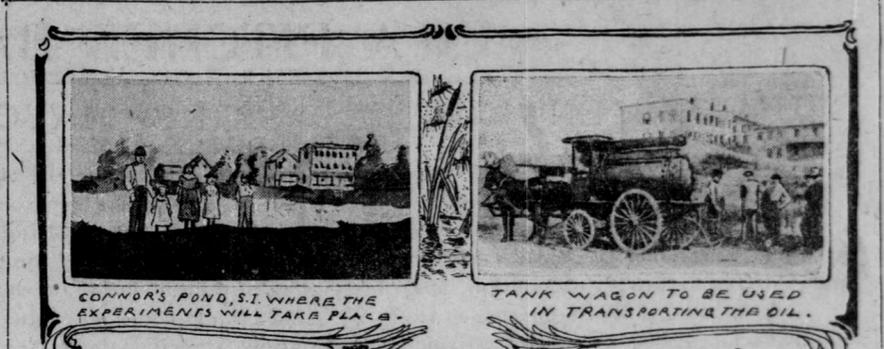
Professor Sues of Austria figures it out that unless the European nations form a federation the close of the present century will see them overshadowed by three great powers, the United States, Russia and China. It is a very good prophecy as it stands, but the curious would like to know where Great Britain gets in, or is put off.

The reform elements in New York City seem to be made up of all kinds of people except leaders. They have plenty of men among them who are willing and able at any time to organize big corporations, but not one man of first-class ability who is willing to serve as Mayor.

It is stated that for some time in the Chicago market potatoes cost more than peaches, thus enabling the people to realize the saying of the philosopher, Give me the luxuries of life and I will dispense with the necessities.

Among the nations of Europe there are plenty of Boer sympathizers, but not a single Lafayette in the crowd, and it looks as if President Kruger might as well have stayed at home.

SCENIC WAR ON THE PESKY MOSQUITO BEGINS IN NEW YORK



CONNER'S POND, S. I. WHERE THE EXPERIMENTS WILL TAKE PLACE. TANK WAGON TO BE USED IN TRANSPORTING THE OIL. FLOAT USED IN DISTRIBUTING THE OIL.

WAR on the mosquito, conducted scientifically and having for its purpose the extermination of the malaria spreading pest, has been begun by Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York.

Equipped with specially constructed apparatus, and with the resources of one of the best bacteriological laboratories in this country at his command, Dr. Doty expects to carry the investigation of the relation between mosquitoes and malaria to a point that will add materially to the present knowledge on the subject, and at the same time demonstrate practically a method of extermination.

Dr. Doty disclaims any intent of ridding Richmond Borough of all the mosquitoes that plague its residents. His aim is to conduct experiments in one locality and observe their effect, both upon the mosquitoes and upon the health of the residents of the neighborhood.

Pests Bred in Stagnant Ponds. Selecting a little hamlet lying in the hollow of the hills, back of Clifton, and known locally as Conner's Pond, Dr. Doty began his experiments. He found a series of ponds filled with stagnant water, above which clouds of mosquitoes swarm every evening. These breeding places of the pests are without outlets and are known as Miller's, Conners and Burners ponds. The three sheets of water are surrounded by small frame dwellings, in which families of workmen live.

It is one of the local traditions that all the mosquitoes found on Staten Island are bred in these land-locked ponds. According to some of the oldest inhabitants this summer has been a record breaker in the number of the insects on the island. The frequent rains and wet, sultry weather following them are blamed for the overproduction.

Dr. Doty said that he did not want the impression to go out that he was fighting the mosquitoes of Staten Island because they were more numerous there than elsewhere.

"I believe it is an unusual year for mosquitoes," said he. "We hear of them in New Jersey, along the Hudson, and even in the upper part of New York City. I believe that Staten Island is a healthy place, and is no more troubled with insects than other suburban sections. I selected Conner, because there are several stagnant ponds here, with houses surrounding them, so as to form a court. The residents of the vicinity are poor and they will willingly offer to help in the work which I have begun."

"I have made a careful canvass of the thirty or forty families in the vicinity, and I found malaria in every house. In one or two instances every member of the family had it. "Malaria is evidently characteristic of the neighborhood. In my attempts to associate the malaria with the ponds and with the anopheles, or disease carrying mosquito, I have taken samples of the water containing the larvae and have re-

quested the residents to capture mosquitoes in their rooms. I have distributed glass tubes corked with cotton in which the mosquitoes may be kept alive until they are delivered to me.

Oil on Bottom of Ponds. "We shall dissect these mosquitoes and look for malaria germs. We shall also watch the larvae and ascertain the varieties that are produced by the different ponds."

"While this work is in progress we shall try the effect of crude petroleum spread thoroughly over the bottom of the ponds. Oil has been used by others on the surface, but the larvae remain at the bottom most of the time, and I have designed a special apparatus to force the oil down. It will naturally rise to the top, so that I shall accomplish all that others have done and more if possible.

"It should be understood that nothing I am doing is intended to replace good drainage of the city would drain these ponds and others that breed mosquitoes and malaria these experiments would not be needed. If I succeed in showing that the ponds breed anopheles and furnish malaria germs to them, which they carry to human beings, we will have learned a lesson."

Aid From the Standard Oil Company. Dr. Doty has an oil tank car and a tank wagon, loaned by the Standard Oil Company, which has also contributed all of the oil to be used in the experiments.

The tank wagon is used to haul the oil from the railroad to the ponds. It is then passed through a rubber hose to perforated iron pipes arranged like a grid-iron and suspended from a wooden float. The float is pulled from one side of a pond to the other until the entire bottom receives a coating of oil.

After all the ponds have thus been treated samples of the water will be examined for the larvae, and a second census of the locality afflicted with malaria will be taken to ascertain if the sufferings of the residents have been alleviated.

PERSONAL MENTION.

A. B. Forsythe of Honolulu is at the Occidental.

J. W. Minton, a rancher of Sharon, is at the Palace.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Morgan Hill are registered at the Palace.

J. M. Day, a mine-owner of Los Angeles, is staying at the Grand.

T. J. Yancy, a merchant of Newman, is at the Light for a short visit.

F. B. Stradley, a well-known business man of Seattle, is at the Lick.

W. B. Bishop, a prominent merchant of Pittsburg, is at the Palace.

G. McM. Ross, a mining man of Virginia City, Nev., is at the Occidental.

J. M. Lane, a mining man of Nome, Alaska, is a guest at the Grand.

Dr. F. M. Archer of Redding is among the recent arrivals at the Grand.

T. J. Field, the Monterey banker, is at the Palace, accompanied by his wife.

H. W. Vermilion, a well-known business man of Los Angeles, is at the Occidental.

P. K. Pease, a wealthy coffee planter of Guatemala, is registered at the California.

Arthur L. Levinsky, a prominent attorney of Stockton, is in the city on business.

Judge Frank H. Short has come up from his home in Fresno and is at the Palace.

Thomas J. Kirk has come down from Sacramento and is staying at the Palace.

Division Freight and Passenger Agent Graham has come up from San Jose and is at the Palace.

J. B. de Jarnatt, a wealthy fruit grower of Colusa, is at the Occidental while on a short business trip to this city.

Washingtonians in Washington. Californians have arrived at the hotels: Arlington—Victor H. Metcalf, Oakland; B. Isaka, San Francisco; Ebbitt, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Walker, Los Angeles.

GRANT'S PROMOTION.

Brigadier General Frederick D. Grant recently returned to the country from the Philippines on leave of absence and told his eager many of the Filipinos are to observe American holidays, to wear American clothes and to honor the American Government, says the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

The resemblance of the general in appearance to his famous father is very striking, and especially when he is in military uniform. General Grant has just passed his fifty-first year and is himself a graduate of West Point. His career has been unusually varied. He was for a time a colonel of cavalry; afterward he was United States Minister to Austria; still later he became one of the Police Commissioners of New York City; during the war with Spain he was once more a colonel; then he was made a brigadier general of volunteers, and recently was advanced to the same rank in the regular army.

In connection with his appointment to that illustrious rank a pretty story is told that illustrates the kindly heart of Mrs. McKinley. As the President and she sat talking one evening Mr. McKinley told her that he had that day decided to give General Grant this last advance, and Mrs. McKinley expressed her pleasure at learning of the intended promotion, and added: "Don't you think, dear, that it would be nice to send a note to Mrs. Grant, telling her that you had decided to appoint her son? It would be so much nicer for her to get it direct from you than to read the official announcement in the papers. I can imagine how a mother would like to know of her son's promotion."

The President agreed, and going to a writing table, he penned a little note stating that, Mrs. McKinley's request, he wrote to tell Mrs. Grant that he would take pleasure on the following day in appointing her son "Fred" to the rank of a brigadier general in the regular army. Mrs. Grant, the venerable and beloved widow of the great soldier and statesman, was greatly touched by Mrs. McKinley's thoughtfulness of her.

Kitty—Charley Jones proposed to me last night. Janet—Well, did you kiss him? Kitty—Why, no, indeed. I can't go around kissing every man I meet.—Baltimore World.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

A TRICK—S. T. C. City. In the game of euchre, Hoyle lays down this law: "No player has a right to see any trick but the last one turned."

SUPERVISOR—N. N. City. A. E. Spreckels was a Supervisor of San Francisco in 1886 and 1896.

NEW YORK TO PROVIDENCE—W. C. W. Berkeley. The distance by rail over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad is 173.77 miles.

DRUNKENNESS—R. S. City. A man who is discharged from the United States army is dishonorably discharged, he is an officer or private, and he is not "given a year's pay."

SINCE—N. H. City. In the following sentence "since" stands for "inasmuch as." "No, since by so doing you would lose the entire trade of that section of the country."

POPULATION—Constant Reader, City. As the Census Bureau has not yet furnished the details of the population of San Francisco, it is impossible at this time to answer the question asked as to the two classes of population named.

EMERIC—A. E. C. Santa Cruz, Cal. Henry F. Emeric, who was interested in the San Pablo Ranch, Contra Costa County, Cal., and who at times was alluded to as "Emeric of the Emeric millions," died on the 15th of August, 1899.

MARRIAGE—J. M. M. City. The law of California says: "Marriage may be solemnized by a Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge of the Superior Court, Justice of the Peace, priest or minister of the gospel of any denomination."

FOLK—C. W. M. City. Dr. James H. Murray in his "New English Dictionary on Historical Lines" gives the following definition of folk: "Men, people, indefinitely, also the people of a particular class, which is indicated by an adjective or some attributive phrase. From the fourteenth century onward the plural has been used in the same sense and since the seventeenth century in the ordinary form, the singular being archaological or dialectal. The word is now chiefly colloquial, being superseded by the more formal use of people."

POTATOES—P. B. San Rafael, Cal. Potatoes were originally discovered in Chile and Peru. It is generally believed that they were brought to England from Santa Fe in America by Sir John Hawkins in 1565. The general introduction of the tubers was in 1522. Their first culture in Ireland is referred to by Sir Walter Raleigh, who had been a soldier in the vicinity of Yucca, Fla. From Ireland the cultivation of potatoes was introduced into Lancashire about the end of the seventeenth century. It then spread all over England and other European countries.

SOLDIERS' CLOTHING—Subscriber, City. The United States law declares that clothing issued to a soldier of the army of the United States cannot be sold, exchanged, bartered or given away and that any such clothing found in the possession of any one not entitled to the same may be seized by the authorities. There has never been any judicial opinion as to what a soldier, honorably discharged from the army, may do with the clothing he received from Uncle Sam and which he is permitted to take with him and wear, but the opinion of military men is that if a discharged soldier offered to sell such clothing he could not give a legal title to it. Such clothing is issued for his own use and for no other purpose.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS—F. Napa County, Cal. The law passed at the last held session of the Legislature, which went into effect on the 1st of last July and amends the section of the code relating to acknowledgments before notaries and others, reads as follows: "The acknowledgment must not be taken unless the officer taking it knows or has satisfactory evidence on the oath or affirmation of a credible witness that the person making such acknowledgment is the individual who is described in and who executed the instrument, and if executed by a corporation that the person making such acknowledgment is the person who executed it on behalf of such corporation."

Choice candies, Townsend's, Palace Hotel. Cal. Slicing fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's. 40c. 314th st. front of barber and grocery.

Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 314 Montgomery street. Telephone Main 1012.

The new Capital building of Minnesota at St. Paul is built of Georgia marble and is one of the most attractive public buildings in the Northwest.

Stops Dierckx and Stomach Cramps, Dr. Siegel's Genuine Imported Angostura Bitters.

A CHANCE TO SMILE.

"And now, my boy, don't have any secrets from your father. What are your college debts? Don't be afraid to tell me the sum total, to the last cent."

"I won't, father. The whole amount is \$322."

"I thank you for your confidence, my boy, and I will be equally frank. You may pay those debts the best way you can."—Chicago Tribune.

"What did your trip through Europe and the Holy Land cost you?" "A little over \$600."

"Why, I thought the company that got up the excursion promised that the expense for hotel bills, guides, drivers, shore excursions, railway fares and all else would not be over \$350."

"They did, but they forgot to figure in the tips."—Chicago Tribune.

"I see that the descendants of Oliver Cromwell in this country have formed a Association to get a share of the property left by the grim old Roundhead."

"They'd better be careful how they conduct themselves."

"Because just as soon as they have proved their relationship to Old Noll the British Government may ask to have them all extradited as accessories to the assassination of the late Charles the First."—Plain Dealer.

The stranger rode up to the gate in front of a farmhouse in the Kentucky mountains and addressed a man on the porch. "Good morning," he said, pleasantly, for there is no going in hitting a neighbor unless you happen to be a "revenoo" and are there for that purpose.

"How'd'y?" responded the party on the porch.

"I continued to see the man of the house," continued the stranger.

"That ain't any," was the gentle answer that turned away wrath. "I reckon it's my wife you want see, but she's down to the two hours'—Detroit Free Press.

Last summer two little girls in a College avenue family were repeatedly remonstrated with by their indulgent mother for playing barbed in the sun. "You will be burned so badly," said she to them finally, "that people will think you are black children." Her warning had little effect, however, and she gave up trying to keep their hats on.

"One day she sent them to a neighbor's block or so distant to make some inquiries concerning a washwoman. Mrs. S., the neighbor in question, mistook them for the children of a Mrs. Black, who lived in another street near by.

"You are the little Black children, are you not?" she asked.

"Oh, no," came the prompt response from the elder. "Only sunburned."—Indianapolis News.

When Willie came home last night he was more convinced of the uselessness of schools than he ever was before. Asked the nature of his latest trouble, he explained that "postpone" had been one of the words in the spelling lesson of the day. The teacher had directed the pupils to write a sentence in which the special word should appear.

Along with others, Willie announced that he did not know the meaning of the word, and so could not use it in a sentence. The teacher explained that it meant "delay" or "put off," and encouraged the youngsters to try. Willie's thoughts were on pleasant things than school, and his mind in another street was: "Boys postpone their clothes when they go in swimming."