The San Francisco Call.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Alcazar—"The Taming of the Shrew."
Grand Opera-house—"Quo Vadis."
Tivoli—"Carmen."
California—"The Jilt."
Orpheum—Vaudeville.
Columbia—"A Royal Family."
Central—"A Voice From the Wilderness."
Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening.
Fischer's—Vaudeville.

AUCTION SALES.

By Sam Watkins—This day, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Wagons, etc., at 1140 Folsom street.
By William G. Layng—Friday, September 13, at 10 o'clock, Palo Alto Brood Mares, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento.
By G. H. Umbsen & Co.—Monday, September 23, at 12 o'clock, Crooks' Estate Properties, at 14 Montgomery street.

THE AWAKENING SOUTH.

EVIDENCES of a revolt on the part of the intelligence of the South against the domination of lynch law are becoming more frequent and more conclusive. The better class of Southern men are no longer offering excuses for the outrages or even passing them by in silence. Leader after leader in politics, at the bar and in the church has spoken out bravely against the wrong, and public sentiment is rapidly forming on their side.

To hardly any question did the Alabama constitutional convention give more earnest consideration than to providing means for the suppression of lynching, and the removal of officers of the law who consented to it, or even surrendered a prisoner to a mob under any circumstances. The best speech made in the convention was that of ex-Governor Jones on that subject, and it is gratifying to note that he carried the convention with him.

The ministers of the churches have taken a noble part in developing a better sentiment among the people. They have not shirked any phase of the issue, nor have they dealt with the question in an abstract way, or with reference to instances of outrage occurring in other States. On the contrary, they have spoken directly of offenses committed near their own homes, and have emphasized the responsibility of the better classes of the South in the worst of the outrages.

Bishop T. F. Gaylor of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Tennessee recently preached upon a lynching in Franklin County, where he has been living for nineteen years, and after describing how "a mob of frantic citizens, scorning the law and the dictates of reason, dragged the murderer to the scene of his crime, and, with 2000 men, women and children to witness and be degraded by it, burned the criminal to death and yelled at his torments," he added: "Every man and woman in Tennessee is responsible to a greater or less degree, but still responsible, for this public defiance of the decencies of civilized life. Are we a Christian people? Are there any churches in Tennessee? Surely no Christian consented to such a mad exhibition of base passion. This is not satire, but an appeal to Christ, and to the men and women who believe in Christ, to every minister in this State who preaches the gospel of the love of Christ, an appeal for the creation of a public opinion that shall recognize the folly, the inevitable ruin of lawlessness and the moral degradation of wanton cruelty."

Still more notable of the change in Southern sentiment on the subject was the recent conviction in Alabama of a member of a mob which had lynched a man. That, in fact, is a clear evidence that juries are no longer in fear of lynchers, nor in sympathy with them. A few cases of conviction and heavy punishment of persons taking part in the outrages would go far toward putting an end to the barbarous practice, and fortunately there is now reason to hope such convictions will be forthcoming. We have probably seen the worst of the evil. The better elements of the Southern people have been at last awakened to the appalling menace to their civilization contained in the repeated outbursts of lawlessness and cruelty, and have resolved to put a stop to them.

It is anticipated that William Jennings Bryan will speak shortly in Ohio. It might have been expected that recent events in that State would have made him speechless for life.

Lipton is having so much good luck in the trial of Shamrock II that he will probably exhaust it before the big race. He cannot expect favorable wind and weather all the time.

It is said the Colombian currency is worth only four cents on the dollar, so it is a sure thing they are not fighting for money down there.

ENEMIES OF AMERICANISM.

A DASTARDLY crime like the attempt to murder President McKinley is like a flash of lightning at night which for a moment lights the scene and discloses its details. The flash of the assassin's pistol illuminates the causes at work in this country to destroy our democratic institutions. Such lying and anarchistic journalism as Hearst practices is a sort of grand hailing sign and password, grip and shibboleth for all the enemies of Americanism.

Anarchy is the flower and fruitage of every misrepresentation of our economic conditions, and of every lie about man's opportunity in life under our form of government. The scum on the pond roots in the pollution of the water by the cryptogami that grow below. Anarchy and murder exist by cryptogamic fertilization. It is useless to plan reprisals by filing sharper the law's teeth and protecting the person of the President by special enactments and laws that make battery upon him high treason. Such laws will do no good. The anarchist does not fear death. Repressive statutes do not deter him. He can be abolished only by doing away with the incitement that acts as rennet to curdle the passions of his base mind.

Taking advantage of our freedom in this country we have been invaded by enemies of Americanism from abroad who have found allies here in the reptile class of the American press.

The United States to-day offers the best opportunity for man that he has ever had. This was so when we were colonies and Adam Smith, in his "Origin of the Wealth of Nations," admitted the larger wages and superior opportunities open to labor in America in 1776. From that original condition of advantage we have gone forward, this country becoming more and more the best in the world for a man who wishes to thrive by his labor, until to-day labor commands the highest wages and its wages the most of the necessaries of life here.

Under these circumstances the imported labor leaders who incite discontent and disorder, who act as lords of the fate of labor and command it to work or lie idle as pleases them, are the enemies of Americanism. Every man who runs with a mob to call an American a "scab" because he chooses to work without enlisting as a bond man to such leaders, and to beat, bruise and kill him for standing on his American birthright to labor, is an enemy of Americanism. Men are thinking of what it means when one of these leaders, "business agents" and walking delegates in Sacramento, on hearing that the President was shot, said, "I am glad of it; it ought to have been done when he was in San Francisco." That man is a leader, with the power to order men to stop work when they have no grievance against their employer, and to command them to kill other men who are willing to work and take their places.

The bilious sapheads, with bulbous foreheads, who use their coated tongues and fetid breath to inform workingmen that they are "wage slaves," and their employers are their masters and their enemies, are enemies of Americanism. The educated tramps and loafers, from Bellamy to Gronlund, who never earned nor paid wages and are incapable of self-support, are all enemies of Americanism. The banded organizations which forbid to American-born boys the privilege of apprenticeship and the right to learn a trade are the enemies of Americanism. All of these whining, lying, loafing elements, made up largely of men who have not the energy to earn their bread by any kind of work, and who spend their time dreaming of a state of society in which what others earn will be divided with them, are inimical to our country and the welfare of its working people. They are the influence which makes assassins of Presidents. A wholesome American spirit declares that this country shall be made safe for the President and the humblest citizen by the same law, with no partiality for one over the other.

Treason is a crime against the majesty of the law, and not the majesty of the person. The criminals who attack honest laborers in this city, and beat and rob them, are simply privates in the army of traitors of which the assassin who spells his name in consonants is the major general. Yellow journalism is the kindergarten and university, in which all these enemies of Americanism are schooled. Close that schoolhouse and the cure of the disease will have begun.

In a recent address in London the Hon. Herbert Asquith is said to have denounced "the uncouth and pseudo-classical terminology of men of science, the tortuous and nebulous phrases of philosophers, the pretentious conventionalities of critics, and the slipshod slapdash of the newest school of journalism." It is now the turn of the critics to tell Mr. Asquith what he doesn't know about language proper for light and agreeable oratory.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

WHILE there has been no official announcement of an agreement on the part of our Government for the purchase of the Danish West Indian islands, it appears fairly certain that such an agreement has been reached. The dispatches of a few days ago from Copenhagen announcing that the new Danish Ministry had decided to accept the offer of the United States to pay $3,500,000 for the islands have not been denied, and Washington correspondents have obtained from the State Department no expression on the subject further than the announcement that the report of the action of the Danish Government will have to be verified through diplomatic channels before our Government can take note of it.

There is of course a good deal of diplomacy yet to be carried on in connection with the affair. Governments cannot buy islands as easily as private citizens can buy railroads, and before the sum of $3,500,000 is turned over to Denmark and we take formal possession of the group there will have to be expended much more time and energy than was required to organize the famous billion dollar steel trust. When the diplomatists have arranged everything the Secretary of State will inform the President and he will inform Congress and ask an appropriation to carry out the bargain. It is probable there will be some opposition to the purchase when it comes before Congress, but it is not believed the treaty will be defeated. A report from Washington says the State Department has been guided in the conduct of the affair by the advice of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and consequently it is expected the Senate will sustain the treaty.

The argument for the purchase of the islands is directed mainly to the advantage they would give us in case of war with any first-rate naval power. They have little or no value commercially, industrially or financially. There are only three of them, and in the aggregate they contain but 223 square miles. The population of St. Croix, the largest of the group, is about 20,000; St. Thomas has about 15,000 and St. John barely 1000.

As is well known, the purchase of these islands has been under consideration ever since the Presidency of Lincoln. At that time Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, offered $7,500,000 for them. The reason why a less sum is offered now is that since we have Porto Rico, and the right to construct and maintain naval stations in Cuba, the Danish group is no longer of the same value to us.

Not until the proposals of the Danish Ministry are made public will it be possible to discuss the subject thoroughly. It may be that some stipulations will be made by the Danes to which Congress will rightly object. The trade is much more to the advantage of Denmark than to us, for the islands have been an expense to the Government and have been of no great value to the Danes as a naval station.

It is said that King Edward is "palace poor," being the owner of more royal residences than he can support and at the same time pay his tailor's bill, so the rumor that he is to put Osborne and Marlborough House on the market may prove true. New York millionaires will, of course, take notice and be ready to act.

FRENCH WINE INDUSTRY.

DISPATCHES from Paris announce that the Agriculturist party in France intends to take advantage of the Czar's visit to urge upon him the abolition of the Russian duty upon French wines. The movement is said to have been started by the council general of the Gironde Department, one of the greatest wine producing districts of France, but other departmental councils have signified an intention of uniting with it, so that the representations made to the Czar will virtually embody the sentiments of the entire wine-producing industry of the country.

The cause of the movement is the extraordinary wine crop that is now maturing. One of the members of the Gironde Council is reported by the Paris correspondent of the Chicago News to have said recently: "I have just returned from a tour of the vineyard district, where I witnessed the sad sight of peasants cursing the sun for ripening the grapes and maturing a magnificent harvest. I saw the grape juice literally running to waste on the ground. In fact, the present harvest is enormous, like its predecessor, which was ruin for the viticulturists."

Facing the perplexities of a too abundant crop, the French naturally turn to their ally the Czar in the hope of obtaining from him a better market for their wine. They claim that if the Czar is really a friend of France he ought to abolish the duty which now weighs so heavily upon the wine industry. It is not exactly pleasant to have to ask favors of a guest, or to insist in talking business to a ruler who comes for the purpose of having entertainment, neither does it sound altogether proper to say to a friend, "Prove your friendship," but in the present condition of the wine industry in France it appears the wine men feel that in the reception they are going to give the Czar it will be the part of wisdom to take council of their needs rather than of their hospitality.

In fact, if all reports be true the situation of the wine producers of France is really serious. The Bulletin des Halles, one of the foremost agricultural journals of the country, is quoted as saying: "It is best, in fact, to tell the truth—namely, that unless we are able to compete successfully with the California exporters of wine we had better go out of the business and try how the soil will grow wheat and sugar beets."

These reports from France have a pertinent bearing upon the reciprocity treaty which Mr. Kasson negotiated with France. It is the purpose of that treaty to lower the duty on French wines imported into this country, and were the treaty ratified the French would doubtless dump a large part of their surplus stock upon the United States. We have, therefore, a special reason for watching with care every sort of reciprocity treaty which may be submitted to the Senate. The Eastern people are not particularly interested in protecting the wine industry, and California must look out for her own.

There is an old law in New Jersey which imposes upon persons heard swearing in the streets a fine of 50 cents for each oath, and an effort is now being made to have it revived and enforced; but for what purpose we know not, unless the State has decided to pay the national debt and buy out the steel trust.

OUR FOREST AREA.

A STATEMENT of the forest area is published, apparently upon the authority of Federal statistics, which shows that 37 per cent of the total area of the United States is covered by forest. We are inclined to question the figures. Mr. Brown, secretary of the Indiana Forestry Association, seems to have established the error of official statistics on that subject in his State. He believes that the statistics are made by subtracting from the total area the lands devoted to agriculture and assuming that the remainder is forest. This method would be obviously erroneous.

Such statistics should be the result of actual inspection, and no other can be more than approximate. The danger of incorrect statement of the forest area is that it cools the zeal and effectiveness of those who are trying to arouse public opinion to the necessity of forest preservation.

In the statistics of the use of trees firewood heads the list, the consumption for fuel being put at 180,000,000,000 feet board measure. Of course most of this, however, is timber undersized for use as lumber or dimension timber, and some of it is the waste of lumbering operations in limbs and trunks that prove unfit for sawing upon being felled.

In the area of forest land California is credited with 44,700 square miles, and is exceeded by Texas with 64,000, Arkansas with 45,000, Minnesota with 52,200, Washington with 47,700, and Oregon with 54,300. In percentage of their area covered by forest Arkansas with 84 and Maine with 79 per cent lead all the States. The percentage for California is 22. The practically treeless States are North Dakota with only 1 per cent of her area forested, South Dakota 3, Nebraska 3, Kansas 7 and Nevada 6.

The arid States show the least timber, which exhibits the reciprocal relation between forest and moisture. Forest fires are given as the most potent agent in reducing the timbered area, and the arid States especially have the greatest interest in preventing them and in reforestation of the area they have stripped.

Dowie, the Chicago "Zion" manipulator, has been forced to pay taxes on $500,000 in personal property. This is, however, no indication that his dupes would have made better use of the money or that the gentle art of faking is reprehensible in Chicago.

Prince Chun apologized to Kaiser William in such a way as to show a good deal more contempt than respect, and when he returns home the Prince will probably be permitted to sport a peacock feather for his cleverness.

CLARION TONES OF PUBLIC OPINION COMPEL EXAMINER TO CEASE ITS SHAMEFUL ATTACKS

Strives Editorially to Act With Decency Toward the Suffering Executive, Whom It Has So Persistently Traduced, but Its Hypocrisy Will Deceive No One.

EDITOR SAN FRANCISCO CALL: The efforts of the Examiner to outdo its contemporaries in its eulogies of President McKinley is gratifying. It furnishes an instructive contrast when laid side by side with its shameless invectives and criticisms, which were printed even when the President was here and when the Examiner, in its editorial columns, was pretending to imitate the conduct of a gentleman. It is certainly beyond dispute that its present obsequiousness is hypocritical, but "hypocrisy is the defense that vice pays to virtue" and, in this instance, it also illustrates an enforced submission of public opinion, which, however, is too intelligent to be deceived.

But the inability of the Examiner to assume and maintain a genuinely patriotic attitude is fully exhibited, even in its issue of Monday. It had been urged at Buffalo that, for the present at least, no undue prominence be given to the anarchistic tool by whose hand the President was shot. The answer of the Examiner to this request is the conspicuous publication of a picture of the assassin, made up from a description of his person, in which he is depicted with the intelligence and firmness that might have characterized the face of Brutus. Editorially, as a remedy for anarchy, the Examiner proposes to abolish Presidential receptions and the custom of shaking hands, and to analogize the representatives of seventy-five millions of Americans to an European monarch.

Such bosh is a makeshift. The only remedy for anarchy is its extirpation. The first and most effective proceeding is to relegate the anarchistic press, which encourages and beautifies murder, lechery and all the worst forms of crime and vice, and panders to and stimulates the basest passions and appetites of men, to the exclusive patronage of the low, degraded and un-American elements of the population, to which it caters. The next step toward a cure is to expose, whenever it is possible, to punish and to deport anarchists from the United States. The third and equally important remedy, because like the first it goes to the root of the disease, is to prevent the immigration of the anarchistic class. Upon this last point the suggestions of Senator Depew, with some additions, are excellent. Every American Consul throughout the world should be a Commissioner of Immigration, and no man or woman proposing to settle in the United States should be allowed to land at any American port, unless registered abroad, with full details of name, age, occupation and nationality, from three to six months before departure, and not then unless indorsed by the Consul, at least as to character, perhaps as to intelligence, through an official certificate and as the result of investigation. The world, and especially this country, is full of societies into which admission can be procured only upon application and proof of qualifications. This republic offers to immigrants of the right quality unequaled advantages and is as much entitled as private organizations to the exercise of discriminations in selecting materials for residence and citizenship.

Even anarchists have their legal rights, and, in suppressing their diabolical iniquity and systematized efforts for the destruction of government, everything should and will be done decently and in order. But Congress and the States should promptly co-operate to frame and perfect the legislation that is imperatively needed. AMERICAN.

San Francisco, September 9.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Judge F. T. Nilon of Nevada City is at the Lick.

E. Dinkelspiel, the well-known merchant of Suisun, is at the Grand.

E. E. Cain, one of the leading merchants of Seattle, is at the Palace.

J. D. Carr, the well-known capitalist of Salinas, registered at the Palace yesterday.

John W. Mitchell, a prominent attorney of Los Angeles, is at the Palace, accompanied by his wife.

N. E. Deyoe, who conducts a general merchandise business at Modesto, is registered at the Lick.

S. Rummelsburg, a merchant of Colusa, is in the city on business for a few days. He has made the Grand his headquarters.

George Morris, for more than twenty years assistant librarian of Congress at Washington, is on a short visit to this city.

S. Bert Cohen, the well-known dry goods merchant of Carson City, is spending a few days at the California, accompanied by his wife.

F. S. Lusk, the extensive railroad contractor of Wyoming, arrived here yesterday, accompanied by his wife. They are staying at the Palace.

W. F. Aldrich, who was secretary of the Parke Lacy Company for a long period and latterly acting Consul General of the United States at Hongkong, has become associated with the Globe Engineering Company of 509 Mission street.

ANOTHER SHOT AT GAGE

Sonoma Index-Tribune.

Governor Gage has been getting it hot and heavy for his disreputable action in regard to the California Home.

Dr. Osborne, whom the creatures of the Governor have deposed as superintendent of the institution, has long been appreciated for his efficiency and sterling worth.

If Governor Gage didn't know it before he knows it now. Probably in no other direction could he have raised such a war cloud.

The press, regardless of political faith, has been roasting him, and politicians all over the State have been hurling no comely invectives at him. As for the Governor's associates, they are faring no better than he. "That crowd" and "that trash"—these are the appellations most applied to the Gage push nowadays.

In spite of all the talk, however, we have lost Dr. Osborne and the "political hack" is feathering his nest.

Dr. Osborne, ever the gentleman he is, made the change of administration as pleasant as possible. He showed every possible courtesy to the new superintendent, and did his best to keep the wheels of the institution going in the same old way. He had the interest of his children at heart and did nothing whatever to make manifest to them the new order of things. He would make any sacrifice for these poor unfortunates, and because of them he facilitated the change rather than retarded it in any way.

Dr. Osborne's greatest desire will always be to see the children as happy and well cared for as they were under his administration.

GAGE FAVORS THE PUSH

Sonoma County Farmer.

Th deposing of Dr. A. E. Osborne from the management of the California Home for the Feeble-minded Children at Glen Ellen to make room for Dr. W. M. Lawlor, ex-Health Officer of San Francisco, caused the resignation of Robert A. Poppe from the chair and aroused a feeling of indignation among the many friends of the gifted physician and his helpful wife. Visitors to the home and those who are more familiar with the methods employed and results obtained have appreciated Dr. Osborne's fine executive ability and the wonderful success he has made in his special line of research.

The Call speaks of John McKenzie, the new president of the directory, as the notorious boss of Santa Clara County and Dr. Lawlor as a push politician.

Dr. Osborne was called to the superintendency of the institution fifteen years ago. He is a physician of acknowledged eminence and skill in this branch of medical supervision. He is a life-long Republican, yet Democratic Governors—Stoneman, Bartlett and Budd—recognized his great usefulness and made no effort to supplant him. It is said that Governor Budd, after diligent investigation and thorough consideration of the welfare of the 500 feeble-minded wards of the State, came to the conclusion that it would be almost a crime to remove Dr. Osborne.

CONGO UNDER OCEAN.

On the coast of Africa, opposite the mouth of the River Congo and continuous with the course of that river, lies a submerged valley, the existence and shape of which have been ascertained by means of soundings made by the British Admiralty. This valley, through which the Congo probably flowed at a time when the western coast of Africa was more elevated than it is at present, is 122 miles in length, extending to the edge of the platform of submerged land which borders the continent. Its sides are steep, precipitous and well defined, indicating that they are formed of solid rocks. Other submerged river valleys are found on the western coast of Europe, and similar phenomena exist in various parts of the world where the edges of continents have sunk.

Stranger in Kansas—If I could get it I'd take a drink this very minute, even if I had to go to jail for it.

Native—I'm sorry I can't accommodate you, stranger. I'm the jailkeeper all right. But I took the contract for boardin' the pris'ners so dern low that there ain't nothin' in it.—Plain Dealer.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

BOWLING ALLEY—A. O. S., City. The license in San Francisco on bowling alleys is $5 per quarter on each alley or "runway."

ACTOR BROPHY—Subscriber, City. Wherever James M. Brophy has played in "The Ensign" he has always taken the leading part.

WITNESSES—Subscriber, Oakland, Cal. In the State of California one or more witnesses are a legal necessity at a solemnization of marriage.

AMERICAN CHICKEN REVIEW—A. C. R., Marysville, Cal. The name of "American Chicken Review" does not appear in Rowell's newspaper directory of the United States.

NO CHANGE—F., Laporte, Cal. The law which gives a person whose property has been sold under foreclosure of mortgage a year in which to redeem the same has not been amended.

LETTER CARRIERS—Subscriber, City. Letter carriers are paid $600 the first year, $800 the next year and $1000 the third year and hereafter. Substitute carriers are paid the pro rata of the amount paid the carrier whose place he takes.

SULLIVAN—A. S., City. Chief of Police Sullivan is a cousin of Frank J. Sullivan, who is a brother-in-law of Mayor Phelan. At your leisure you can figure out the relationship of the Chief to the Mayor.

ROYAL REGISTER—A. O. S. Sacramento, Cal. A copy of the Royal Register of England may be procured through any first-class bookseller, if you cannot find it in the State Library in your city.

STORY WRITING—P. D., City. If you have the talent to write a story, write it and then submit it to some of the periodicals that publish stories. Inclose stamps to return manuscript in case it is not accepted.

STOCKHOLDER—V. L., Vallejo, Cal. A stockholder in a corporation is not, in California, disqualified from serving a summons in an action instituted by the corporation except that he be the party named in the action.

INHERITANCE TAX—S., City. The inheritance tax in California is $5 for every $100 of the market valuation of the property, and proportionately for any less, but no tax is placed on property that has a market value of $500 or less.

TWO DOLLAR AND A HALF PIECE—J. S. I., City. The information heretofore given in relation to $2 50 pieces was based upon a catalogue published by one of the largest dealers in coins. The piece that you have may be "a proof piece," one of a few that are not minted for general circulation.

BEE JOURNALS—E. H., Berkeley, Cal. The principal bee periodicals of the United States are: Cultivator, Los Angeles, Cal.; Bee Keepers' Review, Flint, Mich.; Progressive Beekeeper, Higginsville, Mo.; Bee Culture, Medina, Ohio; American Beekeeper, Falconer, N. Y.

RENT—L. L., City. If a man owes rent in any amount and it is on a verbal agreement, the debt outlaws in two years; if on a written agreement, then it outlaws in four years. The fact that a landlord sends a collector after the delinquent does not prolong the life of the debt.

CASINO—A. S., City. Unless there is an understanding at the commencement of a game of casino that the points shall be counted as made, the count on the last deal is cards, spades, big casino, little casino, aces and sweeps, if the latter are agreed upon. If the cards are even then the one who has spades counts first.

POULTRY — Subscriber, Lotus, Cal. There is no law in California that classes chickens as game and permits any one to shoot the same if found outside the owner's premises. The law gives the right to any one who may find stray domesticated animals, and poultry comes under that head, on his land or on the highway, to impound such animals and to have a lien on the same for the care thereof until claimed by the owner.

A DEED—Subscriber, City. This correspondent asks: "After a wife's death, has the surviving husband the right to destroy a recorded deed of gift of a piece of homestead property signed by himself and wife before a notary?" If there was a delivery of the deed he would not have the right to destroy it, but if there had never been a delivery, the deed would be of no more value than so much blank paper and he could do what he pleased with it.

LANGUAGES—Subscriber, City. History fails to tell us of the origin of language. Horace, Lucretius, Cicero and most of the Greek and Roman writers were of the opinion that languages were the fruit of human invention, while the Jews and Christians and many modern philosophers incline to the belief that languages must have been originally revealed from heaven. Some suppose Hebrew to have been the language spoken by Adam; while others say that Hebrew, Chaldee and Arabic are only dialects of the original tongue, for according to Genesis xii:1 "And the whole earth was of one language and of one speech." The original European languages were thirteen: Greek, Latin, German, Sclavonian (spoken in the East), Welsh, Biscayan (spoken in Spain), Irish, Albanian (in the mountains of Epirus), Tartarian, the old Illyrian, the Jazygian, remaining yet in Liburnia, the Cahucin, in the north of Hungary, and the Finnuc in East Friesland. From the Latin sprang the Italian, French, Spanish and Portuguese. The Turkish is a mixed dialect of the Tartarian. From the Teutonic sprang the present German, Danish, Swedish, Norweigan and English. There are 3664 languages in the world, distributed as follows: Europe, 587; Asia, 937; Africa, 276; America, 1624, and Oceanica, 240.

A CHANCE TO SMILE.

"Ef some men was as puhticlar 'bout payin' livin' expenses," said Uncle Eben, "as dey is 'bout payin' de tax on a yaller dog, dar'd be mo' happy homes."—Washington Star.

"He's a tin soldier!"

"The graduate of a famous foreign military school, I am told."

"Precisely! He isn't even American tin!"—Detroit Journal.

Guest—You advertised (whack) that there were no (slap) mosquitoes here. Do you consider, sir (whack), that statement true?

Proprietor—Yes, sir, I wrote that circular last January.—Life.

"You will find the work easy," said Mrs. Hauskeep. "We live very simply, and there are no children to—"

"Oh, Oi'll not take the place av there's no chiler," interrupted the applicant.

"The idea! You're an exception to the rule."

"Well, av there's no childer, all the dishes Oi break'll be blamed on me."—Philadelphia Press.

"It ain't the money I lost that riles me most," commented the farmer who had been to the city; "it's what the fellow said to me."

"What did he say?" asked the farmer's wife.

"Why, he just mentioned that a wide-awake feller could pick up all sorts of useful things in the city, an' when I think of the way he picked me up an' used me I can't help believin' he meant to call me a 'thing,' an' that sort of hurts."—Chicago Post.

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