

The San Francisco Call

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AMUSEMENTS.

California—"A Female Drummer." "Tivoli"—"Norma." Central—"The Cotton King." Grand Opera-house—"The Man From Mexico." Alcazar—"The Girl in the Barracks." Columbia—"The Heiress." Orpheum—Vaudeville. Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening. Fischer—Vaudeville. Sutro Baths—Open nights.

AUCTION SALES.

By Geo. F. Lamson—This day, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, at 121 Jackson street.



THE CHOICE OF SUPERVISORS.

STANCH and stalwart Republicans who are proud of the traditions of the party and who are loyal to its principles watched with no little disgust the proceedings of the so-called Republican convention in this city which nominated candidates for Supervisors dictated by such well-known Democratic bosses of the Southern Pacific Railroad as W. F. Herrin and Jere Burke. It may be admitted that some of the candidates nominated are, good men, but why was it necessary for them to have the indorsement of Burke and Herrin?

It is a safe proposition that crooked politics is never employed for the accomplishment of straight ends. Burke and Herrin were not called into Republican councils for nothing, neither did they intrude themselves into those councils for nothing. It must have been an arrangement for mutual profit between the Republican bosses of the convention and the Democratic bosses of the railroad that brought their agreement upon the ticket for Supervisors. It hardly requires any probing into the secret meetings of the bosses before the convention to demonstrate the existence of a conspiracy among them to use the Republican party as a means of getting control of the city government and making use of it for the advantage of corporations. Where Herrin and Burke are working in the sunshine we may be sure that corporations are lurking in the shadow. It is therefore a foregone conclusion that these men nominated at the dictation of the Democratic corporation bosses were pledged to give the corporations whatsoever they wish.

It will be recalled that up to the time of the primaries it was believed the Republicans had something like an easy walkover in this contest. The Democratic party was divided and almost demoralized. A straight-out Republican convention could have nominated a ticket which would have had a victory that would hardly have been disputed. That prospect, however, was blighted by the convention when it surrendered to the bosses and accepted a ticket made up for it by two railroad Democrats who never in their lives cared anything about the Republican party or about San Francisco, and whose only aim in helping the Republican bosses was to put themselves in a position where they could demand a return of favors in the shape of service rendered to the corporations by which Burke and Herrin are employed.

Stanch and loyal Republicans will not accept candidates named by corporation Democrats. Under any circumstances such nominations would be revolting to the public streets appears to be well devised to meet and overcome the objections made to the former ordinance on the subject. The issue is one that has engaged the attention of municipal authorities not only in all parts of the United States, but in Europe as well. That form of advertising has, in fact, become one of the serious nuisances of civilization, and it is everywhere evident that some means must be devised for putting an end to it.

While restrictive ordinances have been adopted in many cities, it is notable that at present in the Eastern States the trend of public sentiment on the subject is in the direction of regulating the nuisance by means of taxation. That system was adopted some years ago in France, and as a result the French Government enjoys the satisfaction of deriving a handsome revenue from billboard advertising, as well as the satisfaction of perceiving that the worst features of the nuisance have been abated. In discussing this phase of the subject the Boston Herald recently said: "Advertising genius has had its ruthless, impudent way too long, making its work a nuisance to the life of communities. There are laws now forbidding some kinds of signs, but they are not well enforced, chiefly because it is not made any one's business to enforce them. But if all posters were subject to taxation, an immense number would promptly cease to affix, and all that would hereafter appear would conform to such rules and regulations as the law might impose. The regulations might apply to

THE MINERS' CONVENTION.

IN no other State in the Union is there as general an interest in mining as in California. Here was the first great production of gold in the United States. We were ahead of Australia in the discovery and development of large deposits, and our fame as a gold producer went forth into the world ahead of Siberia. Nearly all of the improved processes of mining have originated in California, or have been the discovery or invention of California miners. Our other industries are great and permanent, but there is scarcely an enterprising man who does not turn to the mines as a last resort to make or recruit his fortune. Nearly every prominent public man has had something to do with mines. Our senior Senator, Perkins, was a sailor, a merchant, and is now a large ship-owner, but still he is a miner. The great fortunes made in this State have been won in the mines, or in their beginning related to that industry. Even the four builders of the Central Pacific Railway had to trace the foundation of their wealth to the building of a line originally intended to reach the mines of Dutch Flat.

It is no wonder that the State Mining Association, which is now holding its tenth annual convention in this city, has a membership of nine thousand, the largest, we believe, of any industrial organization in the Union, and perhaps in the world, in proportion to the population it represents. It has done much for mining, but much remains to be done. California should no longer permit the State of Colorado to have the leading School of Mines in this country. Her institution at Golden is overflowing with students of mining from all over the world. California has furnished the greatest mining experts and engineers known to that industry. They have developed the mines of Africa and are developing those of China. They are consulted by the Russian officers in Siberia. Naturally the State from which they hail should have a great mining school, in which the engineering, metallurgy, mineralogy and geology of the subject should be taught to all comers. This State should permit it no longer to appear that Washington University in St. Louis and Johns Hopkins in Baltimore have to furnish the mining chemists who master the reduction of the refractory copper ores of Arizona and the rebellious ores of Oregon. California has excelled all others in the mechanical appliances of mining, and in the engineering of mines. But mining now requires the union of chemical with mechanical skill and knowledge, and this State should go forward to that branch of the subject in the knowledge that rich rewards await the experts who can solve some of the great chemical problems presented by the large variety of our ores and by the combinations in which the precious metals are found.

Between this State and a great iron mining industry lies a barrier that mechanics and chemists must combine to solve, and when a smelter rises in that solution we will export iron instead of importing it. If the genius of our people is trained and brought to bear upon these problems of reduction, and we learn how to wrest the value of our metals from close-fisted Nature, the metallurgical center of the world, which is now at Swansea, Wales, will be transferred to this coast, and will rise somewhere upon the shores of San Francisco Bay.

The Miners' Convention has before it practical issues of immediate importance, but it should have a forward look toward these other issues which affect the permanence of mining and the location of its greatest and most complete expression here.

There is no doubt that all of these interests would get a great impulse if the industry could secure representation in the Cabinet. This is the greatest mining country in the world. Our iron, coal, copper, oil, stone, gold, silver, salt, borax and soda make up the greatest group of precious and economic metals and minerals found on the planet.

Look at this list of these products mined and produced in commercial quantities in California alone. We produced for the season of 1899-1900 antimony, asbestos, asphalt, bituminous rock, borax, cement, chrome, brick clay, potters clay, coal, copper, fullers earth, glass sand, gold, granite, gypsum, infusorial earth, lead, limestone and lime, lithia mica, stone for macadam, magnesite, manganese, marble, mineral paint, mineral water, natural gas, onyx and travertine, paving blocks, petroleum, platinum, pyrites, quartz sand, quicksilver, rubble, salt, sandstone, serpentine, silver, slate and soda, to the aggregate value of \$30,000,000. We boast justifiably of the rich variety of the products of our soil in field and garden crops and fruits and timber, and of our waters in fish. But Nature has not been content to endow us with these alone, and has stored in the soil and in the embrace of the rocks an equally amazing variety of metals and minerals.

It is a goodly land, and that part of its interests represented by this Miners' Convention is in good hands. A story is going the rounds of Europe to the effect that the Czar of Russia, as a means of promoting the peace of Europe, has suggested to France and Germany the advisability of making Alsace and Lorraine an independent country to form a "buffer state" between the two nations; and there the story ends. It appears the man who invented it did not feel capable of telling what the Kaiser said when the proposition was made to him.

FREAK ADVERTISING.

SUPERVISOR REED'S new ordinance intended to abate the nuisance of freak advertising on the public streets appears to be well devised to meet and overcome the objections made to the former ordinance on the subject. The issue is one that has engaged the attention of municipal authorities not only in all parts of the United States, but in Europe as well. That form of advertising has, in fact, become one of the serious nuisances of civilization, and it is everywhere evident that some means must be devised for putting an end to it.

While restrictive ordinances have been adopted in many cities, it is notable that at present in the Eastern States the trend of public sentiment on the subject is in the direction of regulating the nuisance by means of taxation. That system was adopted some years ago in France, and as a result the French Government enjoys the satisfaction of deriving a handsome revenue from billboard advertising, as well as the satisfaction of perceiving that the worst features of the nuisance have been abated.

In discussing this phase of the subject the Boston Herald recently said: "Advertising genius has had its ruthless, impudent way too long, making its work a nuisance to the life of communities. There are laws now forbidding some kinds of signs, but they are not well enforced, chiefly because it is not made any one's business to enforce them. But if all posters were subject to taxation, an immense number would promptly cease to affix, and all that would hereafter appear would conform to such rules and regulations as the law might impose. The regulations might apply to

place as well as to size and character. Taxation need not, as some fear it would, authorize offensive signs. Certainly they would have no more freedom and encouragement than they now have, and it would be practicable to abolish them altogether."

That statement may be taken as a fair expression of the conclusion of the Eastern press upon the subject. It has been stated in almost the same language again and again by the leading papers in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. In fact, the French plan of imposing a tax upon such advertising has been tried and found to be effective, while no other form of regulation has been effective. As the Herald has said, "there are laws now forbidding some kind of signs, but they are not well enforced chiefly because it is not made any one's business to enforce them." We have an illustration of that neglect in our own city in the fact that the Supervisors have found it necessary to refer to the Police Committee a resolution directing the attention of the police to the ordinance prohibiting the maintenance of inflammable fences more than ten feet in height. That ordinance, it appears, has not been enforced, and the Chief of Police has been called upon now to enforce it.

The problem is a troublesome one, and the nuisance increases rather than diminishes. In some way a remedy must be provided, and up to this time no plan for abating the nuisance has proven more successful or has been more generally commended than that of subjecting it to the regulations of tax laws.

The Empress Dowager of China has declared in an edict that for a year she has slept on wormwood and eaten gal. She probably suggests the information as a congratulation that she was permitted either to sleep or eat. Her conduct should have guaranteed her neither.

YALE IN HER GLORY.

WITH stately ceremonies, with classic orations and with a generous bestowal of honors Yale is celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of her foundation. For a time the student body is lost sight of, the football players have to go way back and sit down, while the scholars and the dignitaries of the university hold the attention of the public.

The festival has been made the occasion for a gathering of scholars from all parts of the world. Delegates from thirty foreign universities and from 125 American institutions are among the distinguished guests, and notable in the number is Dr. Booker Washington, the negro who has made for himself an honored place among the foremost educators of the world.

On the day when the university extended her formal welcome to her guests responses were made by Professor Williams of Oxford, who spoke for the universities of Great Britain; Fedorovich Maartens of St. Petersburg, for the universities of Continental Europe; President Eliot of Harvard, for the universities of the Eastern States; President Dabney of the University of Tennessee, for the universities of the Southern States, and President Harper of Chicago, for the universities of the West. It will be perceived Yale has not yet learned that Chicago is not the West of this country; that, in fact, it is some distance east of the center; but that error, we trust, will not long continue. In the absence of any genuine Western representative we are just as well satisfied to be represented by President Harper as by any other Eastern man.

The United States owes much to the Yale teaching and the Yale influence. It is now recognized that the founder of the institution was one of the truest of the benefactors of the country. His memory merits every honor that will be given it. More and more we are coming to recognize that the welfare of our republic is dependent less upon its political constitution than upon its educational system. The best form of government cannot avail to advance an ignorant or a corrupt people. It is therefore to the centers of light and learning that we look for the inculcation of the principles and precepts that are to keep us as a free people and a great nation.

In his address the other day President Hadley said: "It is becoming evident that the real test of an educational system lies in its training of a citizen to meet political exigencies. If it accomplishes that result it is fundamentally good whatever else it may leave undone. If it fail in that cardinal point no amount of excellence in other directions can save it from condemnation."

That is the kind of doctrine taught at Yale, and it is sound doctrine. It is quite true that all students at Yale are not attentive to the teaching, but most of them are, and the people as a whole are in full sympathy with the Yale festival because they know that she has taught her sons that to be rightly trained for citizenship the youth must be as President Hadley has said: "Inflamed with the study of learning and the admiration of virtue, stirred up with high hopes of living to be brave men and worthy patriots."

Chairman Jones of the Democratic State Committee of South Carolina recently withdrew from the race for the seat in the Senate now held by McLaurin, and in doing so recommended that the party unite on Wade Hampton for the succession. The affair has created something of a sensation in the State and should the plan be carried out there will be surprise in the country, for a combination of Wade Hampton and Tillman would be a startling novelty even in politics.

The Republican State campaign committee of Maryland has purchased 14,000 pairs of spectacles, so that nearsighted persons may see clearly to vote the right ticket. There is very little to indicate the necessity for similar provision for right-thinking people of this city at the approaching election.

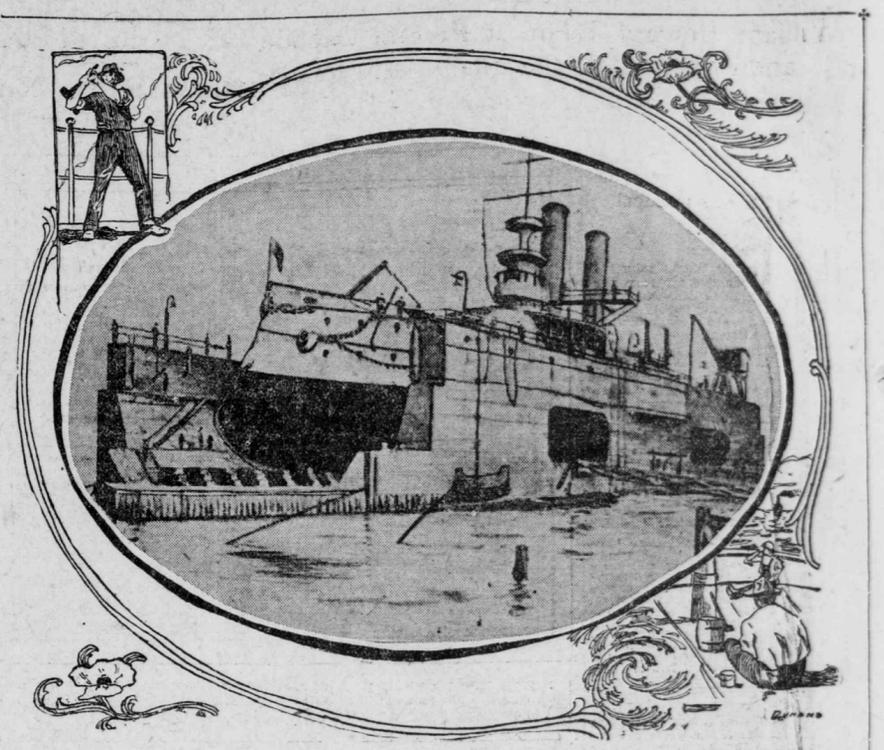
A Pennsylvania gentleman is boasting of having a fruit tree which bears two kinds of apples and four kinds of pears, but even that record does not equal Quay's famous plum tree, from which he could shake down at any time any kind of plum for any number of men who voted right.

It is announced that Sarah Grand, author of "The Heavenly Twins," is coming to this country to lecture, and along with the announcement comes the information that her name is Mrs. McFall; she is of Quaker descent and was born in Ireland.

A sea captain who recently arrived at Philadelphia reports having sailed for miles through "a blood-colored sea which was swarming with snakes." The log shows no statement as to the kind of grog used during the voyage.

Senator Mason's recent statement that the fight against him amounts to nothing and that he is sure of re-election may be cited as another evidence that the eloquent gentleman has a tongue that will say anything.

NEW FLOATING STEEL DRYDOCK OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY



THIS IS THE LARGEST DOCK IN THE WORLD AND A VALUABLE ADDITION TO OUR NAVY. IT IS 525 FEET LONG, WITH A LIFTING POWER OF 20,000 TONS, AND COST \$310,000. PICTURES SHOW HOW IT WILL LOOK HOLDING A BATTLESHIP.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

LEGAL ADVICE—H. E. F., City. This department will state the law when such questions are asked, but it will not give legal advice or decide points of law.

BUCKING—A. O. S., Ono, Shasta County, Cal. "Bucking" in mining is a term sometimes applied to the use of a hammer on a plate by means of a flat head hammer.

ST. LOUIS BRIDGE—J. K., City. The great Eads bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis was, according to Switzer's "History of Missouri," the Missouri State Gazetteer and other authorities, opened on the 4th of July, 1874, in the presence of at least 150,000 persons.

OZOCERITE—Subscriber, City. Ozocerite, also written ozokerite, is a mineral of a rich brown color with a green tint, found in immense deposits in Galicia and Moldavia. It is one of the mineral resins occurring in shales of the coal formation, and is refined and molded into candles.

HOSPITALS—Inquirer, Hayward, Cal. To prevent one county from saddling the destitute sick of its territory upon the free hospital of another county each county in the State of California has placed a time limit as to residence before a patient can be admitted for treatment. This does not, however, apply to emergency cases.

MOVER OF A MOTION—P. D. R., City. It is customary for the president of an assemblage to appoint the mover of a motion to name a committee as chairman of such committee, but it is not obligatory. That the president of the assembly does not appoint the mover on the committee or as chairman thereof is not to be taken as evidence that the president is ignorant of parliamentary law.

SUNDAY CONTRACTS—A. M. T. Contracts made on Sunday are popularly supposed to be void. This is a matter largely dependent on local statutory law. One of the chief reasons for making such parties may make a valid contract on Sunday as well as on any other day. Even when enactments exist such contracts are not usually void, but only voidable, and if subsequently ratified on a secular day they may be enforceable according to the terms.

LICENSES—K., Kirkwood, Cal. If you desire to go into the business of traveling through the country and selling from house to house spectacles and eyeglasses and propose to deliver the glasses to those who need them after an examination of their sight, you will become a peddler and will have to have a peddler's license in whichever county you may do business. If you canvass for books to be delivered by the house you represent, you will not need a license.

PUBLIC UTILITIES—T. E. McG., Eureka, Cal. The following named places in the State of California own their own water works: Anaheim, Colton, Gilroy, Grass Valley, Lincoln, Lompoc, Modesto, Monrovia, Oceanide, Ontario, Palo Alto, Redwood City, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Jacinto, Santa Ana, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Suisun, Vallejo and Woodland. There may be others, but this department has no data other than that furnished. There is no complete list of places in the State who own their light plants, but among those that do may be mentioned Alameda and Palo Alto.

LETTER OF INQUIRY—Subscriber, City. A letter of inquiry addressed to The Call's department of Answers to Correspondents asking for an answer through the columns of the paper does not have to be accompanied by a return address, but a return address is necessary in the case of a personal nature or those asking for answers which if printed would amount to an advertisement of any business or firm should be accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped envelope. The same rule applies to a letter of inquiry sent to any one outside of the State who has a department of answers to correspondents. It is enough to ask the party addressed to furnish the information desired, without asking him to pay postage for the privilege of answering.

WOODWARD'S RULES—O. C., City. You have been correctly informed as to the rules of the late R. B. Woodward, he who founded Woodward's Gardens, as to the conduct of the What Cheer House, which he opened in this city in 1852. First, he gave no man credit for room or board. If a party came to Mr. Woodward and told him that he was broke and wanted a meal or a drink, but would not give him, but would call him to one side and give him, if he appeared to be a deserving person, 50 cents and tell him to go somewhere else for a meal or a bed, as the case may be. The second rule was to have a stamp on credit, but letters of inquiry sent to any one outside of the State who has a department of answers to correspondents. It is enough to ask the party addressed to furnish the information desired, without asking him to pay postage for the privilege of answering.

GOSSIP FROM LONDON WORLD OF LETTERS

With the autumn publishing announcements out it is easy to anticipate a busy season. The difficult thing is to say whether it will be a prosperous one or not. Booksellers, from what I can gather, seem rather more sanguine than they were a year ago. They point to the fact that the theaters have begun well. This is always a good sign, they say, and they add that the book trade has improved considerably since the beginning of September.

The publishers' programme, if it promises nothing of surpassing importance, is of average interest as a whole, and it sometimes happens, as in the case of "An Englishwoman's Love Letters," the success of the season lurks in a book which has passed unnoticed in the announcements. That is the way of the book trade. Biography and autobiography again take the lion's share in the leading announcements.

The list is especially strong in literary biographies, including Andrew Lang's "Alfred Tennyson," which Messrs. Blackwood have nearly ready in their "Modern English Writers" series, and the new Graham Balfour's "Life of Robert Louis Stevenson," in two volumes, is to come from Messrs. Methuen. "Jane Austen," by Constance Hill, a guinea book, with illustrations, will be published by John Lane, and an essay on "Ward Whitman," with a selection from his writings by Edmund Holmes, is also promised by the same house.

The "Life of Tolstol," by Dr. E. J. Dillon, is to be published, by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, while Messrs. Sands will send out "Gabriel Rossetti," W. M. Rossetti's translation of his father's versified autobiography.

Fiction reigns supreme as ever so far as quantity is concerned. One or two records have been established in the matter of first editions. Hall Caine's 100,000 was the biggest send-off a novel ever had. I believe at least 75,000 copies of these have already been sold.

Some people are wondering if the American system of selling books is being introduced into this country. A well known publisher who has earned a reputation for push in advertising in papers of the drapery trade, has been anxious to quote special terms to drapers who have or who would like to start book departments.

Up to the present publishers have generally ignored the draper-bookseller, but there are many signs that he is to be extensively wooed for in the future. The ordinary booksellers seem about to raise a cry, for they know how the opening of the book departments in the large stores of America has damaged the trade of the old-fashioned booksellers. Still they come! I have just heard that the first number of a new literary and political weekly, to be published by the "Week," will appear toward the end of this month.

The paper, I am told, is backed by several well known Liberal Imperialists, while a late member of the Speaker's staff will be responsible for the editorial arrangements. I referred the other day to the new novel upon which Jerome K. Jerome is at present engaged, and which he has just finished. I am now told it is to be the longest and most important piece of work he has yet attempted, which is saying a great deal.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Jesse Poundstone of Grimes is a guest at the Grand. W. F. Roberts, an oil man of Selma, is a guest at the Lick. John E. Beale, a well known resident of Santa Barbara, is at the Palace. Judge E. C. Hart came down from Sacramento yesterday and is at the Palace. E. O. Miller, a prominent oil man of Visalia, is among the arrivals at the Palace. Alberto R. Elias, Consul for Peru at Honolulu, is at the Occidental, accompanied by his wife. Mrs. J. N. Dolph, widow of the late Senator Dolph of Oregon, arrived from Portland yesterday and is at the Palace. James J. Atkins, an extensive stationery manufacturer of Pittsfield, Mass., is in the city and has made the Lick his headquarters. J. Leszynski, a banker of New York, who is in the habit of spending the winter months in California, arrived here yesterday and is staying at the Palace. Irving B. Dudley, a former resident of San Diego and United States Minister to Peru, arrived here yesterday on a short vacation. He is at the Occidental. W. P. Dunham, a mining man who has valuable properties in Colorado, arrived here yesterday, en route to his home in Los Angeles. He is at the Palace. S. H. Mallory, president of the First National Bank of Chariton, Iowa, who was a lay delegate to the recent Episcopal convention in this city, departed for his home last evening, accompanied by his wife and daughter, Mrs. J. M. Thayer.

A CHANCE TO SMILE.

"Joe, you are rude—I'll never put foot in your office again." "Oh, yes, you will; you'll come in again late some evening when I'm just hurrying off to try and catch my train."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Little Mickey—Of said Hop Pung, the laundryman, radin' a Chinoise book jist now. Instad av doin' loike a white man, shure, he begins at the back an' rades upvild. McLubberty—Bogorra! Is the poor divil lift-harded or cross-eyed, or phwat?—Leslie's Weekly.

"The grind of going over examination papers," said the principal of a downtown school yesterday, "has its compensation if one has a sense of humor. Some of the answers are stupidly funny, while others are unconsciously witty. One of the questions in the papers I went over this morning was: 'Name some of the causes of dyspepsia.' One boy's answer was: 'Eating green apples and drinking beer between meals.' Another answered: 'Drinking ice water and after dinner speaking.' Isn't that delicious? A third boy said dyspepsia was caused by going in swimming on an empty stomach. Another question was: 'Name some of the vital organs of the human body.' One answer was: 'Heart, liver, lungs and lights.' These are the eternal organs."—Philadelphia Record.

He—I see a new family has moved in next door. She—Yes, they moved in to-day. He—What sort of furniture have they? She—I didn't notice. He—Goodness, dear! What's the matter? Have you been sick?—Philadelphia Press.

"They say my cousin is a wonderful doctor." "You bet he is! I swallowed a nickel the other day and he made me cough up two dollars."—Topeka Capital.

The smart, clean, well dressed boy gazed longingly at the gutter urchins, with their damp bundles of newspapers and matches. This activity and independence had an unspeakable charm for him, and after a severe inward struggle he left his doorway and sought one of the little Middy news agents.

"Do you think," he asked, "that I should be able to earn money as you do if I bought some papers and came to this corner to sell them?" "What does the likes o' you want sellin' papers?" "I'm tired of being idle at home."

"Well," said the newsboy, seriously; "I've thought you can't old a quire of papers in one 'and, race like Perstimmon, lick three or four boys bigger'n yourself with one hand, while yer keeps two more off with yer feet, while yer takes a toff's ha'penny, an' ye'lls 'football' all the time?" "No-o, I don't," replied the well dressed little boy.

"Then yer no good in the news agency biz," said the ragged boy. "You'd better git yer people to pretence yer to something else."—Tit Bits.

A gentleman recently met a Harvard graduate of last June. "How goes it, Harry?" said he. "Oh, things are booming," replied the young man, cheerfully. "I don't get any pay yet, but I'm probably the best offer of machinery in New England."—Boston Christian Register.

It so happened that the telephone girls finally were organized into a labor union. "Give me 16 double 5 in a hurry," said the subscriber. "Pardon me," replied the girl at central, "but I have you a union card."

"Certainly," answered the subscriber. "In a union affiliated with the Federation of Labor?" "Yes, yes, of course. Hurry up, can't you?" "Does all paid up?" persisted the girl. "Yes."

"Well, give me the number of your union card, and as soon as I can have your assertions verified I shall be glad to make the necessary connections for you."—Chicago Post.

Walnut and Pecan Panoche, Townsend. Choice candies, Townsend's, Palace Hotel. Cal. Glance fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's.

Drunkness and all drug habits cured at Willow Bark Sanitarium, 1839 Polk. Townsend's California glass plates, 50c a pound, in first-class boxes of Jap. baskets. A nice present for Eastern friends, 633 Market street, Palace Hotel building.

Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 310 Montgomery street. Telephone Main 1042.

Women in the Philippines, at least in the island of Luzon, are showing wonderful skill as lapidaries and gem setters. Their taste and workmanship are far in advance of the powers of men. SUMMER RATES at Hotel del Coronado, Coronado Beach, Cal., effective after April 15. For round trip, including 15 days at hotel, Pacific Coast S. Co., 4 New Montgomery st.