The San Francisco Call.

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BOVINE CONSUMPTION.

THE world was greatly relieved when Professor Koch announced that bovine tuberculosis could not be communicated to human beings. Sanitary authorities in the dairy countries had held the opposite theory, and there was a campaign on against cows affected by tuberculosis. It had long been known that cows showing fine physical conditions had tuberculosis. This was a complete reversal in conditions. Human beings afflicted by that awful scourge rapidly detoriate in condition. As the pulmonary invasion increases nutrition is abridged and a waste of tissue sets in. Unless the disease is arrested this progresses to the stage of ultimate emaciation, and the patient dies of inanition.

This difference between the bovine and human forms of the disease would seem to indicate that the tubercular germ is harmless to the cow. But the well known laws that govern change of environment admonished against the possible transmission of the germ, harmless to the cow, to human beings to become the instruments of disease and death. The reassuring theory of Koch was combated by other experts, and, to demonstrate the matter, a physician in New York induced a young woman to submit to inoculation with bovine tuberculosis. This subject of experiment has recently died by suicide. At first it was reported that her death was caused by the inoculation. But records that she left proved that her death was caused by a trouble that is older than consumption and that will be among the sons and daughters of men world without end. It was a disappointment in love. An autopsy proved that she was in good physical condition, and no trace of the inoculation was found.

As far as it goes this seems to vindicate Professor Koch. But a matter of such grave importance to the race should not be decided upon one experiment, and it will not be well to trust it to the extent of omitting safeguards against the use of the products of cows that have tuberculosis.

It is fortunate that the attention of the medical world is centered upon consumption and intent upon finding some way to stamp it out. The most wholesome parts of the world, resorted to on account of the charms of a clement climate, are now being shunned by the healthy because they are sought by the victims of consumption. The communication of the disease from the stricken to the well is no longer regarded as problematical, but as a demonstration. Colorado has sounded the note of alarm because the disease, not indigenous there, is now located all over the State as the result of its being sought as a sanitarium by thousands suffering from the malady. So far no concerted means have been taken to isolate patients and prevent the spread of the trouble. Behind such a movement must be additions to the code of sanitary laws, that will treat consumption as that code does the acute eruptive fevers, smallpox, scarlet fever and cholera and yellow fever.

Consumption kills more than all of these combined, and yet it seems impossible to inspire the public with the same fear of it that they excite. One case of smallpox, yellow fever or cholera will throw the whole community into a panic. But it is indifferent to the existence of hundreds of cases of consumption.

A curious variety of weather is reported to have recently occurred within a radius of twenty miles of New York City Hall. To the north there was a heavy hailstorm, on the west side of the city there was a deluge of rain while Brooklyn "was dry as a bone," an intense outburst of lightning and thunder disturbed and frightened the people at Coney Island, while in the center of the city there were bright sunshine and sweltering heat. It will be noted that notwithstanding the variety of weather on display, there was none of it worth having; so there is no demand for a repetition of the show.

The Manila Justicia is sanguine the Filipinos will soon adopt American ways, and by way of argument says: "Strikes and rumors of strikes are as common nowadays as in the United States. Those who have been saying these people are not and cannot be civilized will be forced to change their minds, for no people incapable of civilization will organize a union or go on a strike."

After seeking for months to decipher the meaning of certain hieroglyphics found on the adobe huts of the Hop Indians the scientists have discovered they were made by children in play when the adobes were fresh; and now the scientists are wondering why they did not perceive the fact at first sight.

AUTOCRAT AND TRUSTS.

EVIDENTLY Russia is alarmed by the prospect of a commercial alliance between the United States, England and Germany. It is of no small interest to this country that Mr. J. P. Morgan is sought by the Kaiser and the new Prime Minister of Great Britain. When Germany desired to attract attention here a Prince of the royal house was sent. England invites special embassies to the coronation, and Russia is sending to us a Grand Duke. But the appearance in Europe of a plain, unofficial American citizen has made more stir and attracted more attention than all of these royal visits and pageants combined.

Since the rise of the house of Rothschild and its appearance of financial eminence in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna it has been taken for granted that the control of capital by that family gave it the financial primacy of the world. It could make war or peace by underwriting, or refusing to underwrite, a national loan, and it has extended its business operations to all countries. Usually, however, its foreign investments have been made to control the output of special articles, such as quicksilver and copper.

The rise of Morgan in the financial world is marvelous. It has been on entirely original lines. The Rothschilds have operated within a limited horizon, but the American has chosen the whole industrial and commercial world for the theater of his operations. In association with Mr. Rockefeller he has secured control of the largest associated capital that has ever been combined, and by its use he affects the largest industrial output and the most extended transportation facilities that have ever been subject to a single authority.

His policy, of necessity, unites the commercial interests of this country and Great Britain by a stronger bond than any political treaty of defense and offense that the two nations could make. During his recent visit to Germany he was the recipient of almost royal honors. The Kaiser gave him the use of royal residences and showered upon him attentions of the most extraordinary character. The two had many and long private conferences, of which enough is known to make it probable that Morgan will, if he wish, have the control of German and British capital for use in his campaign for the dictatorship of most of the world's commerce.

It is a commercial age. The welfare of Governments and the most intimate interests of the people no longer depend upon armies and navies. Public interest runs less and less to the strongest battalions and the greatest fleets, but more to the keenly intelligent use of vast capital in the field of finance, production and distribution. Given such a combination between three countries like the United States, England and Germany and it is easy to see that the rest of the world may be forced out of competition.

The Czar seems to see in this the danger to Russia, and in the recent note addressed by his Government to the signatories of the sugar convention of Brussels deals with the danger of the power to artificially depress prices. He sees now what has before been apparent to others, that the law of immortality in the operation of a trust, the statute of permanence by which it must abide, is the holding of prices at a reasonable plane. As has been often explained, this is done by the economies of production and distribution which a trust can use. This discovery was not made by Morgan. It was found by that wonderful genius of Mammon, John D. Rockefeller. It was worked out by him in the operations of the Standard Oil Company, through the pipe line for transportation, the manufacture of everything it needs to use, and the economy of central administration. In this way it was able to greatly reduce the price of its product to the consumer, raise the wages of labor in the various divisions of oil production, and yet make a profit that was impossible to the many rival companies which it absorbed, even at the much higher price they charged to the consumer.

Rockefeller's scheme was full of daring and apparent adventure, but it seems to have been based upon natural law, for it succeeded. It invaded every field in the world where oil is produced or consumed and compelled the surrender even of the oil kings of Russia. It goes without saying that a gigantic trust which has equal control of the articles of necessity in which the world has commerce will produce equal results. The organizing genius of Mr. Morgan has addressed itself to the formation of that larger combination. So it has come to pass that this plain American is exciting more solicitude in the world than did Caesar or Bonaparte, Marlborough or Wellington. His conquests are more dreaded than those of any military conqueror, and the Czar seeks to save Russia from an isolation more dreadful than the political and geographical limitations threatened by Napoleon when he sought to confine her beyond the Dneiper.

The Rothschilds are for the time being eclipsed, and the American is consulted with greater deference than if he commanded an invading army and great fleets. No doubt we are soon to see the most interesting international activities in the attempt to stay his march, and the attention of the world will be averted from actions at arms to the insidious invasion and startling conquests of the almighty American dollar.

An anonymous contributor has donated to the American Bible Society a meerschaum pipe. It is up to the officers of the society to decide whether to sell it or keep it to smoke as a peace pipe the next time they harmonize any difference among the members of the board.

DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS.

SENATOR VEST is an old man and is about to retire from public service. The sunset of life gives him mystical lore, and he is using it for the benefit of his party. He has recently told them they have very little prospect of obtaining a majority in the next House of Representatives, and, moreover, that it would do them no good if they had it.

Words of that kind have naturally found little acceptance in the camp of young and ardent Democrats eager to be elected. Some have paid no heed to them at all, while others have been irritated rather than edified. The venerable Senator has been mocked at as a "back number," a "fossil" and a "has been." No one, however, has effectively refuted his statements; no one has presented any sufficient reason for Democratic hopes of controlling the next House, nor any intelligible statement of what use they would or could make of the control if they had it.

The argument of Senator Vest is that if the House were Democratic it would be powerless to enact legislation, for both the Senate and the President are Republican. According to his view it would be, in fact, a disadvantage to the Democrats to be in control of the next House. They could do nothing except obstruct Republican legislation, and would be blamed for any misfortune that might come upon the country, while getting no credit for the continuance of prosperity. On the other hand, if the Republicans should remain in complete control of the Government until 1904, that party would be put upon the defensive in the Presidential election.

Whether that view be the result of the wisdom of age or of the weakness of a declining intellect we must leave it for Democrats to decide. There can be no question, however, that from the standpoint of public welfare the statement of the Senator is deserving of serious attention. The country could profit nothing by the election of a Democratic majority to the next House. Such a result would do no more than obstruct business. It would probably prevent the enactment of Republican measures designed to put into operation the great policies for which the party and the administration stand. Consequently those who vote for Democratic Representatives this fall will be voting for a policy of mere obstruction and confusion. It is to a Republican House alone that the country can look for progress and prosperity to be provided for by the next Congress.

The independent voters of the country should bear in mind that phase of the political situation. To them the statement of Vest is instructive. To Democrats themselves it is a matter deserving consideration. They should ponder the two statements; first, they have no prospects, and, second, if they had success they could not use it.

It is announced that President Schwab is to build on Riverside avenue in New York the most magnificent residence in America. It is to be modeled after the Grand Trianon at Versailles, but as that palace stands in a park, while the Schwab palace is to stand on a street, the effect is likely to be more sumptuous than artistic.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTING.

SOME time ago The Call directed attention to the appointment in New York City of a committee of competent experts to examine the books and records of the municipality and report a uniform system of accounting that would be sufficiently accurate and intelligible to enable any fair accountant to determine at once the revenues and expenses of any branch of the administration. The committee has now made its report, and, judging by the summary given in the press and by the comments upon it, the system proposed appears to be eminently satisfactory. At any rate its adoption would be a big improvement upon the present lack of system in public accounting, and any defects discovered in practical operation could be readily cured.

The issue involved in the adoption of such a system is of importance to every city in America, and is especially so at this time when so many communities have under consideration the advisability of undertaking municipal control of public utilities. Until it is accurately known what it costs to run each department of the municipal government and what are the financial results of municipal operation of public utilities it will be impossible for any one to form a sure judgment on the expediency of municipal ownership. The Call has repeatedly pointed out that reports of various cities tend to the conclusion that the waste resulting from public ownership is greater than profits derived from public utilities in the hands of private corporations, and consequently that it is cheaper for the consumer to have such utilities supplied by private management. An accurate system of public accounting would show how much that waste amounts to, and consequently the adoption of such a system should be made a prerequisite to any scheme of operating public utilities under municipal control.

While we have not seen the report made by the New York committee, the summary published by the press gives a fair idea of its essential features. These are: First, the arrangement of the statements of totals, followed by detailed statements of items down to the minutest account; second, the establishment of a distinction between "revenue and expense" accounts, which are statements of the receipts and expenditures of the fiscal year, and the "balance sheet" accounts, which are statements of the city's assets and liabilities at the end of the fiscal year; third, an emphatic distinction between ordinary revenue and expense and extraordinary revenue and expense; and, fourth, the arrangement of totals and details of the departmental accounts, not in alphabetical order, but in an order based upon the general purpose or function of each department of the municipal administration.

Concerning the latter feature of the system the report says. "This arrangement is applicable to every city and town. * * * Nearly all cities' accounts state the individual facts correctly at present, but one trouble is that they state too many disconnected facts, while the main trouble is that the arrangement of these statements in the report is generally neither logical nor intelligible."

The need of some improved system of accounting for municipalities is felt throughout the Union. At its last session the Ohio Legislature enacted a law to establish such a system and to make it uniform for all municipalities. Thus that State and New York City are setting an example that all progressive communities should promptly follow. Accuracy and intelligibility of public accounting are among the pressing needs of the time. We can hardly hope to attain economy and efficiency in our municipal governments until some method has been adopted for showing clearly where waste takes place and how it occurs.

A pretty illustration of Eastern ideas of Western distances is afforded in a recent issue of the Boston Globe. In giving an account of the Martin-Oelrichs engagement the reporter for that paper said: "Their birthplaces were very near together, as Mr. Martin gave his as San Francisco and Miss Oelrichs said hers was Cheyenne, Wyo."

Most of the schemes to erect monuments to McKinley seem to have been lost in the whirl of new things, and perhaps it is just as well. If every monument scheme started in this country were carried out nearly the whole continental landscape would look like a national cemetery.

It is announced that the Congressional committees of both parties are making arrangements for a vigorous fight this fall, but as yet neither side seems to know what is to be the issue or whether there will be any issue other than the office that happens to be at stake.

English statesmen have reached the conclusion that measures for imperial defense are matters of immediate necessity or there will be no empire to defend. And who will say now that the Boers surrendered?

RAIDS ON THE FUND OF GLEN ELLEN HOME

Money Received From Pay Patients Appropriated for Salaries---Draft of Lawlor Gang on Reserve Cash One Thousand a Month for Nearly a Year

WORD comes from the south that Governor Gage has established machine headquarters at the Hollenbeck Hotel, Los Angeles. Word comes from the north that Dr. W. M. Lawlor and the push politicians of the Feeble-Minded Home are still on the State payroll. It is said that Lawlor is to draw the salary attaching to the office of superintendent until his successor is selected, and it is hinted, further, that the trustees will make no haste in the selection of Lawlor's successor.

Revelations touching the mismanagement of the Glen Ellen Home did not come a day too soon. Dr. Lawlor was drawing freely on the reserve or contingent fund when the storm of public remonstrance came. Another year of his regime would have totally exhausted the fund, as he was drawing on the reserve to the extent of $1000 a month.

The money in the contingent is received from relatives able to pay for the care of patients. Dr. A. E. Osborne never drew on the fund for salaries, but only for repairs. Dr. Lawlor has drawn on the fund for salaries and other purposes. When Dr. Osborne was displaced by Gage and Mackenzie, on August 1, 1901, there was on hand in the contingent fund $19,144 89. During Lawlor's term of office the sum of $5185 86 was received. The sum of $24,330 75, therefore, was turned into the possession of the Lawlor regime. The taxpayers have a right to know what became of this money. Since August of last year Dr. Lawlor has expended from the contingent fund the sum of $12,210. A balance of $12,120 55 remains to the credit of the fund. In round figures he received $19,000 from Dr. Osborne and $5000 from pay patients, and now only $12,000 remains in the fund. It is as plain as day that the extravagant pace set by Dr. Lawlor during his nine months' incumbency will, if not checked, exhaust the entire contingent within the next year.

While Dr. Osborne was in charge of affairs at Glen Ellen he constantly added to this fund, and as far as possible, in line with his desire for economy, kept it intact. The Lawlor regime dipped into the fund to meet salary demands, notwithstanding the fact that salaries and maintenance are provided for by an appropriation of public money.

No doubt the drafts on the contingent fund were authorized by the trustees and probably there was nothing irregular in the bills, but all the same the case presents a striking evidence of extravagance. An increase in the number of attaches from eighty-nine under the old regime to ninety-two under the existing management accounts for some of the money expended. The expose of Glen Ellen affairs did not come an hour too soon. The taxpayers will readily see that the contingent fund was undergoing a process of rapid exhaustion under the political push system of management.

SOME ANSWERS TO QUERIES BY CALL READERS

MELTED SNOW—S., City. Snow when melted produces one-eighth of its volume in water.

NORMAL SCHOOL—S., City. The Normal School in San Francisco will reopen Monday, July 21.

THE ALTA—P. H. M., City. The Alta California of San Francisco ceased publication on the 2d of June, 1891.

VICE PRESIDENT—J. D. W., Atwater, Cal. There is no Vice President of the United States at this time.

TAXES—F. A., Kelseyville, Cal. Property on which taxes are not paid is in due time sold to the State, with right to redeem.

WASHINGTON CITY—N., Dos Palos, Cal. The letters N. W. after the name of a street in the city of Washington means northwest.

THE SOUTHERN CROSS—N., Dos Palos, Cal. The Southern Cross in astronomy is a constellation of five second and third magnitude stars.

WATER—V. M. E., City. A cubic foot of water weighs 62.4 pounds; a cubic inch .036 pounds; one gallon of water weighs ten pounds and is 0.16 cubic feet.

CRIBBAGE—A., City. If in a game of cribbage the play as 4, jack, 4, 1, 5, 2, 3, there is a run of five, for after the jack was played the cards make a sequence of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

GOVERNMENT RESERVES—J. E. Lundy, Cal. No one can take up a mining claim and work the same on a Government reserve that has been set aside as a national park.

SOUTHERN GATE.—L. L., City. It is Capricornus that is called "the southern gate of the sun," so called because it is the most southern limit of the sun's course in the ecliptic.

MARRYING A BRITISH SUBJECT—Waverly, City. By the law of England an alien woman on her marriage with a subject or citizen of England merges her citizenship into that of her husband.

CHIEF JUSTICE—J. D. W., Atwater, Cal. Melville W. Fuller is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. W. H. Beatty is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California.

STATE COLOR—Subscriber, Oakland, Cal. No law has been passed in California adopting any color as the State color, but by common consent gold is recognized as the color of California in the matter of decoration.

ONE CENT PIECES—A Subscriber, City. One cent pieces are legal tender to the amount of twenty-five. No one can be compelled to accept more than twenty-five cents in one-cent pieces at one tender of payment.

QUARTZ AND PLACER CLAIM—G. W. H., Vallecita, Cal. Lodes discovered within the limits of a placer claim after application for a patent for the placer claim was filed are no bar to issuance of patent for the same.

MRS. LINCOLN'S RING—A. L. S., San Pablo, Cal. This department has examined a number of lives of Lincoln but finds no mention of the inscription that was "engraved in the wedding ring of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln."

CAUSES FOR DIVORCE—A. L. P., City. The legal causes for divorce in California are: Adultery, extreme cruelty, willful desertion, willful neglect, habitual intemperance and conviction for felony. Insanity is not a cause for divorce.

CONGRESS AND SENATORS—J. D. W., Atwater, Cal. There at this time seven Congressmen in California. Under the new apportionment there will be eight. The Senators from California are George C. Perkins and Thomas R. Bard.

CALVES—C., Anada, Cal. If calves die while suckling it is probable that there is something wrong with the cows, and it would require the attention of some one versed in the diseases of cattle to examine the cows and provide a proper remedy.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED—B. E. T., City, and J. A. B., Kern City, Cal. These correspondents are informed that the answer in relation to $20 pieces was published in this department on July 8 and that in regard to fictitious names in marriage on July 12.

ART DEPARTMENT—M. J. L., City. By addressing a letter of inquiry to the recorder of the University of California you will be furnished all the information you desire about availing yourself of the advantages of the art department of the University of California.

TO APPEASE HIS MANES—L. L., City. "To appease his manes" is to do when a person is dead what would have pleased him or was due him when alive. The spirit or ghost of the dead was by the Romans called his manes which never slept quietly in the grave so long as survivors left its wishes unfulfilled.

THE THREE R'S—N., Dos Palos, Cal. In the long ago there was Down East a local politician who once stated that the fundamental principles of education were and all that was necessary for a child to learn was represented by the three R's, readin', 'ritin and 'rithmetic.

THE PREMIUM HALF—L. H., City. The half dollars of 1853 that command a premium are those that are without arrow heads at the date or rays around the eagle. Such command from twenty to thirty dollars premium.

HATCHING BIRDS—S., City. The hummingbird hatches its young in twelve days; canaries from fifteen to eighteen days; common fowl, twenty one days; duck, twenty-eight to thirty days; guinea fowl, from twenty-eight to twenty-nine days; turkey, thirty days, and swan from forty to forty-five days.

POEM—Subscriber, Oakland, Cal. It is impossible to name any periodical that will accept and pay for a poem on a California subject. Poetry that is paid for must be of unusual merit and its merit can be determined only upon a reading of the poem. This department does not know of any way to ascertain except to select some periodical and submit the copy.

KAFIR CORN—E., Pilot Hill, Cal. Kafir or Indian millet is Sorghum vulgaris. It should be planted in soil that is rich, warm, sandy and well pulverized and to a good depth. The soil should be stirred during growth. It is increased by dividing at the root or by seed. The ground should be scattered and the seeds raked over.

SUMMONS—P., City. If a civil action is commenced in San Francisco against a party residing in another county the Sheriff of the county in which the party resides or any one over 21 years of age not a party to the action can serve the summons and a copy of the complaint upon the defendant. The fee for such service is 50 cents, with an allowance of 15 cents per mile one way if there is travel by rail, and 25 cents per mile if otherwise, if such travel is necessary.

FREE DELIVERY—P. E., City. In cities that have the free delivery system any article of mailable matter bearing a ten-cent special delivery stamp in addition to the lawful postage is entitled to immediate delivery on its arrival at the office of address, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 11 p. m. To entitle such a letter to immediate delivery the residence or place of business of the addressee must be within the regular letter carrier limits of a free delivery office.

A WILL—A. O. S., Saratoga, Cal. A parent of sound disposing mind may make a will dividing property to two children and cutting out a third child on the ground that such has already received more than would be coming if the estate was divided share and share alike between the three, and such would be legal. A person may write a will wholly in the hand of the testator, and such is known as a holographic will. It is perfectly legal. Such a will need not be witnessed. On such a will there must not be any printed matter, not even the date line. Every word upon its face must be in the handwriting of the party making the will.

CLEARING HOUSE— Subscriber, City. The business facility offered by bankers to their customers in collecting their bills, checks on other firms and like obligations early imposed the necessity for an organized form of interchange of such securities, which would at once save labor and curtail the amount of floating cash requisite to meet the settlement of the bankers, if effected singly. This led to the forming of the first clearing house, which was founded in London in 1775. The first clearing house was established in New York in 1853, October 11. Each bank in the association daily sends to the clearing house two clerks, one the delivery and the other the settling clerk. The former distributes the bills, checks, drafts, etc., which he holds as creditor of other banks and the latter receives such exchanges from the delivery clerks of other banks. There there is an adjustment of accounts and at a stated time the debtor bank pays to the clearing house its difference and the creditor bank receives from the clearing house the balance due.

POSTAL CLERKS RESENT UNJUST PUBLICATION

Editor The Call: In this morning's issue of the Examiner an article is published in which there is a great injustice done to many of the postal clerks. We have reference to the mention of the meeting of said clerks for the purpose of extending to Hon. Eugene F. Loud a reception upon his arrival home. Mr. Loud has always been the friend of the clerks, and during the past three years has, through his own exertions and without any solicitation, succeeded in having the salaries of said clerks increased $50,000. The purpose of having a meeting last evening was on account of the feeling of gratitude toward Mr. Loud, and out of the hundred clerks present there was not a single one who did not come voluntarily, and none were asked to subscribe toward the expense of any fund. If you could have been present and witnessed the strong enthusiasm of said clerks, I feel sure you would appreciate our feelings in the matter. Hoping you will give this space in your paper at the request of the postal clerks of this city, and thanking you in advance, I am respectfully yours. A. J. VINING,
Chairman of Reception.

City, July 18.

GOSSIP FROM LONDON WORLD OF LETTERS

My visits to the publishers this week found them, on the whole, a little more chirrupy than they have been for quite a while. The announcement—though there is nothing really official in it—that the House of Parliament will rise on August 8, and that the coronation would, if the King still keeps doing as well as he has done, take place on Saturday, August 9, cheered them up.

The summer trade has been very considerably upset by the happenings of the last few weeks, and the postponement of the coronation until October would have meant, as I have already mentioned, a serious dislocation of business. But the coronation in August, which is always a dull month, would be generally welcomed.

As to prospective publications, especially of fiction, things remain about at a standstill. Publishers will really have to be more careful than ever as to what they do, if one publisher of high standing in the business voices the views of his brethren. Out of every six novels published, he says, three are absolute failures. The finding of new authors is a gamble, and a very risky gamble, too, while half the known writers have a dwindling and inconsiderable public. It is becoming more and more common for sums paid on account of royalties when the book is bought never to be earned.

Poetry does not often succeed, but William Watson's coronation ode was an immense financial success, the circulation far exceeding that of an ordinary novel.

A book from the pen of Julius Gabe, entitled "Yachting—Historical Sketches of the Sport," will shortly be published by John Macqueen. The origin and development of the principal yacht clubs are dealt with in chronological order, and several chapters are devoted to the growth of the sport on the Continent. The volume, which will be illustrated with full sized plates, is to be dedicated, by special permission, to Sir Thomas Lipton.

A CHANCE TO SMILE.

"Didn't you shingle your house six or eight months ago?"

"Yes."

"What are you shingling it again for?"

"Well, I couldn't think of anything else to do to the house and I've just got to do something."—Chicago Tribune.

Being unused to the ways of business, Mr. Puggins, when he went to the savings bank to deposit his first $500, was surprised at the searching questions asked him by the young man behind the railing as to his ancestry. He answered them all, however, and then volunteered a little further information.

"My mother," he said, with dignity, "had a wart on the end of her nose and parted her hair a little on one side. My father had a squint in his left eye, and had lost a front tooth. He was fond of horses, took snuff and walked with a slight limp and a large hickory cane—if anybody should ask you."—Chicago Tribune.

"I met Hargus in the street yesterday morning and he flicked his cigar ashes in my face. I'm writing to him now to tell him what I think about it."

"Why didn't you tell him what you thought about it then?"

"Because I never can express myself with any satisfaction extemporaneously." Chicago Tribune.

A Lurid Orator.—He—But you should hear him when he is really full of his subject. She—Carries his audience with him, does he? He—Right into it. Why, when he was preaching on "Hades" the other night he had to stop till the ushers had distributed fans.—Brooklyn Life.

"I understand that it is no longer fashionable to believe in the orthodox conception of future punishment."

"Well," answered the minister, "perhaps it is all for the best. I sincerely trust that we may be able to make the place so unfashionable that nobody will go there."—Washington Star.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—What did our daughter learn at cooking school?

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—That she'll never know how to cook properly.—Yonkers Statesman.

"It appears that an Eastern college professor has after a good deal of research found that there are only twenty-five original jokes in the world."

"Is that so? I wonder if he counted J. Ham Lewis and Emperor William?"—Chicago Times-Herald.

"I see you print your bills of fare in English in this restaurant," said the diner.

"Oh, yes," replied the waiter: "we always call things by their right names here."

"Oh, do you; well, bring me a little more oleomargarine, please."—Yonkers Statesman.

Prunes stuffed with apricots. Townsend's.

Townsend's California Glace fruit and candies, 50c a pound, in artistic fire-etched boxes. A nice present for Eastern friends. 639 Market st., Palace Hotel building.

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