

THE HERALD



THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY
WILLIAM A. SPALDING
President and General Manager.

115 SOUTH BROADWAY.
Editorial Department, Telephone 184.
Business Office, Telephone 247.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Daily, by carrier, per month \$1.75
Daily, by mail, one year \$18.00
Daily, by mail, six months \$9.50
Daily, by mail, three months \$5.00
Sunday Herald, by mail, one year \$1.00
Weekly Herald, by mail, one year \$1.00

POSTAGE RATES ON THE HERALD
4 pages, 4 cents; 2 pages, 2 cents
6 pages, 5 cents; 3 pages, 3 cents
8 pages, 7 cents; 4 pages, 4 cents

EASTERN AGENTS FOR THE HERALD
A. Frank Richardson, Tribune Building, New York; Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD
The above reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of any person caught stealing The Herald after delivery to a patron.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1909.

PLATFOUR

The Herald believes that the city of Los Angeles should own and control a complete system of waterworks.

The Herald believes that the city should acquire such a system at the earliest date possible and on the most advantageous terms possible, consistent with contract obligations and fair dealing.

The Herald believes that the contract with the Los Angeles City Water Company should be enforced to the letter, and that, at the conclusion of the pending lease, the plant should be taken over in accordance with the provisions of that contract.

WILL DROWN THEMSELVES

The water jingoes would like to see the city defeated in its suit against the Crystal Springs company, because they think such a result would help them in their conspiracy to force the city into the needless expenditure of several million dollars for the acquisition of a mountain water supply.

It will be recalled that, several weeks ago, when the proposition to set aside a certain amount to be used in the preliminary expenses of the Crystal Springs suit came before the council, Mr. Hutchinson voted against it. He was not, he said, in favor of spending another cent to further the city's interests in the suit. The bubble in the water was not then observable, because the jingoes had not at that time sprung their million-dollar scheme.

It is impossible, in the face of the facts, to credit the mountain water scheme with an honest, disinterested purpose. There is no reason why water should be brought from the mountains at tremendous expense. The city is already the owner of an ample supply, which a competent, disinterested authority says is better in quality than the vaulted mountain water.

If the water jingoes succeed in pushing their plans through, they will saddle an indebtedness of at least \$5,000,000 upon the city. Add to the interest on this vast amount the annual expense of conducting municipal water works, and the total would make a sum considerably larger than the total revenues of the water company under the present rates. How would we get cheaper water under such a proposition?

Give the jingoes water enough and they will drown themselves.

NOT A COMMON CARRIER

The Chicago Inter-Ocean has just had a legal tilt with the Associated Press, ending yesterday in its discomfiture. The issue involved is of public interest and concern in so far as it confirms the status of the great news-gathering association as a co-operative enterprise, and not a combine or trust in restraint of trade, by monopolizing supply and controlling prices.

In its petition for a writ restraining defendant from withdrawing its news report from the Inter-Ocean, the plea was made that the Associated Press is a common carrier, and that it must sell its news to anybody and everybody tendering payment therefor. This contention was denied by the court and the injunction refused.

The Associated Press is now the greatest news-gathering concern in the world, having won its pre-eminence by strict adherence to the principle of co-operation, the antithesis of the "trust" or "combine" as now understood. It is the successor of the Western Associated Press and of the New York Associated Press, two corporations that possessed all of the odious features of allied interests, and which owe their downfall to the arrogance with which they dictated terms to customers and the impudence with which they employed the great engine in furthering gigantic schemes, political, financial and otherwise.

A monopoly of news is theoretically a paradox, yet the autocratic concerns mentioned, owned and controlled by a small syndicate of publishers in a few of the larger cities of the country, were supreme for a time, and constituted one of the most stupendous trusts extant. That long continued monopoly of news is an impossibility is shown by the fact that a powerful rival sprang up in the United Press, an organization upon scarcely less obnoxious lines, and which also went to pieces upon the same rock, at the very pinnacle of its successful competition with the older organization. Both yielded when the established newspapers of the country revolted against

their unreasonable exactions and organized the present association upon the more liberal and enlightened basis of co-operation in the gathering and dissemination of news. As now constituted it corresponds with the plan upon which the great mutual insurance companies operate, all members sharing in the expense and enjoying the privileges of a mutual exchange of news, all being upon a basis of perfect equality. Each paper belonging to the association is an agent for all of the co-partners in the gathering and dispatch of news of its locality, and since the membership extends to every important news center in the country, its ramifications are exhaustive and complete. Each, of course, pays fixed tolls to cover the enormous expense of a foreign service extending to the uttermost parts of the world and for the telegraphic interchange of domestic intelligence, but its assessments are all expended in its behalf, and no surplus for distribution as dividends is permitted. The cost of the stupendous undertaking is thus minimized to the publishers, and the benefits derived from the economical working of the mutual plan of co-operation are shared by the general public in larger and better newspapers at reduced prices. Communities as well as individuals thus profit, since the full leased wire report is sent to all papers of the association, whether in towns of fifty thousand population or a million. Thus do the Associated Press journals of this city now carry more news to their readers in a single issue than was formerly published by them in a week. The report to each is identical, no one enjoying exclusive privileges over the others in any item of news from any quarter through the media of the Associated Press.

The absurdity of the contention of the Inter-Ocean, that this organization, conferring inestimable benefits upon the public, while minimizing the expense of publication, and denying to no person or combination of persons the right to gather and disseminate news by the same or other methods, is obvious, and the Illinois court was quick to see the distinction. Were the contrary doctrine sustained, no two farmers could join in the expense of sending a team to the county seat for supplies without being compelled to haul supplies for others, not parties to the mutual agreement, to save time and labor.

The news report of the Associated Press, therefore, may be designated as legally and necessarily exclusive, but not monopolistic—exclusive to the journals that have, by contributions of the merchantable commodity (the news of their localities) and of vast sums of money toward the building up of an expansive system of interchange, but lacking the essential feature of monopoly, since the privilege of imitation, and even of competition is open and free to all.

McKINLEY AND HANNA REBUKED

The senate committee on commerce has unanimously declined to make a favorable report on the nomination of Henry Demas to be naval officer at the port of New Orleans. This is the worst slip in the face that Boss Hanna has received outside the state of Ohio, for Demas was a special pet and protégé of the McKinley-maker.

It is necessary to go back a little in order to understand the situation. Demas was a negro delegate from Louisiana to the Republican convention at St. Louis. He had been instructed to support Reed for the presidential nomination, but upon his arrival in St. Louis Hanna got hold of him. He voted for McKinley.

Time flies and political debts become due, just the same as a note at the bank. Mr. McKinley, at Mr. Hanna's instance, appointed Demas naval officer at New Orleans. Soon after the appointment had been sent to the senate formal charges were made seriously affecting the personal character of the appointee. The commerce committee heard the charges February 17th. Although Senator Hanna is not a member of this committee, he attended the hearing, and with the connivance of the chairman, Senator Frye, undertook to conduct the investigation by coaching those witnesses who were favorable to Demas and browbeating those who did not favor him. It is said that Hanna's action was without precedent, and that he violated the rules of the senate by his brazen action.

The unanimous vote of the committee against Demas would indicate that even Frye could not stomach the nomination. The action was a great and merited rebuke to Hanna, and the president cannot escape responsibility and blame. If he is so strongly in favor of purity in politics and in personal life as his friends say he is he would never have nominated Demas to office, even to please Hanna.

WORK FOR WILLING HANDS

The continued industrial depression throughout the country has given a new impetus to enterprises having for their chief aim the removal of workmen and their families from the congested labor centers to various localities where the presence of native resources invites emigrants willing to work out destiny in their development.

The apparent collapse of Mr. Debs's scheme for transplanting to some one of the western states a large colony, heralded a year ago under the alluring title of "Social Democracy," has not discouraged other less pretentious enterprises, along lines not so involved with menacing elements. On the contrary, some of these have been organized and have taken tangible shape, while Mr. Debs has been exploiting his idealized movement on the stump and in the newspapers.

The most promising of these, to our view, is that undertaken by Ballington Booth of Salvation army fame, aided by men of means with a philanthropic tendency. Inspired by the success of the famous Greeley colony, in the wheat

belt of Colorado, and by the scarcely less successful enterprise later engaged in by some of the same people, at Colorado Springs, Mr. Booth has secured possession of a large tract of irrigable land along the Arkansas river in that state, and another in an equally promising section of Eastern New Mexico. Upon these tracts are to be settled colonies of industrious people, selected with reference to their experience and adaptability for the pursuits in which they will be engaged. They are to be supplied with the essential equipments and are given every facility, not only to make a living, but gradually to acquire title to their holdings.

These initial undertakings are experimental, and much depends upon the outcome, for their measurable success will doubtless inspire Mr. Booth to similar efforts in other directions.

Another promising enterprise, announced in the papers only a few days ago, is being undertaken by the Vanderbilts, and comprehends the planting of large colonies in Honduras, where extensive landed concessions have been made by the government, in the hope of attracting thrifty American immigrants. These concessions would be valueless but for the introduction of the element of capital, for the class of men best equipped for such a mission, and who would be most likely to succeed, could not be induced to go to a new country, and to aid in developing its resources, without some sort of a guarantee of sustenance pending the transformation of the wilds into fields of productive industry. Eligibility for membership in these colonies is based upon physical equipment and experience, and it is probable that, in view of the excessive first cost of getting men into the field, and equipping them for effective labor, more than ordinary care will be taken to select the best available material from the elements that have been forced into idleness in this country since the inception of the industrial slump.

In a smaller way, but with the same worthy aim of furnishing work for willing hands to do, Captain Frasier of this city is maturing a plan for the planting of a colony upon fertile lands in Orange county, based upon a plan of present co-operation and ultimate ownership of lands in severalty, that is at least worthy of the careful consideration of such of the unemployed in our midst as are willing to turn their hands to honorable employment, rather than continue to seek after the unattainable with empty stomachs and heavy hearts.

We do not care to discuss the merits of the Frasier plan, in general or in particular, for, after all, much more depends upon the good faith with which those who join the proposed colony contribute to its success, than upon the details of the plan. Industry and thrift may win a reward, in spite of a defective plan, whereas the antithesis of these qualities, slothfulness and waste, are sure to wreck any enterprise, however well devised. It is certain that the author of the local scheme of colonization is inspired by the worthiest motives, and it is equally well assured that he will give to the exploitation of it his best efforts.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, "founded by Joseph Pulitzer," is filling all the requirements of ultra-yellow journalism in its expansive field, completely overshadowing its aged yet still eminent contemporary, the Globe-Democrat, in the length and breadth of its scare heads and the luridness of its pictorial features. It is scarcely conceivable that the P.-D. can be pleased with the contrast, but it evidently is, for in a late issue it took its neighbor to task for confining a certain bit of improbable news to the narrow width of an ordinary newspaper column! There was a time when the Globe-Democrat was classed as sensational, but it seems to have lapsed into a condition of imbecile desuetude, unable longer to recognize the approved requirements of fin-de-siècle journalism.

The annual publication of the Historical society of Southern California and pioneer register of Los Angeles for 1897 has just been issued. It makes a magazine of about one hundred pages, filled with interesting matter. In the list of contents is included "A Pioneer of the Sacramento Valley," by H. D. Barrows; "Early Postal Service of California," by J. M. Quinn; "The Old Pueblo Archives" and "Los Angeles in the Adobe Age," by the same author; "Two Notable Pioneers: J. J. Ayers and George Hansen," by H. D. Barrows, and other notable articles. There are also portraits of Col. J. J. Ayers, George Hansen, Dr. William F. Edgar and John R. Wolfskill. The publication will become invaluable as the years roll by.

The railroad lobby at Columbus is bitterly contesting a bill pending in the legislature limiting passenger fares to two cents a mile, on the ground that it is below actual cost. The same opposition was developed when three-cent fares were mooted, and there may be a measure of truth in the claim. But if the railroads would try the experiment of charging uniform fares to all classes of people, dead-heading none, there might be a good profit in two-cent fares. Before giving heed to their protests the railroads should be made to show how much the general public every year contributes to the cost of carrying free an army of favorites.

Between the relative evils of a gold standard and a revolution the suffering people of San Salvador are halting. The gold premium has placed imported goods almost beyond reach of the great middle classes, whose surplus productions for export have been correspondingly depressed in value. Coffee, their chief staple, has fallen from 30 to 40 pesos, leaving a margin scarcely covering the cost of production. How they are to be benefited by internee blood-letting, however, is not stated.

The civil service commission has been analyzing the Evans bill, now pending in the house, and concludes that its adoption will reduce the number of employees now on the classified list fully 30,000. This would be tantamount to a knock-out blow to the merit system, since the majority of those retained on the protected list are engaged in the departments at Washington, their experience and efficiency constituting in themselves a protection against removal. The exigencies of the Republican party are great, but it is questionable if its managers will dare to make such a departure as this.

Our dispatches this morning encourage the hope that work upon the Nicaragua canal will soon be undertaken by a syndicate of American capitalists, whose names are not yet made public, but who will not wait for government aid or guarantees. Once experienced canal builders take hold of the enterprise, depending upon their own resources rather than federal paternalism, there will be an end to the vexatious delays that have characterized it for so many years.

Consular reports are ordinarily given to the public, in epitome, soon after receipt, and in extenso when their importance justifies it. The withholding of the reports of our Cuban agents, in the face of congressional demands for them, certainly warrants the suspicion that they do not justify the administration's continued confidence, simulated or otherwise, in the improved condition of affairs on the island under the Blanco regime.

There will be a continuing increase in the postal deficit so long as the government pays to the railroads eight cents a pound for carrying a class of mail matter upon which but one cent a pound is charged the public. Since congress has refused to change the classification, with a view to minimizing the abuse, perhaps it will see the wisdom of scaling down the allowance to the railroads. But that is not probable.

So long as the preparations for war proceed with unabated vigor, as at present, the country can afford to be complacent. We should not only aim to be right, but to be fully prepared. The Lord of battles is likely to be still on the side of the heaviest battalions.

Our report of yesterday's mill at Hot Springs notes the presence of twenty-five "ladies" at the residence. A consensus of opinion of those ladies upon the satisfaction obtained by them from a two-round meeting at five dollars a round would be interesting.

The Kentucky house proposes to maintain the integrity of silver as a debt-paying money, and has passed a bill making gold contracts null and void. The Republican members solidly opposed the measure.

A list of California insects is being prepared by the department of entomology of the State university, and it is expected the number will reach 6000, exclusive of the pests that prey upon the public treasury.

Senator Proctor appears to have gone to Havana to be seen, rather than to see. He at all events keeps in touch with the news men, with whose reports he manages to get tangled up very frequently.

The traffic in horse meat and impure milk should be made odious, and without any unnecessary delay. This menace to the public health must not be temporized with. Let no guilty man escape.

The navy department should send no more war vessels unprovided with accident policies to Havana.

O MAMMY'S PICKANINNY!
Dey say dat in de winter in de north it mostly snows,
De skies am black an' dark an' a roarin' col' wind blow,
Ef you wuz dar, my honey, you would freeze dose little toes,
An' you couldn't look about yer widout mun in yer eyes,
O, mammy's pickaninny!

Folks tell w'at makes de snow come is dat all de raindrops freeze,
An' dat it flies aroun' yer like a gret, big swarm o' bees;
An' dey say it looks like cotton wuz a-growin' on de trees—
But it can't be near so pretty as de country dat we see—
O, mammy's pickaninny!

Heah de roses bloom aroun' us an' de yaller jasmine grows;
De gret, big sun's a-shinin' an' de corn stands in rows—
O, w'at's good fer colored poor folks de Lord in heaben know!
So keep right on, ma honey, kickin' up dose little toes,
O, mammy's pickaninny!
—Liz Thompson Elder.

Wheelmen Take Practical Action
The executive committee of the United Wheelmen of Montgomery county, O., drew up a simple, but practical, complete and inexpensive plan of road improvement, setting forth the needs of the county roads, the methods best adapted to keep them in repair, and the estimated expense, and petitioned the board of county commissioners to adopt it, and pledged candidates to it prior to the election.

The Exception
He—I had a scheme so de fellow could make \$10,000 as easily as turning over his hand, but de fool wouldn't go into it.
She—Then a fool and his money are not always so easily parted after all.—Yonkers Statesman.

Warship of Vast Cost
The new British battleship Implacable is to cost over \$5,000,000, the largest sum ever spent in the building of a man-of-war. The armor plates alone will cost \$700,000 and the guns nearly as much.

Cows Carrying Health Signs
The health authorities of Alameda county, Cal., have resolved that each cow in the county must wear a button as a sign that it is healthy. The button is to be fixed on one of the horns.

Watch Made of Paper
A paper watch has been exhibited by a Dresden watchmaker. The paper is prepared in such a manner that the watch is said to be as serviceable as those in ordinary use.

First of Known Clocks
The earliest complete clock of which an accurate record exists was made in the thirteenth century by a Saracen mechanic.

EMBASSY OF AMERICAN GIRLS

A strong effort is being made to abolish foot binding in China. The leaders of the movement are the six daughters of an American missionary, James MacGowan. The crushing of the Chinese girl's foot begins in babyhood. As soon as she begins to walk the foot is bound up, and it is kept in bandages, in spite of the pain to the victim, until it ceases to grow. Then the bandages are removed, and the woman is left, not to live her life, but to stumble through it. If she lives to be 100 years old every step is a pain. These American girls have started for reform in the school where they teach. Every Chinese girl who comes into the school is asked to sign a pledge never to let her feet be bound. It takes a great deal of talk to turn the average Chinese girl against foot binding, which she has been taught to believe makes her a superior being. She asks: "What matters a little pain or inconvenience, or even a great deal, when, by undergoing it, a girl can possess the smallest feet in her village and be considered an ideal beauty?" And her question shows that woman's nature is the same the world over and that it will out.

However, "no pledge, no education." The crushing of the Chinese girl's foot begins in babyhood. As soon as she begins to walk the foot is bound up, and it is kept in bandages, in spite of the pain to the victim, until it ceases to grow. Then the bandages are removed, and the woman is left, not to live her life, but to stumble through it. If she lives to be 100 years old every step is a pain. These American girls have started for reform in the school where they teach. Every Chinese girl who comes into the school is asked to sign a pledge never to let her feet be bound. It takes a great deal of talk to turn the average Chinese girl against foot binding, which she has been taught to believe makes her a superior being. She asks: "What matters a little pain or inconvenience, or even a great deal, when, by undergoing it, a girl can possess the smallest feet in her village and be considered an ideal beauty?" And her question shows that woman's nature is the same the world over and that it will out.

The MacGowan girls have formed what is known as the Anti-Foot Binding society, and all their converts who show a desire to work against foot binding are enrolled as members and run in the society according to their enthusiasm. Some go to neighboring villages to preach the gospel of natural sized feet; others go from house to house spreading the new gospel and urging Chinese mothers of girls to refrain from crippling their little ones. If these from house-to-house canvassers find any children whose feet are undergoing the crushing process they reason with the parents, show them the evil of it and do all in their power to get them to unwind the bandages. If they refuse the missionaries call again and again, with the assistance of a ward politician. If they yield and the children are freed parents and children are urged to join the Anti-Foot Binding society and become missionaries in their turn.

The latest plan of the MacGowan sisters is to attack the evil at its root by bringing the question before the Chinese court and seeking to obtain royal support, and, if possible, a royal decree making foot binding an offense.

Can We Do Better?
In an interview with Senator White occurs this paragraph:
He is in the position. The duties are congenial and a re-election would lift me several pegs on the various committees.

Mark the last words of the quotation: "A re-election would lift me several pegs on the various committees." There's meat for those Southern Californians who are accustomed to howling "Down mud out and give some other fellow a chance." Don't you know that our constantly changing senators and congressmen keeps us forever out of wielding any influence in the national congress? Can't you heed the lesson taught by eastern states, which send, year after year and term after term, the same men to the congress of the United States? Have you not yet learned that the most brilliant man's first term is almost bare of results? That he has to become acquainted before he can be of much use to his constituents? That his place on committees—where all the real work is done—is largely dependent on his being known? And that a man has to be largely in accord with the administration and the majority if he is to do his constituents much good? Will you never learn politics? Can no practical common sense be beaten into your heads?—Redlands Citigraph.

Honesty in the Empire City
The proprietor of one of Manhattan's most fashionable hosteries ordered \$5000 worth of table silverware the other day. When the goods were delivered he refused to take them at any price, as the name of the hotel had been stamped upon them. He explained his strange action by saying that people often dine at the house only to take away knives, forks and spoons as souvenirs. "If the name of the hotel is not on them," he said, "they leave them alone, for their only reason in dining there is to steal these stamped goods to prove that they are in the habit of patronizing fashionable hosteries."

A Great Place for Girls
Young women are still so scarce in Idaho that it is almost impossible to keep a female school teacher unmarried and at work. A lady named Miss Busch recently went from Iowa to teach in Givensville, Idaho. She became engaged to a prominent man and they were married at the end of the term. Miss Busch's sister came

to teach the school and she was married in the middle of the second term. A third sister finished the term and she was married at the end of it.

The Bride's Perplexity
May—What! frowning on your wedding day?
Fay—I'm in a quandary. If I go to the altar smiling people will say I'm simply crazy to get Charlie; and if I look solemn they'll say I already regret the step. What shall I do?—Philadelphia Record.

Quite Obsolete
Mr. Dukane—There are no actors nowadays.
Mr. Gaswell (inquiringly)—No?
Mr. Dukane—If you will examine the posters you will find that dramas are presented by select companies of players.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Does Not Follow
Zigzaggy—There goes a fellow who whistles at danger.
Perkaby—Ah, he must be a very brave fellow! Who is he?
Zigzaggy—A locomotive driver.—Boston Traveler.

Shipping Live Bees on Ice
Live bees are sometimes shipped on ice to keep them dormant during the journey. This is particularly the case with bumble bees which have been taken to New Zealand, where they are useful in fertilizing the red clover which has been introduced into the colony.

Applause From Armless Auditors
At an entertainment given in a London hospital where many of the patients had lost the use of one arm, the audience managed to applaud by arranging itself in pairs so that each pair had the use of two sound hands.

Servants Scarce in London
General servants in London were never scarcer than they are at present. "They aren't to be had for love or money," says the registry office proprietress.

Hodcarrier's Classical Name
A Kansas City negro hodcarrier operates under the classical name of Scipio Africanus.

The Broadway
There are many good makes of shoes, but only one best. Edwin Clapp's celebrated shoes for men are the best, beyond question. We have a nice line of these shoes in all the new spring and summer styles, black or colored. Gentlemen, we want your trade. Give us a trial today.

WATERMAN'S SHOE STORE
122 S. Spring St.
CALIFORNIA OPINION
Best of the Argument
Whether the motives of the San Diego Union in its exposure of the Santa Fe discrimination against that city are of a purely selfish nature, as suggested by some of its contemporaries, or not, the facts in connection therewith cannot be denied, and on that side of the case the Union has by far the best of the argument.—National City Record.

This Nation's Heroes
It was an inspiring yet sorrowful sight in Los Angeles yesterday to see 1300 veterans of the late war marching down the street. There was not a man among them whose head did not bear the marks of time; and it will not be very long before all of them have gone to their last resting place. They are the nation's heroes.—Pasadena Star.

A Statement of Fact
The sensational press is doing more damage to San Francisco and to California than any other thing in the state or out of it.—Stockton Mail.

MEN'S SPRING SUITS
You are sure of satisfaction in Style and Prices at the Clothing Corner
Every garment in our store was made with special care as to fit and wearing qualities. Job lots find no place in this house. Our spring stock is complete and will soon adorn the best dressed men in town. Will you be one of them?
Men's Spring Suits at—
\$8.50, \$10, \$12, \$13.50, \$15, \$16, \$20, \$22 and \$25
Mullen & Bluett Clothing Co. N. W. Corner First and Spring

Newberry's
"Lead in Quality and Quantity."
Fancy Ranch Eggs - - - - 10c dozen
Gold Seal Butter, 2-lb. roll..... 60c
Westminster Butter, 2-lb. roll..... 60c
Genesee County New York Sweet Cider, per gal..... 30c
Telephone Main 26. 216-218 So. Spring St.

USE GERMAN FAMILY SOAPS
Consumption Cured
DR. W. HARRISON BALLARD
Rooms 1 to 15 SAHN BLOCK
Entrance 415 1-3 South Spring St.
Send for Copyrighted "Treatise on Consumption."

Great Hats \$3.00
When I say that I am selling a Great Hat at \$3.00, you can figure to a dead moral certainty that I am doing just what I advertise to do—Knox, Miller, Dunlap or Youman shapes, latest colors, \$3.00.
SIEGEL THE HATTER Under Nadeau Hotel
Servants Scarce in London
General servants in London were never scarcer than they are at present. "They aren't to be had for love or money," says the registry office proprietress.
Hodcarrier's Classical Name
A Kansas City negro hodcarrier operates under the classical name of Scipio Africanus.

ALBERT OF FLANDERS ON HIS WAY TO NEW YORK
WASHINGTON, March 4.—Prince Albert of Belgium, who, it is expected, will arrive in New York next week on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, will not be a guest of the nation. The Prince is travelling incognito under the title of the Count de Rethy, and such being the case, the government and its officials must not recognize him as a Prince. The Count comes to this country to study political economy and to see something of our manufacturing and other industrial interests and the display of publicity which would attend a visit in his official capacity would greatly interfere with the objects of his tour. He has, therefore, decided to lay aside his title of Prince for the time being.
CALIFORNIA OPINION
Best of the Argument
Whether the motives of the San Diego Union in its exposure of the Santa Fe discrimination against that city are of a purely selfish nature, as suggested by some of its contemporaries, or not, the facts in connection therewith cannot be denied, and on that side of the case the Union has by far the best of the argument.—National City Record.
This Nation's Heroes
It was an inspiring yet sorrowful sight in Los Angeles yesterday to see 1300 veterans of the late war marching down the street. There was not a man among them whose head did not bear the marks of time; and it will not be very long before all of them have gone to their last resting place. They are the nation's heroes.—Pasadena Star.
A Statement of Fact
The sensational press is doing more damage to San Francisco and to California than any other thing in the state or out of it.—Stockton Mail.