

The San Francisco Call. CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE, Editor and Proprietor. DAILY CALL—\$6 per year by mail; by carrier, 10c per week. WEEKLY CALL—\$1.50 per year.

Don't let yourself become addicted to the theory habit.

The bituminous-rock project needs watching again.

The dollar limit has put San Francisco into very short pants.

The need of a better City Government is now laid bare in every department.

Some people get into the social swim who haven't sense enough to get out of the wet.

One after another the leaders of both the great parties are getting under the silver umbrella.

Nothing is left of Democracy but the lungs and legs, and it can do nothing but bray and kick.

Ever since California became wide awake for progress the silurians have been complaining of insomnia.

Police corruption is New York is threatened with the oversight of Fred Grant, Theodore Roosevelt and Andrew Parker.

The most absurd thing in sight is a free-trader trying to prove that the Wilson bill is the cause of the present revival in trade.

There has been no very cold weather lately, and yet the refrigerator-car companies stand a good chance of being frozen out.

John Bull had better be careful how he feels the American pulse on the Monroe doctrine or he may stumble on an exhibit of American muscle.

He who is surprised that the City finances have gone to smash confesses the lack of what he might have done as a good citizen to elect officers of sense.

We should not be surprised at any sort of moral laxity in a community whose daily press encourages the people to throw away their money in lotteries.

All good citizens are so full of aspirations for the good of California that their energies are in danger of being scattered over too wide and barren an area.

The Hibernia Bank has given the first evidence since the Valley road projectors, that the times are good by reducing the rate of interest on loans from 7 to 6 1/2 per cent.

The bicycle having demonstrated its usefulness in holding up trains, the Sheriff of Santa Clara County has directed his deputies to test its efficacy in overhauling criminals.

Pasadena is going to furnish a new evidence of the enterprise which has made her so beautiful by reconstructing the Raymond Hotel with her own funds to the extent of \$250,000.

Eastern papers are predicting that baseball will be restored to popular favor this year and that a regular old-fashioned season is before the cranks and the long-suffering public.

The fact that prisoners in the jail may have to go without food because the Supervisors wasted the public money is another proof that the innocent often suffer for the fault of the guilty.

The defenders of the Wilson tariff make a great splutter over every little item of gain resulting from it, but they carefully ignore the tremendous losses to the country, which resulted from it.

The rumor that France, Russia and Germany think that the United States is "supporting" Japan will be followed next by the assurance that somebody is aching to give this country a thrashing.

It has become so completely a habit to talk about people stealing the streets for this or that purpose that the next thing we know we shall regard as worth having only those things which have been stolen.

An assurance having been given that it is not likely the Santa Fe system will again lease the California Southern lines, we may face either a complete Southern Pacific monopoly or a road of our own to Salt Lake.

There need be no surprise that some of our people buy Eastern-made goods when a better article of the same kind is made in California when we reflect that there are still those among us who buy lottery tickets and submit to being swindled by bucket-shops.

In offering a reward for the best device for saving the lives of people who are in danger of being run over the street railway companies should not lose sight of the fact that a reward in the shape of adequate salaries might secure an efficient life-saving device in the persons of efficient motemen.

Now that the savings banks, by reducing the interest on loans, are showing their confidence in the soundness of our prosperity and offering a special inducement for enterprise and improvement, it is hoped that the croaker may cease his prevalence and be forced into the ranks of progressive men.

A prisoner in Blackwell Island penitentiary in New York has been detected secreting plaster of paris from the prison shops, getting a liquid which would enable him to produce more perfect impressions of coins than the plaster alone would give, and running lead 10-cent pieces behind the friendly screen of a pair of bellows.

The report that the Prince of Wales may visit America to witness the yacht race this year has recalled the fact that when he was here before the war he had the pleasure of shooting prairie chickens in a suburb of Chicago, which has long since been incorporated in the city and built over with houses. If the Prince wishes to find any game in that section now he will have to buck the tiger.

It is said by the Westminster Gazette of London that a new strain, the "Chimonanthus fragrans," which has been acclimated in England, is serviceable for making a beverage from the leaves that is not unlike green tea, and that it is expected to prove profitable for cultivation in that country. The subject is worth the attention of Californians, as the plant might be a valuable addition to our orchards.

A WELCOME HOME.

The members of the Half-million Club of San Francisco who went to the southern part of the State two weeks ago returned yesterday afternoon, bringing with them as guests representatives of the Los Angeles bodies which had so handsomely entertained them in the south. The Half-million Club members, with their distinguished guests, were met at the depot by representatives of the various mercantile bodies of San Francisco, and were given a pleasant welcome. To-day and the ensuing few days will be given over to the entertainment of these visiting strangers, and it is a safe assurance that San Francisco will not be found lacking in an understanding of the art of hospitality.

These visiting strangers represent the two most vital ideas that concern the progress of the State. One of these is State unity, the very presence among us as our guests being a pledge from the whole region south of Tehachapi Pass that whatever great work is to be done in the future for the advancement of the State shall be done by the State as a whole. The other is that they represent a spirit of progress which is so greatly needed among our own people.

This latter consideration is as important as the other. However disagreeable the assertion may be, it is still a fact that the splendid progress of the southern end of the State has been more the work of newcomers than of the old residents; and it is also a fact that San Francisco has not greatly felt the stimulus of Eastern blood, energy and enterprise that has made the southern part of the State so beautiful and prosperous. For many years it has been a matter to prosper in California that a departure from the old traditions was never deemed necessary. San Francisco has grown more by reason of her natural advantages than through the efforts of her residents. The Los Angeles region, whatever its natural resources, has been developed largely by the application of Eastern capital under intelligent direction.

It is partly for these reasons that the gentlemen from the south can give to the wide-awake men of San Francisco some important information concerning the ways and means of advancing the material interests of a community. Their capabilities have been tested, and their judgment and suggestions therefore are valuable. It will not take them long to perceive and comprehend the remarkable natural advantages which San Francisco enjoys, and so they fully understand what has been done for the good of this City which will be a benefit to the State at large, it will be their pleasure to give us the full benefit of their experience and wisdom.

Meanwhile every patriotic San Franciscan will remember with pride and gratitude the intelligent work that has been done by the Half-million Club. These gentlemen left their business for the good of the State, and they have accomplished the full task which they set for themselves. If every San Franciscan were as intelligent, energetic and patriotic as they, only a very short time would elapse before the population of San Francisco would amount to a half million persons.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The situation of San Francisco with reference to danger from the importation of malignant diseases from abroad is so exposed that the very highest ability and the broadest appreciation of responsibility are imposed on the Board of Health. In addition to this, we have in the heart of the City a massed Asiatic population with a tendency to resist hygienic interference and a skillful knack in concealing leprosy and other diseases which they contract in their native country.

For these reasons the people of San Francisco desire that the board be composed of the ablest and most conscientious men. The appointment of the members of the board rests with Governor Budd, and it is more than likely that the high appreciation of responsibility which he has shown in so many other ways will be put to a severe strain in this matter, and that he will be expected by those who may have been of political assistance to him to be guided in a measure by their suggestions in his selection of the members. If these suggestions should secure the appointment of men of undoubted fitness for this, the most responsible of all the positions which it is in the power of the Governor to fill, there could be no reasonable complaint. On the other hand, if unworthy or incapable men should be urged upon the Governor solely for political reasons he would be placed in the position of making a choice between offending some politicians and jeopardizing the health and possibly the life of every resident of the City.

It is not difficult to imagine what would be the choice of such a Governor as Mr. Budd has given evidence of being heretofore. Nevertheless, should he be placed in this position he will have the sympathy of all good citizens and their substantial recognition of his high worth if the graver and nobler consideration should govern his action.

DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

The most amazing feature of National politics at present is the appearance of unmistakable signs that some of the more astute Democratic leaders will endeavor to huddle the money question off as a side issue in 1896 and make the campaign mainly on the tariff question.

We call this policy amazing, because, in face of the experience of the last two years, it would seem that the tariff would be the political issue which a prudent Democrat would make most eager and most anxious to avoid. Nevertheless the signs that some of the ablest politicians in the party intend to take it up and press it to the front, become every day more numerous and more significant. The great organs of the party are busily engaged in collecting every scrap of evidence showing a renewal of industry or an improvement of trade, and these, after being spread broadly over local columns, are taken up editorially and commented upon with a lavish display of persuasive rhetoric and delusive reasoning.

Whatever seeming argument in favor of the Wilson tariff has been discovered or fabricated in one city is reproduced and expounded in all. An article of this kind originated by a Democratic organ in Boston or New York circles the country and is reproduced in San Francisco, and in return whatever the Examiner can dig up or nail together on the subject in this State goes eastward to help the scanty arguments of the jaded brains in the Democratic sanctuaries of the cities by the chill Atlantic shore.

Despite the seeming folly of their course there is some wisdom in it. Democracy is between the devil and the deep sea and has to make a choice. It is helplessly divided on the money question. It has no hope of any strength in the West. The only fighting chance for it lies in the possibility of holding New York and the South together as of one people, and trusting to accidents of local politics to win a State or two in the Mississippi Valley. To hold New York and the South together on the money issue is believed to be impossible. Therefore the leaders of the party are making earnest

efforts now to revive the tariff debate, knowing very well that however desperate the chances are of winning on that issue, they have absolutely no chance at all on any other.

Reduced to its one essential element, the whole policy is a scheme to win by fooling the people. American enterprise and energy, which never fail to surmount all difficulties that lie in their way, have already given undoubted evidence of their ability to win prosperity even against the adverse conditions of the Wilson tariff. These evidences will be strikingly manifest by 1896, and the Democrats will then endeavor to persuade the people that all the prosperity is due to their tariff. The success of the scheme will depend on whether the voters have by that time forgotten the experience of the last two years, and whether they will be again willing to dispose of the money question on some vague proposal of a Democratic platform. It is not likely, however, that either of these things will occur. The American people can be fooled on some questions sometimes, but they cannot be fooled on the tariff nor on finance in 1896.

RESULTS OF THE TARIFF.

The publication in the CALL of a statement of Isidor Jacobs of the California Canners Company that "the canners in this City alone will save \$250,000 in tin used in making cans, through the reduction in the tariff," has caused the Examiner to make a great splutter over what it considers a discrepancy between the editorials of the CALL and its news columns.

The Examiner figures out that if San Francisco saves \$250,000 in tin, the State will save \$1,250,000; and on this estimate concludes the CALL to be altogether wandering in error because it continues to denounce the Wilson tariff and to point to it as one of the most pernicious causes of the great depression in trade and industry which afflicts the country.

In making this kindly effort to save us from the darkness of error by showing us the true light, the Examiner overlooks two points. First, the effect of the Wilson tariff was to bring down not only the price of imported goods but of all home products along with it. Second, if the McKinley tariff had remained in operation, it would by this time have brought about such a production of American tin plate that the home supply would have been equal to the demand, the price would have fallen, and our canners would have been able to get their canning material cheaply, without having to send their money abroad or to sell their canned fruit at rates so low to the loss to them more than counterbalancing all that is saved by the reduced price of tin.

These considerations which the Examiner overlooked are vital to the issue. The reduced price of tin plate may have saved the State \$1,250,000 according to the amusingly made estimate of our contemporary, but what would even this sum amount to in comparison with the amount lost to the State by the reduction in prices of nearly all of its staple products? It is not tin plate only that has fallen in price under the Wilson tariff. The prices of wool, grain, fruit and lumber have gone down. Moreover, wages have gone down, and along with them have gone the earnings and profits of nearly all classes of men.

It is not possible to estimate accurately the full extent of the loss occasioned to California by the Wilson tariff, but it is certainly a hundred times greater than any benefits the reduced duties have brought to us; and in addition to the loss in this State there is to be taken into calculation the enormous loss to the Union. The people of the other States furnish the best market for our goods, and when the purchasing power of that market is weakened we lose by it. These things we commend to the consideration of the Examiner to the end that it may keep its own editorial columns in touch and in harmony with the facts contained in the news of the day.

SHIPPING FRESH FRUITS.

One after another the difficulties of marketing the fruits of California have been overcome, and the latest accomplishment is the most important of them all. The Southern Pacific Company has announced, experiment having demonstrated the fact, that most fresh fruits may be shipped overland in ventilated cars in as good condition as in refrigerator-cars; that it and the Union Pacific each will put on 600 ventilated cars for this service by the 1st of July, and that the fast time of five days from Sacramento to Chicago will be made. As this will do away with \$125 a carload heretofore charged for refrigeration, and as with this initial equipment the company expects to forward this season between 4000 and 5000 carloads of green fruits, the saving to the fruit-growers of the State this year, other things being equal, will be between \$500,000 and \$625,000. For its enterprise in this matter the Southern Pacific deserves all praise.

But there will remain cherries and some other tender fruits which will have to be shipped in refrigerator-cars, which are owned by a company separate from the Southern Pacific. It is believed that the refrigerator company has been making an enormous profit, as its cars are a monopoly and its charges heavy. It may prove very interesting to cherry-growers to know that a decision covering charges made by refrigerating car companies has been recently made by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which places the whole subject in an entirely new light, and offers an opportunity for California shippers to bring refrigeration charges under the operation of the interstate commerce act, and possibly at the same time to open competition with the Southern Atlantic States in the berry and vegetable trade. As strawberries ripen much earlier here than in the Southern States which supply the early Northern market, this decision may prove exceedingly valuable to California.

The Truck Farmers' Association of Charleston complained to the commission that the railroads constituting the Atlantic Coast Dispatch line and other through lines were charging so exorbitant a rate on strawberries to New York and other Northern cities that the crop could not be marketed. After hearing all the evidence, the commission ordered a reduction of the refrigeration charge from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents a quart, leaving the freight charges untouched. This is a reduction of 32 cents a hundred pounds, which foots up heavily by the carload. The commission further decided as follows:

1. The railroads, companies, and not the owners of the refrigerator-cars, furnish the whole service to the shipper, and there is no privity of contract between the car-owner and the shipper.

2. It is the duty of the railroad companies to furnish an adequate car equipment for all the business they undertake, and also whatever is essential to the safety and preservation of the traffic in transit.

3. The companies, being bound by the provisions of section 1 of the act to regulate commerce, shall not permit or collect an excessive or unreasonable charge for refrigeration.

Where shippers deal directly with the refrigerator company, as they do generally in California, the railroad companies appear, under this ruling, cannot be held responsible for the charges which the re-

frigerator company makes. But it seems evident that if there is any present excessive charging for refrigeration, the company can be forced under the operation of the interstate commerce act by requiring the railroad companies to furnish the refrigerator-cars and to make one charge for the whole service. Then, in case of a complaint against the railroad companies for excessive charges, the Interstate Commerce Commission may take cognizance of the charges for refrigeration and order the necessary reduction.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

"Ford, I was just thinking how it comes that most all men of any worth used to work on a farm when they were boys," said a retired merchant to Senator Tiley L. Ford in the lobby of the California Hotel yesterday.

The Senator pondered a moment and mentioned over the names of several famous men who used to rise with the traditional lark and do four men's work before noon. He then crossed his hands behind his back and modestly admitted that he used to be a farmer boy himself.

"That's it, Ford. It's only a question of time before the illustrated histories of the State will contain pictures of you in a pair of overalls driving a pair of broncos across a sugar-belt field with reference to the fact that you used to study Blackstone with a bunch of matches in the 'ree sma' hours.' Come now, Senator, tell the truth; have you ever worked on a farm?"

"If you really want to know what it means to work on those lines I will give you a few pointers. When I was much younger than I am now I bought a piece of land in Colusa County and with a cousin set out to supply the section with anything that could be grown in the ground. I never worked so hard in my life as I did there, and for a time I could drive a six-mile team better than Hank Monk ever put a stage over the Sierra Nevada Mountains. There was—"

"That's right, Senator; you have all the symptoms of the hard-working boy who used to borrow books from the little country school-teacher and study fractions and long division. I really feel as though you were on the verge of declaring yourself a candidate for the Vice-Presidency from the Pacific Coast."

"Well, you haven't heard half of it. Just quiet down and listen to the whole story. At noon the cook used to send us out some lunch, and a can of hot coffee, which we drank while the mules rested. This generally consumed half an hour, and we went at it again to work until dark. Then we took the mules into the barn and curried them down better than any racehorses was ever curried, after which we had supper and went to sleep for a few hours. It seemed as though the instant we struck the pillow that some one called us

minor details. Regardless of the critics she was an instant success and has continued to be the leading part in the 'Bells of Hesperia' at the San Francisco audience, and she at once wormed herself into the good graces of her hearers.

Since then she has appeared in all sorts of lurid and pathetic melodramas and her clever work has made her a decided favorite. Last week Miss Hall astonished the patrons of Morocco by assuming the soubrette part in the play then running, and what is more to her praise as a versatile actress, did a song and skirt-dance act in a very creditable manner.

In the following letter Miss Hall tells something of herself, and the only fault her admirers will find with it is that she has been too brief:

"I was born in New Orleans twenty-two years ago, and like all true women who can rightly lay claim to the 'sunny South' as their birth place, I am proud of the distinction that goes with being a Southern woman. My father is a Virginian and my mother a Louisiana."

"There is very little to tell about my theatrical life, because so far I have been fortunate enough to secure leading parts in all the plays I have appeared in. When quite a child my friends told me that I had some dramatic ability, and as I grew older I cultivated it as best I knew how."

"Five years ago I made my debut as leading lady in 'The Bells of Hesperia' at the Boston Theater, Boston. I played there for a number of months, and then went to New York, creating the comedy part in the original production of 'Niobe.' My next engagement was to play the leading part in Henry Guy Carter's 'The Girl of the Year' and season before last was featured in Frederick Bryton's play 'Forgiven.' Last year I was leading woman of the Temple stock company, Philadelphia, and staid with them until I accepted my present engagement."

"I am delighted with San Francisco and her people, and I must say that I have never been accorded more hospitable or courteous treatment than has been extended me right here. My work seems to please them, which, of course, is very gratifying to me since an actress lives at the pleasure of the people."

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weinstock of Sacramento are at the Palace.

William J. Hunsaker, one of the prominent attorneys of Los Angeles, is paying a visit to this city. He is making his home at the Occidental.

Mrs. George West, the wife of the well-known wine-grower of Stockton, came to town yesterday with her daughter. They are domiciled at the Occidental.

There arrived in this City yesterday W. S. Stitt, the well-known member of the Denver Mining Exchange. He will remain at the Palace while here.

C. P. Hall, at one time manager of the Bushstreet Theater, and now guiding the destinies of the San Jose Theater, came up town yesterday and is quartered at the Baldwin.

Among the arrivals at the Baldwin yesterday was O. A. Hale of San Jose, one of the members of the well-known dry-goods firm of Hale Brothers, who have stores in several of the leading cities of the State.

H. W. Wellington of Boston, one of the principal owners of the well-known Wellington coal mines, was in town for a few hours yesterday with his wife, son and two daughters. They took lunch at the Palace and then left for Los Angeles.

By yesterday's arrival there arrived here the Hon. and Mrs. F. C. Sayles, accompanied by their daughter and Miss Miller, of Rhode Island. The party put up at the Occidental and will leave for a tour of the sights of the State this morning. Hon. Mr. Sayles is traveling for his health.

EACON Printing Company, 508 Clay street.

Geo. W. Monteith, law offices, Crocker bldg.

MARK HOPKINS Institute of Art, spring exhibition, open daily, admission 25 cents. Thursday evenings, admission 50 cents.

STRONG household candy, 15c lb. Townsend's.

PALACE sea baths, 715 Filbert street, now open for summer swimming season.

WINE-DRINKING people are healthy. M. & K. wines, 6c a glass. Mohns & Kaltenbach, 29 MK.

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LONDON does not think much of New York society, New York does not think much of Chicago society, and Chicago does not think much of London society; and there you are—Washington Star.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

James Harper of Hat Creek, Va., a widower, with seven children, and Mary Foster, a widow, with fourteen, have united their fortunes and families.

Mr. James Martineau, who was 90 years of age on Sunday, is still in full command of all his faculties, and his review of Mr. Barbour's "Foundations of Belief," in the April Nineteenth Century, exhibits much of his old-time ability.

Dr. Clancy of the Cambridge (Mass.) School Board has succeeded in getting the use of slates, sponges and slatepencils in the schools of the town. Before many years, probably, the paper pad will have entirely supplanted slates in the public schools.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children's teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays Pain, cures Wind Colic, regulates the Bowels and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

PARKEE'S HAIR BALM is the favorite for dressing the hair and renewing its life and color. PARKEE'S GINGER TONIC cures inward pains.

GLIMPSES OF THE STAGE.

The theater-going public, generous critics in many things, yet harsh where least expected, were hardly prepared to find so much genius and talent stored away in one little body as is every day evidenced by Miss Maud Edna Hall, Morocco's new leading lady. True, Miss Hall is not an amateur by any means, yet she has shown such wonderful versatility, combined with perfect dramatic finish, that all who have seen her are prepared to exclaim, "What next?"

The subject of this brief sketch is a Southern lady by birth, claiming the metropolis of the Pelican State as her home. It is not amiss to say that the lady is very proud of her nationality. Possessed of that elegance and grace and charming personality for which Southern women are noted, combined with a gentle, sweet, yet flexible, voice that is capable of touching the whole scale of human emotions, it is not to be wondered at that Miss Hall has become a pronounced success in the theatrical world.

As a child Miss Hall gave evidence of wonderful dramatic ability, and when five years ago she essayed to make her professional debut in the leading role of "The Bells of Hesperia" the theatrical world was somewhat amazed at the "audacity of Miss Hall," as they were pleased to term the attempt of this lady to play leading parts before she had mastered



MAUD EDNA HALL. ("While the Tea is Brewing"—From a photograph.)

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COMMENT FROM THE SOUTH.

The picture produced by the CALL as a result of its telegraphic art is certainly very fair, and no doubt, as it says, will improve with experience. The idea is not exactly new, as something of the same kind was done years ago at the time of the international rifle matches between teams from this country and England, but this is the first time the idea has been applied to pictures for newspapers. It is pleasant to think that the first experiment in this direction should have been made in connection with a Los Angeles event; for undoubtedly the system will be improved and extended until it becomes of general use. It is a pleasure too to know that the initial experiment was made by a California paper. The Express congratulates the CALL on the evidence of enterprise it has shown in this matter.

THE PAGEANT PICTURES.

The San Francisco CALL gave its readers telegraphic pictures of the Fiesta pageant—not bad pictures either for a mere beginning of what may prove in time an important adjunct to the making of a newspaper. Pictures by wire are strong enough to cause the Rev. Jasper to abandon his cherished theory about the sun and declare that after all it is the world that "do move."

FIRST PICTURE BY WIRE.

In yesterday's San Francisco CALL could be seen the first picture ever transmitted by telegraph to a journal. The system by which the picture was sent over the wires is the invention of Charles Willoughby of San Francisco. Wonders will never cease. The world do move.

THE FIRST TO ATTEMPT IT.

The San Francisco CALL is up to date, is the first newspaper to try the new experiment of sending pictures by telegraph for long distances, having received pictures of occurrences at the Fiesta from its artist in Los Angeles.

IN THE FRONT RANK.

The CALL yesterday illustrated its enterprise by printing a telegraphic cut of Fresno's float as it appeared in the Los Angeles parade. Wherever the procession goes the CALL is found right in the front ranks.

A SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

The CALL is publishing illustrations set by telegraph and the scientific wonder is attracting all eyes.

The Atchison Globe says that one can always pick out the new woman by the way she kisses. Perhaps we should be thankful that the new woman kisses at all.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Max Alvery, the tenor, whose real name is Achenbach, speaks five languages, and in his time has been a photographer, blacksmith, carpenter, electrician, architect and soldier.

"Yes," said the literary man with a sigh, "style is a fine thing for a writer to have, but when his wife's got it too, it takes all the profit away."—Texas Siftings.

PICTURES BY TELEGRAPH.

The "Call's" Fiesta Sketches Work an Epoch in Journalism.

INTERIOR PRESS COMMENTS.

Los Angeles, Stockton, Riverside and Other State Journals on the New Invention.

IT MARKS AN EPOCH.

A picture published in the San Francisco CALL marks an epoch in the art of newspaper illustration. It depicts the reception of the Queen of La Fiesta in Los Angeles, and was telegraphed to the CALL. Some experi-



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ments have been made in this direction before, but our San Francisco contemporary is the first paper to demonstrate the practicability and value of the invention for the production of telegraphic pictures.

A glance at the illustration indicates that the invention has been brought to a degree of perfection not hitherto suspected, and there is little doubt that the inventor—Mr. Willoughby of San Francisco—will soon have improved it to a point where absolutely exact copies of pictures can be sent over the wires. Besides the advantage this process will prove to the newspapers, it will be of inestimable value in aiding in the detection and arrest of fugitives from justice.

Under present conditions much valuable time is necessarily lost by the authorities who, if they desire the arrest of an offender, have to send his photograph to the locality in which he is believed to be hiding by mail; or they may forward a verbal description by telegraph. The first method is slow; the second uncertain, for it often happens that innocent men are arrested upon imperfect descriptions. But when the fugitive's likeness can be sent all over the State by telegraph, there will hardly be any chance for him to escape.

The CALL in being the first newspaper to avail itself of this very useful invention again demonstrates its extraordinary enterprise. Its new proprietor, Mr. Shortridge, is not content to follow in the beaten path traveled by the other metropolitan dailies, but has set a pace of his own, which we believe his contemporaries will find it difficult to keep up with. Young, enterprising and full of ideas, Editor Shortridge will very soon make his paper one of the best known in the country.

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