The San Francisco Call

CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE,
Editor and Proprietor.

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SATURDAY.....JANUARY 11, 1896

THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL.

The Kaiser does the talking, but it is the Czar who has the sayso.

Other issues come and go, but the funding-bill fight stays with us.

Russia keeps the peace in Europe, and Europe calls her barbarous.

Huntington is the only potentate left who has not received an ultimatum.

England and Germany talk of war, but the Stock Exchange doesn't believe them.

The Transvaal, Venezuela and Cuba deserve sympathy, but Armenia requires help and protection.

Europe talks of war and keeps the peace, but the Turk talks of peace and goes on with his slaughtering.

The next big war will rearrange not the map of Europe only, but that of all the world, outside of America.

The third-term movement is by no means a good thing, but Grover has lots of bondsmen to push it along.

It might be worth while for the Democrats to renominate Cleveland just to give the people a whack at him.

From the way Congress is working, this promises to be the shortest long session we have had in many a year.

From the difficulty the British have in understanding the Monroe doctrine one would think it was a good joke.

The bond issue may be called a popular loan, but it will be poured out into the swill-barrel of the syndicate hog.

In the Cleveland shadow all other Democratic candidates for the Presidential nomination appear as dark horses.

The Kaiser would willingly make a toss-up of peace or war if he only knew whether his end of it would be heads or tails.

Spain will not accept the resignation of Campos, and if he is ever to get out of his position he must surrender it to Cuba.

The clean-up on the water front will improve the entrance to the City, and by and by we may get the City itself cleaned up.

Big as are the Cleveland bond issues they are not big enough to cover the deficit and hide the weakness of the Wilson tariff.

Cleveland denies that he made any bond arrangement with Morgan, but all the same Morgan knew Cleveland, and arranged for bonds.

If the Democratic leaders do not wish the third-term movement to carry their next National Convention, they had better begin to get there Eli and head it off.

The willingness of the orators in Congress to talk about the Monroe doctrine, instead of our financial condition, is almost pleasing enough to be called humorous.

If the Weather Bureau is right in attributing the lack of rain to a Nevada "high" it is about time for us to bring Nevada over to Truckee and put her on the toboggan slide.

Cleveland may be right in claiming the administration was always in favor of a popular loan, but he can never claim that the people were ever in favor of an administration loan.

In his latest verses the new poet laureate, Austin, refers to the ocean as "England's territorial seas," but as a matter of fact it is on the land that England has been making her territorial seize of late.

It would be folly in the Senate to attach a silver rider to the tariff bill, for the tariff bill is intended only for an emergency, whereas if we are to have any silver legislation we want it enacted as the permanent policy of the country.

Norman's bubbling delight over his discovery that American statesmen favor submitting the Venezuelan dispute to arbitration is one of the humors of the season. Arbitration is what America has been demanding all the time.

The only man who has come out of the South African muddle with credit is President Krueger of the Transvaal, and he has deserved honor, for he has shown himself to be not only a brave leader in battle, but wise and magnanimous in victory.

Although the anti-funding bill convention has been called to meet as early as next Wednesday there can be no doubt it will be sufficiently well attended to be thoroughly representative of the State. The time to prepare for it is short, but the emergency is pressing, and delay would have been dangerous. It is an occasion that calls for prompt action and the people of California will show energy and resolution enough to meet it and master it.

The credit given to THE CALL by the *Bulletin* yesterday for the story of Mrs. Tunnell reflects a credit on itself, as it not only exhibited the true courtesies of journalism, but attested that the *Bulletin* has too high a reputation for gathering news to need any resort to taking information from its contemporaries without acknowledgment. The action of the *Bulletin* is the more notable as many papers fail in this respect, and for that reason it deserves the fullest recognition and appreciation.

THE COMING CONVENTION.

The fact that only one of the three Mayors of California cities responded in person to Mayor Sutro's call for a preliminary meeting to arrange for holding a convention of delegates appointed by the Mayors of the State is no indication of a lack of interest in the railroad funding bill, as the two who did not appear sent notice that they would abide by the decision of those in attendance and that their sympathies were with the movement. As time is pressing the notice for the convention is short—Wednesday of next week has been selected as the date for the convention. The basis of representation is one delegate from cities or towns with a population ranging from 1000 to 5000 and an additional delegate for each 5000. These delegates are to be appointed by the Mayors of the respective municipalities.

The character of the memorial which this convention is to address to Congress is a foregone conclusion, as there is a unanimity of opinion in California against the passing of a funding bill, except it might be prudent to say in those individual cases where railroad influence has been able to determine private and official opinion. If such a pro-railroad sentiment exists to any considerable extent there is no present evidence of the fact. The popular avalanche of opposition to any funding scheme has completely overwhelmed the railroad influence in California.

The holding of the convention will be for the purpose of giving formal expression, by representatives of the people, of the practically unanimous belief that a funding bill would mean the ruin of California.

The strongest words in our language would be none too forcible for use in urging the importance of making the convention thoroughly representative of the State. It should express all that California thinks, feels and means on this subject. It should make clear the will of the people, manifest their resolute determination and show forth the energy with which they intend to make their fight against the monopoly from now on until it ends in victory.

It should be a strong convention. From every county, from every city and town there should come to it the men whose words mean business, whose influence is potent, whose action has force and whose leadership is recognized by the community. Such an assembly would gain the attention and compel the respect of Eastern Congressmen who remain as yet ignorant of the effect the funding bill would have on the industry, the commerce and the development of this section of the Union. It would impress the minds of the careless, win over the indifferent, and materially aid our Congressmen in the contest before them.

It is useless to multiply words on a subject so well understood. Instruction is needed by Eastern people, but among Californians nothing is needed save a determination to do that which every one knows should be done. The long fight against monopoly has reached a crisis at last. Failure at this juncture would entail on the Pacific Coast evils greater than can be now estimated. The convention must meet therefore determined to make the fight resolutely. It must be vigorous, bold, independent, aggressive. It must speak and act for California in such a way that Congress will know that all Californians stand with it.

OBSTACLES TO COMMERCE.

Professor George Davidson, whose ability cannot be questioned, has made an astonishing report to the central body of citizens organized to advance the interests of California. His special task was to ascertain and report upon the menaces to navigation which exist in and about the harbor of San Francisco. He has done his work thoroughly and presented a mass of facts which even Congress cannot ignore.

He has made a list of twenty-four dangerous rocks which threaten our ocean commerce and which have already caused a list of casulties of astonishing length. He shows that the losses which have been thus entailed are immeasurably out of proportion to the cost necessary to remove the rocks, and that in some cases a small fraction of the loss from a single one of the many wrecks which the rocks have caused would have been sufficient for the removal of the obstacles causing it.

In his delving into the records he has learned that 348 wrecks have occurred between Bodega Head and Santa Cruz, 317 between Point Reyes and Halfmoon Bay, and 224 within the harbor of San Francisco and within five miles north and south of the heads. Notwithstanding the millions that have been thus lost the Government, according to Professor Davidson, has expended only $100,000 in the removal of dangerous rocks from this vicinity and has not devoted a cent to that purpose since 1874. Worse than that, the Government has lately announced that there is no necessity for appropriations for removing these menaces to navigation.

It seems almost incredible that the Government is thinking of abandoning the telegraph line from Point Reyes to San Francisco, when Professor Davidson shows that the losses from wrecks at that point foot up nearly $1,000,000 and that San Francisco is the only place from which aid in the shape of tugboats or otherwise can be summoned in case of a wreck.

Every neglect of the harbor of San Francisco means the strengthening of the railroad monopoly which now holds the State in its grasp and which is seeking diligently to defeat the Nicaragua canal project, pass a funding bill, prevent an appropriation for the improvement of the interior waterways of the State, monopolize isthmian transportation and impose extraordinary charges on the overland shipment of California products. The possibilities of the Cape Horn route will never be fully developed until the harbor of San Francisco and its approaches are made perfectly safe, and it is now the duty of our people to see that this is done.

SILVER AND THE TARIFF.

In the debate in the Republican caucus on the emergency tariff bill, Senator Teller is reported to have said that for one he proposed to assist in placing a free-coinage amendment on every tariff bill until such a measure became a law. He would not only vote to put one in this bill, but he declared it to be his intention to endeavor to assist in having such an amendment placed on a tariff bill in the next Congress if the Republicans controlled both branches of the Legislature and the executive.

If the Senator from Colorado was correctly reported it is not probable that he will have the support of any considerable number of silver Republicans in the policy he proposes to adopt. It is undoubtedly true that public prosperity depends upon a return to the bimetallic system of money as well as to the protective system of tariffs, but none the less the two issues are distinct in every respect and should not be confounded in legislation. They occupy, moreover, very different positions in the domain of practical politics. A reform in the present tariff is attainable now. A thoroughly protective tariff is assured as soon as the people have a chance to install in office a Republican President. Monetary reform occupies by no means so good a position either at present or in prospect. To fasten the two movements together would be to retard protection without advancing bimetallism, and no good statesmanlike reason can be found for supporting such a policy.

The error of Senator Teller's position is the more serious because of the pressing necessity of tariff reform at once and the restoration of a completely protective tariff at the earliest moment possible. The greater portion of the difficulties in which our finances are now involved are due to the defects of the present tariff. Under its operation we have the double evil of deficient revenues and an adverse balance of trade. By reason of the one we have to run the Nation into debt to pay current expenses and by reason of the other we are forced to export gold to settle the debts due to foreign nations for the excess of imports. To redress the defects of the tariff and get rid of these evils the emergency bill now before the Senate was passed by the House. It should be passed for the relief of the country with an equal promptness by the Senate, and on Cleveland should be thrown the responsibility of rejecting it if he dares.

The need of returning to a comprehensive protective system as soon as possible is not less urgent than that establishing an adequate tariff at once. The emergency bill would benefit the National treasury as soon as it was put into force, but it would only by indirection serve the industries of the people. To restore to the country that full measure of prosperity it enjoyed under Republican tariffs another such tariff adapted to the changed conditions of the time must be enacted. Our manufacturers and workingmen are threatened now with a competition from Japan far more menacing to the welfare of home and industry that any we have known before. Absolute and thorough protection is therefore the imperative need of the time. It should be sacrificed to no other interest whatever, not even to so great and beneficent a measure as that of a return to bimetallism. On that platform all Republicans can stand and must stand if they would stand unitedly and securely. Let us hear no more talk of "bimetallism or nothing." The Republican party is the champion of "protection and bimetallism" and he only is loyal to the party who serves both of these causes with an equal fidelity.

"THE SUNDAY CALL."

For the Sunday issue of a great newspaper such as THE CALL there is an extraordinary expenditure of energy to secure and present special features that shall prove as entertaining and instructive in themselves as they are complementary to the general character of the paper. As nothing trivial or flimsy is given admission to the weekday columns of THE CALL, and as everything which the paper publishes is intended to be instructive and helpful, and in its purely artistic character, whether literary or pictorial, must be elevating, its special Sunday features have a wholesome value. To this may be added the qualification that THE CALL is a California newspaper and is therefore the most convenient means for informing the Eastern friends of its local readers concerning the attractions of the State.

In last Sunday's issue appeared a number of pictures furnished by San Francisco artists as their ideals of the peculiar features which distinguish the State and which are worthy of the attention of painters. The contributors were all men. To-morrow will appear a series of illustrations of a similar character by women. It is common knowledge that the women painters of the State are numerous and powerful, and that they have ideas of their own.

The story of the old Comanche, the famous monitor which arrived here in sections in the hold of the Aquilla in 1863, will be told in to-morrow's issue.

The subject of fires has been made to serve for a symposium in the form of interviews with representative citizens, beginning with Chief Sullivan of the Fire Department. It is a curious fact, as developed in these interviews, that very few citizens, including Chief Sullivan himself, have decided what they would do in case of fire in their own homes.

"Miss Russell" gives some bits of advice which will prove of great interest to lovers of horses.

"A Robbery on the Middletown Grade" is the title of a highly dramatic story by W. C. Morrow, in which the ordinary features of a stage robbery are complicated by the introduction of an idiot on the scene.

A feature of THE SUNDAY CALL which has proved exceptionally welcome is the page entitled "Novelties in the Realm of Science, Literature and Art." It will appear to-morrow.

Besides all these will be the literary department, devoted to book reviews and current literary gossip; fashions for both sexes; a full account of social happenings; Bab's letter, which has a special interest for women; the week's review of the theaters, and special telegraphic letters from the centers of political disturbance in Europe.

FROM WESTERN SANCTUMS.

Of Universal Application.

Alameda Telegram.

A great international sermon might be preached on the text, "Thou shalt not steal."

Lively John Sherman.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

John Sherman may be too old to run for President, but his activity in Congress does not indicate that he has suffered any great loss of either mental or physical power.

The Shore Line at Sea.

Stockton Independent.

There is no likelihood of trouble with Britain over the Alaskan boundary unless that Government tries to measure ten marine leagues inland from the islands instead of the shore, which it probably will not do.

Feeding the Son-in-Law.

Bodie Mining Index.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company is gobbling mineral land by the thousands of acres at a grab. But poor old Collis must have something to stuff into the ever-gaping sack of that imported son-in-law of his'n.

Those Latent English Rights.

Alameda Encinal.

It has been admitted by the English diplomats that they did not "strenuously" claim a new boundary in Alaska until gold deposits were discovered there. The latent rights of England are becoming so numerous that a definition of them should not be delayed much longer.

STREETCAR TRANSFERS.

Another Effort for a Reform Is Soon to Be Made.

At the last meeting of the Merchants' Association the committee on street railway transfers, consisting of A. S. Baldwin, W. G. Doane, Hugo D. Keil, W. S. Kohlberg, F. A. Swain, A. S. Hallidie, C. E. Driscoll, S. W. Dixon and Frank Maskey, was increased by adding a number of gentle men outside of the association.

This committee will meet Mr. Vining, superintendent of the Market-street system of railways, and confer with him concerning the reduction of the transfer traffic and the extension of the limits of transfers.

Engineer McCullough of the association has prepared a directory and guide of the City Hall.

PERSONAL.

George S. Mills of Olympia is here.

I. Lowengast, a banker of Portland, is at the Occidental.

B. K. Block, a wine merchant of Sacramento, is at the Lick.

State Controller E. P. Colgan has arrived here for a short stay.

William B. Fisher, a wealthy business man of Denver, is at the Palace.

R. B. Butler, the vineyardist of Fresno, principal owner of the Fresno Expositor, is in the City.

John McMurray, a wealthy miner of Weaverville, who has been on a visit to the East, is at the Grand.

L. P. Sage, the wealthy California pioneer, who is owner of the Congress Mineral Springs, is at the Lick.

Bishop Morris of the Episcopal Church of Oregon arrived here from Portland yesterday and is at the Palace.

Dr. David Starr-Jordan, president of the Stanford University and of the Acadamy of Sciences, is at the Occidental.

A. N. Gilbert of Salem, formerly a member of the Oregon Legislature and now superintendent of the Oregon penitentiary, is in the City.

J. H. Porter, a wealthy mining man of Redding, is at the Russ. He brought down a large and handsome piece of rock from one of his mines, which shows the quicksilver fairly boiling out of it.

Admiral Beardslee of the United States flagship Philadelphia sailed for San Diego on the steamer Mexico yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Beardslee and Mrs. Edmundson, wife of Captain Edmundson. The Philadelphia will start for San Diego in a day or two.

Sir Audley Coot of Australia, who has been in this country for some time in reference to the trans-Pacific cable, left for Washington again yesterday. He says the Hawaiian cable is the one he is now bending all his energies upon, but that ere long there is no doubt there will be a complete cable system between Japan, Australia, Samoa, Tahiti, Hawaii and San Francisco.

Thomas Hill, the noted artist of Yosemite, who some weeks ago went North with the intention of painting Mount Baker, returned here yesterday and is at the Palace. It rained so much that Mr. Hill could not see the sun, and he had to give up his project for the time. He remained in Portland, where he has many friends, and enjoyed a vacation there. He thinks now he will do next to no work till spring.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Among recent arrivals are: Miss Johnson, Brunswick; H. C. Tibbits, Grand Union; W. H. Wiester and wife, Marlborough; J. S. Curtis, St. Cloud; A. Stern and wife, Holland; E. B. Westcott and wife, Grand Union.

EDUCATING FROGS.

There is one queer fact which Dr. Ernest Lederle of the Health Board seems to have established by his recent experiments with three Staten Island frogs, and that is that the little animal, while capable of receiving instruction in a limited degree, has a very short memory, says the New York Evening Sun. When he first got pessession of the frogs, several months

Training the Frogs.

ago, they were so wild that if he went near the jar in which they were confined they would at once dive to the bottom and crawl to the farthest corner. They gradually became acquainted, and one of the trio became so tame that the doctor could hold him in the palm of his hand, while the creature croaked vigorously as a token of the pleasure he experienced. The little fellow would sit on the brick island and snap live water bugs out of his master's hand.

It required about two months to educate the most intelligent of the three to this point, and a second had just begun to croak while he was held in the hand, when Dr. Lederle was called out of the city in connection with his duties as a chemist in the Health Department. He was absent four days in the western part of the State.

When he returned the first thing he inquired about was how the frogs were getting on. He found that they had been well cared for and fed regularly on water bugs, but when he tried to take them up in his hands and make them croak as they once did he discovered that they were as wild as on the day when he got them from the boy who captured them in the Staten Island pond. It was evident that even the most intelligent one had quite forgotten all that his owner had done for him.

The course of education had to be gone all over again, even from the primary department. The second course, which was opened at once upon Dr. Lederle's return, was successful; and this time it took ten days to tame the green little pets. In that time they were brought back into pretty good form, and would make that peculiar guttural sound which the word "kerchunk" is falsely supposed to represent.

Dr. Lederle at first had intended to use the frogs for experiments with certain poisons; but when he discovered that even this apparently brainless member of the animal kingdom had intelligence enough to learn to know its friends he made up his mind to continue the experiment up to the limits of the creature's capacity. It struck him as a scientific man that the discovery that the frog could forget was conversely a proof that he also had the faculty of memory to a certain degree, and that this was by no means the least interesting of his discoveries. He made up his mind that he would not sacrifice the frogs to the interests of science.

"It is evident, too," said the doctor yesterday, as he fondled one of the educated frogs, "that they have the sense of identity. They will allow no one but myself to pet them, nor have I ever seen them croak for any one else."

A MAD MONARCH.

It would make the European chessboard a much less interesting object if the game of politics were played without Emperor William, who is a species of electrical eel with a crown on its head. This mechanical passage at arms of the diplomats, together with the alarming side moves of the powers, keeps the world of finance on the qui vive, when it would otherwise lapse into a lethargic state. But for Emperor William's idiosyncrasies how dull would be the routine of state watching state, and the long, slow checkmating which has gone on ever since there were countries to be jealous of one another. Thanks to this erratic Hohenzollern, with the blood of the Georges in his veins, there is something beside the monotony of kingly reigns in this history for the future.

The Kaiser is tainted with the family malady, but not to such a degree that he is considered irresponsible for his actions. His mind is not without intelligence, and his clief mental failings are the somewhat negative ones of excessive conceit and a superlative restlessness, which he does not seek to control. Both traits throw him into a whirl of extravagances. The observer, with much less temptation, not to say power to gratify it, wonders at this want of balance in a man of such marked ability, and perfunctorily classes him among those lunatics who are constantly met with in the sanest relations of life. A mere spider web line separates these two conditions which William II represents. He is as mad as the March Hare in "Alice in Wonderland," and he is as sane as a New England professor of physics, and between whiles he is most amusing to everybody save his own household and the majority of the German people. Those who suffer from these vagaries can find no entertainment in such a strange ruler. They would prefer less of surprise and more of the conservatism which dignified their monarchs of old, while at the same time they clamor for those radical changes made necessary by this wild young man's ideas of divine right.

The German Emperor, as he appears at this distance, is an archaic tyrant garbed in modern dress—a sort of materialized thumbscrew placed on a nation struggling to think and act independently of traditions. One of the evidences of his mental unbalance is his excessive extravagance, which, a writer recently said, for the deluge of debt and liabilities is only paralleled by the reign of his ancestor, King George IV of England. It appears that this extraordinary recklessness is the more noticeable from the fact that until now the Hohenzollerns have been noted for their thrift, which went to the other extreme, and obtained for them a reputation for penuriousness. With a salary of $5,000,000 for filling the duties of emperorship, William is yet over head and ears in debt, which his creditors cannot collect by any process of law, the trademan's claim against loyalty being referred to the minister and grand master of the household, from whose decision there is no appeal. It is true that an expensive family has to be maintained, and six boys, young as they are, constitute a tax on the civil list, but the father does not let the children make a very deep hole in his pocket as yet. He burns his money in other ways. But where it all goes is a puzzle to the nation, which has provided the Emperor with palaces, three yachts and a couple of railroad trains, one of which is said to be a palace on wheels. Besides these bagatelles there are several hundred uniforms, and as his Majesty is self-appointed colonel to some fifty different regiments he probably needs them all, as well as the pay, which he does not disdain drawing, to say nothing of the forage allowance for some 200 horses.

Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. Some one, and it was not Poultney Bigelow, of course, has irreverently likened Emperor William to a circus. But he is more. He is most amusing, he shocks old-time prejudices and paves the highway to the new order of belief in republics.—Boston Herald.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MARRYING AGE—R. B. H., City. The average marrying age of men in the United States is 27 years and 4 months, of women 21:3; in Germany, men 29:7, women 27:1; in France, men 30:2, women 24:9.

POINTS IN CASINO—R. J. X., City. If when four men play casino A builds a 9, B plays a 4, C plays a 5 and D a jack A has the right, with a 9 spot, to take up his build and the 4 and 5, as those two make a combination of 9.

THE QUEEN'S POWER—S. J., Oakland, Cal. The sovereign of England cannot herself make any alteration in the existing laws, but she may refuse to sanction alterations suggested by the two houses of Parliament.

TURQUOISE—W., Alameda, Cal. It is said that the reason so many Russians wear turquoise as an ornament is their belief that the gem is a talisman against a cruel fate. The Hindoos consider it a preserver against violent death.

WEIGHT OF GUNS—J. H., San Bruno Road, City. With an exception or two, the heaviest guns on battle-ships are as follows: United States, 61 tons; England and Italy, 68 tons; Russia, 56 tons; France, 46 tons, and Germany, 36 tons.

DIVIDENDS—J. McG., City. The question asked is not one of general interest, and being purely a personal one cannot be answered in this department. The information you desire you can obtain by calling at the office of the company.

"VIRGINIUS"—T. M., City. The tragedy of "Virginius" was written by James Sheridan Knowles in 1820, and the first to appear in the title role was John Cooper, Glasgow, the year the tragedy was written. The part was afterward made famous by Macready.

MAST AND MONEY—A. S. R., City. The reason for placing one or more pieces of money under the bottom of a mast on a ship at the time it is stepped is that there are many who believe that when this is done the vessel will never be wrecked, and further that it will drive evil spirits away. Sailors are very superstitious.

A PHYSICIAN'S ADDRESS—Constant Reader, City. If there is a physician in San Francisco "who makes a business of straightening noses, moving in outstanding ears and otherwise perfecting the features," his address cannot be given in Answers to Correspondents for the reason that this department does not advertise any one.

BATTLE AT ALDIE—S. S. C., Georgetown, E Dorado County, Cal. The following from the "Record of the War of the Rebellion," published by order of the United States Secretary of War, shows the exact date of the action at Aldie, West Virginia:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
ALDIE, June 17, 1863—5 P. M.

I arrived at 4:30 and found a brigade of Fitzhugh Lee just into Aldie. I attacked at once, and by a charge have taken fifty prisoners, whom I am sending in. There is no infantry this side of Blue Ridge; that is certain. A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL WILLIAMS, Acting Adjutant-General.
P. S.—The fight is still going on.

In another dispatch, dated the 18th of June, the brigadier-general calls attention to the fact "the action of yesterday" resulted in the capture of nine Confederate officers and fifty-four enlisted men, besides a number killed. The Federals had six officers and forty-six men killed, nine officers and 122 men wounded, and six officers and 113 men captured or missing. The fight was by Kilpatrick's brigade.

THE PRESIDENCY—R. O. G., City. The answer to the question, "If an American and wife during a three years' trip abroad have a son born to them, is that son eligible for the Presidency of the United States?" is to be found in the constitution, which says: "No person except a natural born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall be eligible to the office of President." It has been asserted that "natural" in that section means "native," and that as children of parents who are now or have been citizens of the United States are, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, considered citizens thereof, a son born to citizens of the United States while traveling abroad would be eligible. If such a citizen were ever elected his right to the office would no doubt be contested, and the Supreme Court would have to construe the meaning of the term "natural born."

PARAGRAPHS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Lord Lonsdale's hobby is to collect whips. Some in his possession are worth over $500 each.

Dr. George MacDonald, whose health of late has been fairly good, is now at work on another story.

Kaiser Wilhelm is said to be partial to a queer mixture of kirschwasser and American whisky.

Nearly one-half of the National House members are college graduates, and the same is true of the Senate. Some 63 per cent of the Representatives and 68 per cent of the Senators are lawyers.

The Turkish Government has made overtures to M. Turpin, the inventor of the explosive known as melinite, to go to Constantinople and make experiments with his new engine of destruction.

A French Canadian couple, Louis Darwin and his wife, now living in St. Paul, recently celebrated the eightieth anniversary of their marriage. The husband is 107 years of age and the wife is 101.

Knackfuss, the painter, explains Kaiser Wilhelm's extraordinary picture of "Civilization in Peril." He says that the Buddha and the dragon do not represent an impending invasion of Mongolians, but indifference for Christianity and anarchy.

Andrew Carnegie has announced that he will give $50,000 a year for the embellishment of the museums and the art gallery in Pittsburg bearing his name. The only proviso that he attaches to the gift is that two or more pictures by American artists be purchased each year.

Dr. Mary Walker is now living on a farm about three miles west of Oswego, N. Y. She is a familiar figure on the streets of the town, to which she drives nearly every day. She always wears a full suit of black broadcloth, with Prince Albert coat and silk hat, and walks with a cane.

The summer house of Emanuel Swedenborg was sold recently to Dr. Arthur Hazelius, the founder of the Northern Museum at Stockholm, and will be removed from its present location to Skansen, a branch of the museum. There were many American and English bidders for this little house.

La Tarrasse, where the Czarowitz is to stay during his sojourn in the Riviera, is on the shoulder of the mountain between Nice and Villefranca. To go there one passes by the small farmhouse and garden of Michael Garibaldi's uncle, which was inhabited for some years by Gambetta's father.

Mr. Kalbfleisch of Rochester is a vestryman of Christ Church in that city and the ticket agent of the New York Central Railroad. While he was in his office the other day a man came to the window and said he wanted a ticket to Christ Church. Mr. Kalbfleisch thought he was being made the victim of a joke until the man added, "Christ Church, New Zealand." He could not be accommodated with a ticket to that place, and he bought one to Timaru, New Zealand, which is about 14,000 miles from Rochester.

HUMOR OF THE HOUR.

"How do you manage to make yourself so popular with all the old bachelors?"

Widow—I ask them for their advice.

He—And do you manage it the same way with the young ones?

Widow—Oh, no; with them I ridicule the advice the older ones give.—Woonsocket Reporter.

"Please look here a moment, Miss Grogan," said the gentleman whose mission in life was to hourly entertain the admiring public by dislocating his neck.

"Phat is ut, Mr. Smith?" returned the beautiful Circassian Princess, pleasantly.

"Is ma head on straight?"—Harper's Bazar.

Miriam—Don't you think my new hat a poem, Ned?

Ned (critically)—From its height, dear, I should, instead, compare it to a short story.—Judge.

"We have no use for bear stories," said the editor. "Our readers demand something spicy."

"Well," said the man with the manuscript, "this story is about a cinnamon bear."—Sport Afield.

The Thin One—Dear me! You are losing all your outlines.

The Fat One—And you are getting to be nothing else.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Plenty of presents at your house, I suppose. What ones did your boy like best?"

"Those that our neighbor's boy received."—New York Recorder.

Thus departed Hiawatha
To the land of the Dakotas
To the land of handsome women;
And in ninety days returning
A divorcelet he brought with him.
To his wife he gave the ha-ha—
Sent her back unto her ma-ma,
In the outskirts of Chicago.
—Nebraska State Journal.

LADY'S BELTED WAIST.

A charming model for three fabrics is here shown. It may be made without the lining. The pattern is cut with the back in one piece. The front is laid in a box-pleat on either side. It opens at the top to show a plastron, from which revers of the latest shape turn back. The sleeves are particularly effective, made of striped materials to show the folds at the top.

A white lawn with pink stripes would be exquisite, trimmed with white plastron, and revers trimmed with yellow valenciennes lace.

Another charming way of making up striped

materials is to use the material crosswise for the plastron, the stripes in the body being used up and down.

A waist of blue-colored heavy linen after this model might have revers and plastron of white lawn.

Blue duck could be made very effective with the revers and plastron in blue and white striped or plain white duck.

For crepon or light wools the most stylish and summer-like trimming is flax-colored grass linen or batiste, which could be used for the revers and plastron. These might be trimmed with narrow valenciennes lace or insertion.

AIDED THE LIBRARY.

Trustees Acknowledge the Generosity of Mrs. Hearst and Mr. Flood.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Mercantile Library, held January 7, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the trustees of the Mercantile Library Association be and are hereby tendered to Mrs. Phoebe Hearst and J. L. Flood for their generous donations to this library, and that they be declared elected honorary members of this association.

At the last meeting of the trustees of the Mercantile Library Association it was announced that Mrs. Hearst had donated $5000 and Mr. Flood $1000 to the funds of the library.

STATE FLORAL SOCIETY.

Officers Who Will Oversee Its Management for the Ensuing Year.

The California State Floral Society held its regular monthly meeting at the Y. M. C. A. building yesterday afternoon and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Professor E. J. Wickson; vice-president, L. O. Hodgkins; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. H. Smyth; recording secretary, Professor Emory Smith; treasurer, John Henderson; accountant, F. A. Bruns; directors, John Hinkle and Mrs. Austin Sperry. Exhibition committee—Professor Emory Smith, manager; Mrs. O. D. Baldwin, secretary; Mrs. Amos Mecartney, Mrs. W. S. Chandler and Mrs. B. Harris.

The society will hereafter make the Palace Hotel its regular meeting place, where an exhibition of wild flowers will be held some time in the month of April.

PUPILS OF EVERETT SCHOOL.

Interesting Exercises to Mark the Opening of Eureka Valley.

Wednesday the pupils of Everett Grammar School held exercises in commemoration of the nineteenth anniversary of the opening of the first school in Eureka Valley.

Interesting papers were read by members of the eighth grade class showing the change in this locality; also by Albert Elliott, Almia Thompson, Ethel Hammond, Ninita Bruce, Robert Belser, Allister McKenzie and Molly Irwin of the ninth grade, and by the principal.

CALIFORNIA glace fruits, 50c lb. Townsend's.*

TOWNSEND'S famous Broken Candy, 10c lb. *

MIXED Candies, 10c lb. Townsend's, Palace. *

SPECIAL sale choice cream-mixed candies 15c pound, worth 35c. Townsend's. *

SPECIAL information daily to manufacturers, business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 510 Montgomery. *

Barry's Star, 5 Cents.

A rousing protest against the funding bill; Dr. Brown discussed; Civic Federation scored; Menzies-Gunst decision reversed; etc., etc. *

He—Do you ever have any hops out in your town?

Country Cousin—Oh, yes. Pa raised ten acres of 'em this year.—New York Evening World.

UPON a fair trial Hood's Sarsaparilla fulfills all claims made for it. It is the one true blood purifier hence its success in alleviating pain and curing disease after other remedies have failed.

CHICAGO LIMITED. VIA SANTA FE ROUTE.

A new train throughout begins October 29. Pullman's finest sleeping-cars, vestibule reclining-chair cars and dining-cars. Los Angeles to Chicago, via Kansas City, without change. Annex cars on sharp connection for Denver and St. Louis. Twenty-seven hours quicker than the quickest competing train. The Santa Fe has been put in fine physical condition and is now the best transcontinental railway.

To neglect the hair is to lose youth and comeliness. Save it with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC cures inward pain.

WE recommend the use of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to our friends who suffer with dyspepsia.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are of great service in subduing Hoarseness and Coughs. Sold only in boxes. Avoid imitations.

"I left a letter on my table when I went out. Where is it?"

Valet—I hope you won't mind sir. I thought it would do nicely for my sweetheart, so I posted it to her. Your Christian name is the same as mine.—Tit Bits.

NEW TO-DAY.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE BY

Thos. Magee & Sons,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

And Publishers "Real Estate Circular."

4 Montgomery Street,

UNION TRUST BUILDING, CORNER MARKET.

NEW PROPERTY.

Clay st., near Davis; brick building; rents $150; good frontage; only $28,000.

Third st., near Mission; brick building; leased at $145; $22,500.

Pacific ave., near Octavia; fine residence 13 rooms and modern; first-class order; fine view; $11,500.

Leavenworth st., near Post; 27:6 feet front and good building; $13,000.

Shotwell st., W. side, near 22d; 56x96:6, and two cottages 5 rooms and bath each; rents $30; fine street; only $5000.

Eighteenth st., bet. Sanchez and Noe; 25x114; $1200.

SMALL INVESTMENTS SOUTH OF MARKET STREET.

Ninth st., near Mission; good business block; 3 flats and lot 25x70; store should be put there; $13,000.

Reduced to $4100; 6th st., bet. Bryant and Brannan; 25x85; rents $25; ground rent under lease.

Howard st., W. side, bet. 6th and 7th; 28x90; 2-story, double store, and flat of 10 rooms above; rents about $700 a year; $8750.

Sixth st., W. side, near Bryant; 50x85 and 3-story; 2 stores below and 6 tenants upstairs; rent low, $69; $9000; half can remain on mortgage.

Must be sold to close an estate; make offer; rents $74; price asked $8500; 5th st., near Folsom; 25x75 and 3-story building; 2 stores below. Rents $100; $12,500; store property; Howard st., near 10th.

WESTERN ADDITION HOUSES AND LOTS, $5000 TO $10,000.

Post st., bet. Polk st. and Van Ness ave.; 27:6x120 to rear street, and very good 2-story residence; $10,000.

Cheap; only $5000; Bush st., near Fillmore; 27:4x137:6 and 2-story and basement house; 9 rooms, 2 baths; in fine order.

Clay st., north side, bet. Fillmore and Steiner; 25x102 and good 2-story; 7 rooms and modern conveniences; $5000.

Octavia st., west side, bet. Broadway and Vallejo; 25x112:6 and 2-story of 8 rooms; in very good order; fine view of bay; street bituminized; only $6000; easy terms.

$6000—Very fine house and lot; 25x100; McAllister st., near Baker; very easy terms; only $1500 cash required.

$7000—3 left; new houses, just finished; 9 rooms and all modern conveniences; fine view of bay; only $500 cash and terms as rent if desired; Buchanan st., nr. Green; 3 short blocks from Pacific ave., 1 block from Union-st. cars and 2 blocks from new line on Fillmore st.

Clay st., bet. Scott and Devisadero; flats well built and cost $4000; rents $57 50 and lot 25x125; $6500; fine neighborhood.

Octavia st. and Hickory ave.; corner and 2-story and basement house in good order; bet. Oak and Fell; $5125.

Sacramento st.; bet. Broderick and Baker; 27:6x127:8, and very fine 2-story, well finished in natural wood, finely papered and frescoed; 8 rooms and modern conveniences; only $7175; street in order; cable-cars pass.

Clay st., N. side, bet. Polk and Van Ness; 50x137:6, and 2-story house on part of the lot; balance vacant; can be improved to pay 8 per cent net.

CORNER AND INSIDE WESTERN ADDITION LOTS, ALL PRICES.

Pine