The San Francisco Call

THURSDAY .....JANUARY 21, 1897

CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE,
Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Postage Free:

Daily and Sunday CALL, one week, by carrier	$0.15
Daily and Sunday CALL, one year, by mail	6.00
Daily and Sunday CALL, six months, by mail	3.00
Daily and Sunday CALL, three months by mail	1.50
Daily and Sunday CALL, one month, by mail	.65
Sunday CALL, one year, by mail	1.50
WEEKLY CALL, one year, by mail	1.50

BUSINESS OFFICE:
710 Market Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone.....Main—1868

EDITORIAL ROOMS:
517 Clay Street.
Telephone.....Main—1874

BRANCH OFFICES:
527 Montgomery street, corner Clay; open until 9:30 o'clock.
339 Hayes street; open until 9:30 o'clock.
615 Larkin street; open until 9:30 o'clock.
SW. corner Sixteenth and Mission streets; open until 9 o'clock.
2518 Mission street; open until 9 o'clock.
167 Ninth street; open until 9 o'clock.
1305 Polk street; open until 9:30 o'clock.

OAKLAND OFFICE:
908 Broadway.

EASTERN OFFICE:
Rooms 31 and 32, 34 Park Row, New York City.
DAVID M. FOLTZ, Eastern Manager.

THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL.

The canal is the issue.

Nordica owns the town, but she had to give good notes for it.

The cry of retrenchment is good, but a vote for it would be better.

They still talk of economy at Sacramento, but it is not all the talk.

State officials are willing to practice economy, but object to having it practiced on them.

In refusing to make a scapegoat of Duckworth the legislators accept their part of the blame.

It is a sure thing that we cannot improve the park by slashing around with a political ax.

This is as bad a year for the monopoly at Sacramento as at Washington, but the people call it good.

In the bills introduced at Sacramento there seem to be too many jokers to the pack to make a square game.

The Senatorial elections in the East are about over, but there are still a few deadlocks to be picked in the West.

By the election of "Billy" Mason Illinois has sent to the Senate an orator who will put some ginger in the stream of talk.

The report of the Code Commission seems to be so heavy that no one is willing to take it up and try to carry it through.

The Queen's speech is another evidence that there will be always an Irish question in British politics until home rule prevails.

The fight against Olney's arbitration treaty is growing stronger. It is now called in some quarters "An entangling alliance."

The Chamber of Commerce is devoted to the trades of peace, but all the same it has given evidence it can walk the warpath on occasions.

As the Delaware Democrats will send to the Senate a free silver man it is evident that Clevelandism is at a discount even in the home of Bayard.

A Chicago man who tried to bribe a Judge in that city has been sent to jail. It seems no one ever thought of sending him to a lunatic asylum.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* asserts "the revision of the tariff is solemn business," and so indeed it is to American free-traders and British manufacturers.

The *Inter Ocean* asserts the Senatorial fight in Illinois was not bitter, and we cannot say it was, but all the same it seemed like very hot stuff for a sweet thing.

As evidence has been made public showing that the Wright irrigation law has been beneficial in some sections of the State and injurious in others it seems clear there is less in the law than in the way it is applied.

As it is asserted that Illinois has never yet had a native Governor, it seems the best of her native sons are wise enough to start west while they are still young and grow up in virtue far from the madding crowds of Chicago.

All reports from Cuba show that the patriots are on the aggressive and are forcing the fighting. They are attacking everything Spanish in sight from a trocha to a warship and what they do not take they disfigure mightily.

Salisbury is no enthusiast on arbitration. He reminded Parliament that the proposed agreement with this country has not yet been ratified and said the people must not think they are living under a millennial dispensation.

The speech of Senator Turpie in favor of the Nicaragua canal, but against the bill providing for its construction, is a striking illustration of the attitude of that large class of people who are always "in favor of the law, but agin its enforcement."

The home-products fair at Los Angeles is proving to be successful in every respect. The attendance is large and the exhibitions are of a nature to gratify the people who are desirous of seeing that part of the State develop a diversified industry.

It would be impossible to draw up a Nicaragua canal bill that would suit everybody in every detail. The one now before the Senate is good enough for the purpose of constructing the canal and maintaining it under American control, and deserves to be supported.

The memorial adopted at the mass-meeting on Tuesday urging upon Congress the passage of the Nicaragua canal bill was a strong and terse expression of the sentiments of the people of all parts of California and ought to have weight in prompting Congress to settle the matter before the close of this session.

As Senator Hill has made his first big speech in the Senate at this session, not on National politics, but on an electric-light question of municipal politics in Washington, it seems he has decided to go to the foot of the ladder and begin all over again. We may next hear of him as a candidate for Alderman in Greater New York.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The memorial adopted at the mass-meeting of business men in this City on Tuesday requesting Congress to enact the Nicaragua canal bill now pending was undoubtedly an expression of the prevailing sentiment of the people of California. The time has come when some beginning should be made in this important work, and the speediest way to begin is by the adoption of the bill which is now before Congress.

That there are features in the bill to which objection might be made is beyond question. It is certain, however, that it would be impossible to devise a measure which would be satisfactory in all of its details to everybody. The main issue is the simple one of promoting the construction of the canal as promptly as possible under conditions which would place it and maintain it under the control of the United States Government. These essential points seem to be well secured by the pending bill, and this being so there is no reason why it should not be supported by all who really desire to see the completion of the work.

Senator Turpie of Indiana in speaking against the bill in the Senate declared himself in favor of the construction of the canal, but asserted he was opposed to letting it go into the hands of a private corporation. This was an unfair statement of the true nature of the proposed bill. A sufficient guarantee is provided in the measure for Government control to make it certain that the corporation which is to nominally build it would be in every respect subordinate to the Government. Senator Morgan in presenting the bill stated that every detail of it had received the unanimous approval of the Nicaragua Canal Committee in the Senate, and this statement being undisputed is clearly a satisfactory guarantee that the objections made by Senator Turpie are not valid.

If we are to have the canal at all we must agree upon some method of constructing it. Nothing can be gained by wrangling over the details involved. The construction of the work by the Government directly is virtually impossible. It is not certain that a majority of the members of both houses of Congress would favor such a plan and it is practically sure that Nicaragua would object to it. The one way to obtain a speedy beginning of the work is to enact the bill now before the Senate and since the essential point is the construction of the canal there ought to be no serious objections to adopting the only means of obtaining it.

The interests of California in the canal are great, but they are not greater than those of other sections of the country. The whole Union would be benefited by the opening of this new waterway between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. It should be constructed by the aid of our Government in order, as the memorial states, that it "shall remain under the control of the United States Government—an American canal under American control." If we can achieve that much we will have gained all that is essential to National welfare in the construction of the great work, and it is to be hoped therefore that Congress will cordially respond to the request of the memorial.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

In his address before the House of Lords on Tuesday Lord Salisbury, in alluding to the proposed treaty of arbitration with the United States, said he could not speak fully on the subject because the agreement had not yet been ratified. He declared, however, that he felt at liberty to say that the British people must not think that they are living "in the millennial dispensation." The only conclusion to be drawn from his remarks, therefore, is that Lord Salisbury is not an enthusiast on arbitration and that he does not take the sanguine views of the subject which are so common among people who have had less experience in dealing with international questions.

Lord Salisbury was wise in reminding Parliament that the agreement had not yet been ratified. There are increasing evidences that it will have a good deal of opposition in the Senate, and may be materially amended before it is adopted. While the people of the United States approve of the general principle of arbitration, they are not likely to enter into an agreement for permanent arbitration until they see clearly the end to which such an agreement would lead them. It has been suggested that the proposed treaty would involve us in something like "an entangling alliance" with Great Britain, and to that of course no American statesman who has a due regard for the precedents of the Republic will consent.

Lord Salisbury stated that the relations of England to the United States are full of small differences which are sometimes exaggerated and cause irritation and enmity. He thought that the formation of a tribunal of arbitration would serve to take these questions out of the domain of politics and to that extent would tend to the maintenance of friendliness between the two countries. He also declared that another advantage to be derived from the treaty would be that a Minister dealing with a subject involving the honor of his country would have in the Court of Arbitration a shield from the attacks of "jingoes," since, as he says, it would be impossible for the opponents of a Minister to say he had trifled with the honor of his country when he had submitted the matter to the decision of an impartial tribunal.

There can be no question of the general correctness of these statements. The proposed treaty will not be the beginning of the millennium. It will not be the final solution of all problems between England and America. It will, however, be helpful in settling those minor disputes which are continually recurring. This view will doubtless be taken by the Senate when the subject comes up for settlement. We are not going to enter into an entangling alliance with England, but we can make some agreement with her that will be for the benefit of both countries. If Secretary Olney has gone too far it will be the duty of the Senate to amend the proposed treaty and this we can expect to be done without fail.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The speech from the throne at the opening of the session of the British Parliament has long since become very little more than an idle ceremony. Her Majesty's Ministers who frame the speech for her make use of it merely to outline the business to which they will call upon Parliament to attend. It is not until the bills dealing with this business are actually introduced that the public is made thoroughly acquainted with the course which the administration intends to pursue.

In the speech delivered on Tuesday her Majesty's Ministers give very little information concerning their course of action. All that can be gathered from the address is that the march into Upper Egypt is to be sustained and the country annexed to Egypt and placed under British protection; the depressed condition of the sugar industry in the West Indies is to be considered and possibly some measures may be devised to protect its The House of Commons will be called on to continue liberal expenditures for national defense; a measure will be introduced to promote primary education by securing the maintenance of voluntary schools; a bill will be offered making better provision for compensation to working people who suffer from accidents; attention will be paid to the water supply of London, to agriculture in the kingdom and to the disposition of goods manufactured in prisons in other countries; the Irish problem will receive attention, and efforts will be made to relieve that country of some of the ills from which it now suffers.

This is certainly a broad and long programme of work. It is notable from the fact that home affairs are treated as of much more importance than the foreign difficulties in which the empire is involved. There can be little question that the bills which will be most earnestly debated in Parliament will be those relating to education, agriculture, compensation for workingmen injured by accident and the promised relief for Ireland. Such a programme would not have been so strange had it come from a Liberal Ministry, but it is a striking evidence of the changed condition of public sentiment in England that a high Tory administration should direct itself to remedying the evils of workingmen and farmers at home instead of seeking prestige by a brilliant display of British power abroad.

Until the bills providing the proposed relief are introduced it will be impossible to intelligently criticize the policy of the administration. The bills may provide for efficient remedies for the evils which exist, and on the other hand they may be nothing more than temporary expedients intended to silence the cries of the clamorers. It is not yet known which of these is to be expected. Not much has hitherto been done for farmers, for workingmen and for Ireland by the Tories, but this is no proof that something may not be done by the present administration.

Agricultural distress in Great Britain affects the great land-owners as well as farmers, and ever since the days of Lord Randolph Churchill there has been such a thing in England as a Tory democracy, devoted to the welfare of the common people. The influences resulting from these may determine Lord Salisbury to be almost as radical in his measures of relief as could have been expected from a Liberal Ministry. The world will have to wait therefore for the introduction of the bills before it can determine how far the Salisbury government deserves the support of the British people.

MINES AND MINING.

No industry of California has more important interests at stake in legislation this winter than that of the miners. Both in the State Legislature and in Congress measures are pending which will affect the mining interests in many ways, and it behooves the people and the press to give every assistance possible to the miners in obtaining the desired legislation which is needed to advance the welfare of their industry.

The mining men themselves are showing commendable vigor and unity of purpose in promoting the adoption of measures they desire. The executive committee of the mining association is doing good work in this direction, and in addition to urging the enactment by Congress of a bill providing for a commission to determine the mineral or non-mineral nature of land in railroad grants, is having prepared for submission to the State Legislature a number of measures which it is believed will be of great benefit to the mining industry.

In this connection it is gratifying to note that Senator Perkins is preparing a bill providing for the establishment of a Secretary of Mines and Mining of Cabinet rank. The California Senator will have the support of Senators from all the Western States and a considerable number from among the Representatives of the larger mining States of the East. There is, therefore, some grounds for the expectation that if the bill be pushed forward with vigor it will find sufficient approval in both houses of Congress to become a law. This would be a great advantage to the miners, inasmuch as it would give their industry a representative in the Cabinet and would lead to the settlement of many of those vexed problems of mining law which are now so detrimental to the industry.

In order that the advocates of the appointment of the proposed Secretary should have the full benefit of public sentiment in its favor that sentiment should now manifest itself as speedily as possible through the press and through the voice of the boards of trade, chambers of commerce and similar bodies, as well as of associations of miners.

From the Great West there should go a unanimous declaration from all the States and Territories in favor of the measure. Much benefit will, no doubt, be conferred upon the miners by the enactment of the bills which they are now urging, but all of these combined would not be so advantageous as the accomplishment of the appointment of a Secretary of Mines and Mining. Such an official is necessary and such an official we can get if we work for it.

PARAGRAPHS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Lord Charles Beresford will soon be promoted to flag rank, it is said. He will be the youngest rear-admiral in the navy.

Miss Knight of London has been appointed professor of anatomy and pathology in the Lhudiana Medical School, Northwestern provinces, India.

It is said that the late Joseph B. McCullagh never attended a place of amusement or any public meeting, and never was the guest at any entertainment.

On December 21 Thomas Burns, a diver, leaped from the Frith of Forth bridge, Scotland, a distance of 150 feet, into the sea, and was picked up uninjured.

Horatio, Earl Nelson, who is 74 years of age, is now the only surviving peer who was alive and in the enjoyment of his title when the Queen came to the throne. He is the third in descent from the hero of Trafalgar.

The late General Francis A. Walker was fairly loaded with academic honors. The degree of LL.D. came to him from Amherst and Columbia colleges and the universities of Yale, Harvard, St. Andrew's and Edinburgh. He received the degree of Ph.D. at Yale in 1875.

The family of Mrs. Mary Ragland, a widow of 83 living near Port Gibson, Miss., objected to her marriage with L. H. Lyman, a neighboring farmer of 70, who had courted her for two years; so the lovers eloped and were united in matrimony at the courthouse by a Supervisor.

An English explorer, Edward A. Fitzgerald, has set out with an elaborately equipped party to climb Aconcagua, on the borders of Chile and the Argentine Republic. This mountain is 22,000 feet high—the highest peak outside of the Himalayas—and if Mr. Fitzgerald succeeds he will have climbed the highest mountain yet ascended.

Thomas J. Martin, a barber of Dowagiac, Mich., shaved many eminent men in times before the war and during the war. For a long term of years he was employed on steamboats on the Mississippi, Ohio and Cumberland rivers, and among his customers were Generals Twigg, Pillow, Taylor, Buell and Lyon and Presidents Polk and Lincoln.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Luigi Mancinelli, about the most popular conductor who has wielded the baton at the Metropolitan Opera-house, seems to be getting into the sea of trouble and discord which surrounds so many of Mr. Grau's artists at present. He is accused of all sorts of sins against art, and especially against art as represented by Richard Wagner, and his friends reply by pointing with pride to the fact that Wagner in his time applauded Mancinelli's conducting

Luigi Mancinelli, the Latest Subject for Dispute at the Metropolitan Opera-House.

[*Reproduced from a copyrighted photo in the Song Journal.*]

of his works, and thanked him with a "bravissimo" in his own handwriting for a performance of "Lohengrin" which he directed in Rome. Mancinelli is not at all disturbed to hear himself accused of not understanding modern music, especially Wagner. He takes it all philosophically, and does not indulge in any of the recrimination which has characterized the disputes among the lyric artists. Taken all round, though, this is the champion season for strife in New York operatic circles.

The European musical papers express great indignation over the misfortunes which have befallen an Italian barytone named Pacini at Caracas. According to the cabled accounts this singer has been arrested at Caracas on the demand of his empresario because he refused to give an encore to an aria which the public applauded, on the pretext that he was suffering from a slight indisposition and did not care to sing more than he could help. Le Menestrel says: "It seems that the inhabitants of the republic of Venezuela use toward recalcitrant artists the same treatment that was employed in France under the ancient monarchy and under the first empire. One could understand the conduct of the authorities at Caracas if the artist had proved refractory and had refused his assistance at a representation which had been previously announced, but the question was simply one of an encore, and according to all the rules of opera and of jurisprudence, the singer had a perfect right to refuse to give one. In a theater the public only has a right to demand the full performance of the work announced, and the repetition of any piece is very often ruinous to the dramatic interpretation of the opera, and in the eye of enlightened amateurs is an intolerable abuse. In any case the public has no right to force the artists to give encores, and in almost all the big theaters in Germany rigorous rules command the singers to refrain from yielding to the popular demand for encores. It is then the height of injustice and barbarism to imprison a singer for refusing to repeat a piece. The cables inform us that Signor Pacini has been condemned to fifteen days for injury to the corporation of the town of Caracas, which subsidizes the theater."

A comical adventure recently happened to Herr Bulsz, leading barytone of the Royal Opera of Berlin. He announced a concert in a fairly important town belonging to the ancient kingdom of Hanover, and the very evening on which he was to appear received an urgent invitation to repair immediately to the office of the Chief of Police. Naturally he went instead to the hall, where the audience was expecting him, and very shortly afterward he was waited on by the Chief of Police, who asked him curtly for his singer's diploma. "What's that?" asked the artist, a little confused, and the guardian of the law explained that before being allowed to sing he must produce a certificate, setting forth his talents, as the town had already been several times deceived by soi-disant pianists and singers, who were not what they pretended to be. After declaring vigorously that he was really a singer to the court, and showing his decorations, Herr Bulsz was finally permitted to sing and prove to the Chief of Police, who watched his exploits with an anxious countenance, that he was not an imposter.

For the last twenty years Boito has been announcing that he is working on an opera, "Nero," of which nobody so far has ever heard a single note. Recently the Italian papers have begun to joke on the subject, and one editor gravely announces that the first scene of the first tableau of the first act of "Nero" is now completed, and that only the orchestral score has to be written. At a performance given at the Victor Emanuel Theater at Ancona for the benefit of the art school the chief attraction consisted of a parody of Boito's "Nero." "How?" asks one newspaper, "is it possible to parody an opera whose very existence no one is in a position to affirm?" "That is very simple," replies a contemporary; "just lift the curtain for a moment on a scene showing nothing but a few clouds, and then lower it again, in silence. That would give the spectators a very good idea of Boito's 'Nero.'"

For the last few years there has existed at Lemburg, the capital of Galicia, in Austria, a Jewish theater, in which all the pieces are played in that odd jargon of the Polish and Russian Jews, which drives philologists to despair. At this theater has just been performed an unpublished opera in five acts entitled "Yehouda-ben-Halevy," the words by Auerbach and the music by Wolfthal. The hero of this opera is not the composer of "La Juive," as one would be tempted to believe from its title, but a celebrated Jewish poet who lived in Spain several centuries ago and to whom are due Hebraic verses of great merit, among others the superb "Melodies of Jerusalem," some of which are interlaced in the text of the opera in question. The Austrian journals state that this first genuine Jewish opera has had a great success.

The Conservatory of Mexico, which has been complained of for some time, seems to be falling into a most deplorable condition, not only on account of its bad organization, but also because of the total incompetence of the professors. The annual examinations which took place not long ago are said to have resulted in such a colossal fiasco that there is serious talk of closing the institution in order that it may be completely reorganized.

The death is announced from Naples, at the age of 73, of Bina Steffenone, who had her hour of fame. Not only was she well known in Europe, but in the early fifties she visited America and sang with brilliant success at Havana, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and in Mexico.

The Society of Friends of Music of Vienna has opened a competition for the best opera, oratorio, cantata, symphony or concerto. Manuscripts must be sent in before September 15, 1897. The successful work will receive a prize of $400, but each composer may send only one composition.

The Liszt Society of Leipsic executed with great success at its last concert a symphonic poem entitled "Rosmersholm," whose composer, Gustav Brecher, is barely 17 years of age and is still a pupil at school. His work is said to be interesting and full of artistic promise.

The tenor Barbot, who first created the role of Faust at the Theatre Lyrique in Paris, and who was until recently a distinguished professor of singing at the Paris Conservatory, has just died at the age of 62.

At the Theater An der Wien, in Vienna, a new operetta by Millocker, "The Light of the North," has been produced with great success.

PERSONAL.

H. Roper of London is at the Occidental.

T. Hinrose of Honolulu is at the Cosmopolitan.

Peter H. Coniff of Alaska is a recent arrival here.

Joe Steinhart of Stockton is a late arrival here.

Charles H. Gibson of Sonora, Mexico, is in town.

Dr. P. L. Finzgan of San Jose is a guest of the Lick.

General M. W. Muller of Fresno is at the California.

H. H. Lombard of North Yakima, Wash., is in the City.

Theodore F. von Vtoten of Honolulu is at the Occidental.

Prentiss Masslin, an attorney of Greenwood, is at the Grand.

Ex-Judge Hervey Lindley of Los Angeles is visiting the City.

F. A. Davidson, a business man of Astoria, Or., is at the Russ.

J. E. Dooley of Salt Lake is among the arrivals at the Palace.

M. A. Dunham, a wheat-grower of Pomeroy, Wash., is in the City.

M. J. Hebbard and wife of Vallejo are staying at the Cosmopolitan.

C. E. Bigelow and Miss Bigelow of Santa Barbara are at the Palace.

Rudolph Herring of New York is among the arrivals at the Occidental.

A. L. Buhrmeister and wife of Suisun are among recent arrivals here.

John S. Williams, a mining man of Sonora, Mexico, arrived here yesterday.

John Campbell and Mrs. Campbell of Vancouver, B. C., are at the Baldwin.

H. B. Hobson, who owns mining interests at Cariboo, B. C., is a recent arrival here.

Sam Bayless, manager for J. Camp of Fort Jones, and J. H. Woods are at the Russ.

D. C. McLaughlin arrived last evening from Fresno and is registered at the Cosmopolitan.

Among the arrivals at the Palace yesterday was S. F. Shannon, a leading mining man of Montana.

C. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson and Miss Anderson of Boston are among the arrivals at the California.

M. Rhinehart, a business man of Chehalis, Wash., is here for a few days in the interest of his business.

J. Henderson of Fort Jones arrived in the City to-day on his way to Arizona, hoping to improve his health.

J. K. Barker, superintendent of large hydraulic mines at Cariboo, B. C., is among the arrivals at the Commercial.

Captain McCoy, recently master of the tug Relief, has been appointed superintendent of the Spreckles' Towboat Company.

H. B. Gillis, ex-District Attorney of Yreka, and one of the richest men there, is at the Grand, accompanied by his wife. Mr. Gillis is one of the pioneers of Yreka.

Captain Bray of Honolulu, who commanded the missionary ship Evangel on her recent cruise among the islands, was one of the arrivals by the Australia yesterday.

Frank Bach, owner of a general merchandizing-store on Douglas Island, Alaska, is on a visit here of a few weeks and is at the Commercial. He is accompanied by his wife.

Sidney Clementsceau, the extensive wool buyer of Boston, who has for many years been going to Australia by way of San Francisco, to buy wool, arrived here yesterday. Mrs. Clementsceau is along. They are at the Palace.

M. F. Glade, ex-Consul-General of Germany at Honolulu, and for a number of years past interested in commercial enterprises in Hawaii, arrived on yesterday's steamer from the island republic. He is on a visit to Germany.

W. W. Van Arsdale, manager for the Siskiyou Lumber and Mercantile Company and the McCloud River Lumber Company, is in the City. The companies controlled the output of five sawmills in the vicinity of Sissons last year, with which next season they will run the large mill now building at the new railroad terminus, with a capacity of 100,000 feet a day, besides a box factory. All the best sugar pine is controlled by these mills.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 20.—At the Windsor, A. H. Meyers; Holland, W. H. Allen; Marlborough, Drs. M. and K. Blue; Astor, W. S. Zeilin; Hoffman, G. Ashley; Belvidere, W. Bogen; Continental, Mrs. H. Winfield.

Counselor William MacDonald was at the Windsor with J. S. Belden of Chicago.

Mrs. A. V. and Elbert Uridge left the Windsor to sail on the New York.

POETRY AND PROSE.

POETRY.

Love one morning came a-rapping
Rapping on her heart;
"Please," said he, "do come and make me
Of your life a part!"

Love one morning came a-rapping,
Raising such a din;
Cold, he trembled in the doorway,
And she let him in.

PROSE.

Love one morning came a-rapping,
Rapping as he swore;
"Wife," said he, "do come and open
This confounded door!"

Love one morning came a-rapping,
Raising such a din:
Cold, he fumoled for the keyhole,
And she let him in.

—Baltimore News.

NEWSPAPER PLEASANTRY.

"What? You a blue-grass Kentuckian, reared on a farm, and don't know how cider vinegar is made?"

"Fac', sah. We tried it several times, sah, but nevah got beyond hard-cidan stage, sah, befo' the material all ran out, sah."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mrs. Gray—Mr. Soule is going to preach tomorrow. I wouldn't miss hearing him for anything.

Mrs. Greene—I'm awfully sorry I shan't be able to go.

Mrs. Gray (after saying goodby)—No wonder she doesn't want to be seen in that shabby old cape again.

Mrs. Greene—Got a new bonnet or something, I suppose.—Boston Transcript.

Funeral Director (to gentleman entering the door)—Are you one of the mourners, sir?

Gentleman—Yes; he owed me $500.—Boston Transcript.

"Can you read French?"

"Er—not aloud."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Hoetess (entertaining two lady friends, to herself)—Oh dear, I do wish one would go—I have so much to tell either of them about the other.—London Tid-Bits.

"See that young couple?" said the doorkeeper at the theater.

"Yes."

"They've been married a little over a month. I don't know their names nor where they live, but I can tell that much about them."

"How?"

"They used to come every week and sit in the orchestra chairs. Now they come every other week and sit in the balcony.—Washington Star.

Cynthia—Do you think Frank will love me when I am old, Maud?

Maud—Well, there's one thing, dear—you'll soon know.—Pick-Me-Up.

Mother—When the boy in the other house threw stones at you, why didn't you come and tell me?

Bobby—Because, mamma, I can throw them back better than you. He's more likely to get hit.—Hartford Times.

WERE YOU EVER HYPNOTIZED?

Well, it is not likely.

But there are dozens of people in San Francisco who are existing under the strange psychic spell.

You may meet some of them daily on the streets, and nothing in their manner would suggest to you this marvelous fact—it is the skeletons in their closets, and the skeleton does not rattle its bones and make known its presence until your acquaintance is brought in contact with the thing or object against which it is hynotized.

But why are these people hypnotized?

"Aye, there's the rub!" They wouldn't want you to know either the fact or the cause. If you knew their inside history, however, you would learn that it was to drive off the drink habit; to save them from the morphine vice; to rescue them from the demon cigarette.

They have weak wills, these poor creatures, but hypnotism fixes them so that they cannot exercise their injurious habit.

Cannot! Why? Ah, that is just what next Sunday's CALL will tell you. It will tell you who these people are; how they came to be hypnotized; who it is that does the hypnotizing, and the strange way in which the operator treats his subject.

Every family has a pet, and every family will be interested in Florence Percy Matheson's story in Sunday's CALL of the pets of prominent San Francisco families. The pets referred to are favorite birds and animals, and very many of them are described, especially as to their traits, by the talented writer.

For instance, among the pets in question is "Buster Dickinson," a beautiful prize Maltese cat, and which has the good fortune to belong to Mrs. P. T. Dickinson, and has known neither a care nor a sorrow during his twelve years of life.

"Buster" wears a silver collar, sits in a high chair at the table when no guests are present, waits for grace and then eats his food from his own special china plate with daintiness and decorum.

He hates only one person in the world, and that is a harmless and necessary dentist, who looks after the well-being of his teeth.

The girl fire-eater will tell all about her most thrilling experiences, and the very latest exploits in the field of science will be given in lucid and instructive as well as entertaining style.

The best of literature from authors whose talents are respected far and near will also contribute to the sterling merits of the best and most characteristic California Sunday newspaper, THE SUNDAY CALL, and these few suggestions are thrown out to prepare the way for a rare good holiday treat that is in store for you.

THE THREE CHUMS.

Yesterday was a great day for Senator White and Representative Maguire of California, says the Washington Post of the 12th inst. Both were active and indefatigable opponents of the Pacific railroad funding bill, and Senator White had a seat by the Congressman while the vote was being taken.

In this, as in almost all other political affairs, the Senator and the Congressman have been together. Their relations amount to a singular coincidence. They were both reared in the same county and on the same farm in California, and both have been bosom friends ever since. Governor Budd, another of the most prominent men in the State, is a chum of both

Senator and Congressman, and the trio are inseparable. They are in the same political combinations and form an invincible team. They are all about the same size, and until Mr. Maguire shaved off his beard he looked like Senator White. His wife made him dispense with his whiskers because, she said, too many people took him for the Senator.

When Mr. Maguire made his speech against the funding bill last week, Senator White sat by his side. "Give the road ——, Jim," said the Senator. At the same time a page handed the Congressman a bundle of telegrams. They were from Governor Budd. "Give them ——, Jim," said the Governor.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

SUBMARINE CABLES—C. E. W., Oakland, Cal. The following sets forth the entire system of submarine cables of the world, including those along the shores and in the bays, gulfs and estuaries of rivers, but excepting those in lakes and interior watercourses of continents. The list includes all cables operated by private companies:

COMPANIES.	Number of Cables.	Length of Cables in Nautical Miles.
Anglo-American Telegraph Co.:		
Trans-Atlantic system—Valentia (Ireland) to Heart's Content (Newfoundland)	4	7,505
Minou (near Brest, France) to St. Pierre-Miquelon	1	2,718
Communication on American coasts	9	1,963
European communication	1	101
Total	15	12,287
Commercial Cable Company:		
Trans-Atlantic system—Waterville (Ireland) to Canso (Nova Scotia)	3	6,888
Canso, N. S., to New York	1	828
Canso, N. S., to Rockport, Mass.	1	519
Communication in Europe	2	839
Total	7	9,074
Direct United States Cable Co.:		
Ballinskelligs Bay (Ireland) to Halifax (Nova Scotia)	1	2,564
Halifax, N. S., to Rye Beach, N H.	1	535
Total	2	3,099
Western Union Telegraph Co.:		
Trans-Atlantic system—Pennen Cove (near Penzance, England) to Dover Bay (near Canso, N. S.)	2	5,107
Dover Bay, N. S., to New York	2	1,776
Gulf of Mexico system	8	459
Total	12	7,342
Compagnie Francaise du Telegraphe de Paris a New York:		
Brest (France) to St. Pierre-Miquelon	1	2,282
St. Pierre to Cape Cod, Mass.	1	828
Other branch lines	2	422
Total	4	3,532
African District Telegraph Co.	8	2,749
Black Sea Telegraph Company	1	337
Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Co.:		
Carcavelio, near Lisbon (Portugal), to Madeira, to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Islands), to Pernambuco (Brazil)	6	7,369
Central and South American Telegraph Company	15	7,496
Cuba Submarine Telegraph Co.	4	1,048
Direct Spanish Telegraph Company	4	708
Eastern and South African Telegraph Company	13	8,841
Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company	27	17,397
Eastern Telegraph Company:		
Anglo-Spanish-Portuguese System	11	3,566
System west of Malta	17	4,603
Italo-Greek System	2	253
Austro-Geek System	1	503
Greek System	12	699
Turko-Greek System	4	5[illegible]8
Turkish System	14	833
Egypto-European System	4	2,530
Egyptian System	1	155
Egypto-Indian System	13	11,805
Total	79	25,525
Europe and Azores Telegraph Co.	2	1,052
Great Northern Telegraph Company:		
Cables in Europe and Asia	24	6,963
Halifax and Bermuda Cable Co.	1	850
Indo-European Telegraph Company	2	14
India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Company	3	145
Mexican Telegraph Company	3	1,527
River Plate Telegraph Company	3	87
Societe Francaise des Telegraphes Sous-Marins	15	4,544
South American Cable Company	3	2,048
West African Telegraph Company	12	3,055
West Coast of America Telegraph Company	8	1,964
Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company	16	6,147
West India and Panama Telegraph Company	22	4,554
Total	310	139,7[illegible]4

THE FREE LIBRARY—H. H., City. The officers of a free library who are charged with issuing cards to those who wish to avail themselves of the privileges of the library are bound to take all precautions as to the persons to whom they issue cards and as to those who become their guarantors. If the name of a guarantor does not appear in the directory, that would be a sufficient excuse for refusing the acceptance of the person offered, notwithstanding the fact "that he is a resident of the City, has his name on the register and is a property-owner." If by some mishap the name of the person you offered did not get into the directory, it would be an easy matter for you to present him at the library and have him establish his identity.

DANDRUFF—M. H., City. The preparation you name in your communication may be good in some cases and it may be bad in others. This department does not advocate the merits of any particular preparation for dandruff.

SAVINGS BANK—M. M., Alameda, Cal. This department has no means of knowing which of the savings banks of San Francisco will pay the greatest amount of interest in the future. It is not a part of the duty of this department to say which is the best of these banks. You should make personal inquiry. Any of the banks will furnish the desired information.

A DIME OF 1835—Recent Subscriber, Santa Cruz, Cal. A dime of 1835 does not command any premium.

BROKEN soft baby cream, 15c lb. Townsend's.*

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

Mrs. S. Guerney-Lapham of Syracuse is making a new departure in the field of women's enterprise. She has interested herself so largely in the matter of life insurance for women that she is being called upon for lectures and informal talks on this subject. Women were formerly considered undesirable subjects for insurance; but the companies have at last become convinced of their value as policy-holders.

Phillips' Rock Island Excursions

Leave San Francisco every Wednesday, via Rio Grande and Rock Island Railways. Through tourist sleeping-cars to Chicago and Boston. Manager and porters accompany these excursions to Boston. For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and further information, address Clinton Jones, General Agent Rock Island Railway, 30 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

A COUGH SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a simple remedy and give immediate relief. Avoid imitations.

ALWAYS keep in the house a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, for throat and lung troubles. Your druggist has Ayer's Almanac.

She—Fred, why don't you ask father for my hand to-day?

Fred—I'm afraid to do it to-day. Wait until to-morrow and I'll buy a bicycle exactly like his.—Atlanta Constitution.

NEW TO-DAY.

Will any Baking Podwer do? Then "Trophy" is too good for you.