The Call
San Francisco

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Editor and Proprietor.

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THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL.

The "yard of pups" are all barking.

Why did the *Examiner* turn all its dogs loose on Senator White?

It is time for San Francisco to rid itself of scrofulous journalism.

There is room in California for blackmailers—at San Quentin.

The day of the blackmailer has turned to night and the time is stormy.

Take a stick to the blackmailing snake and you will see it crawl into its hole.

What does Willie Hearst care for the interests of the people of San Francisco?

The corporations have found out the "yard of pups", and before long the people will find them out.

It is noted that the blackguard has begun to squall and in a few days he will be ready to confess.

The Li Yung Yuen journal is about as reliable in its home news as in its dispatches from China.

Never were the journalistic highbinders so ravenous for boodle and never were they so near starvation.

Vile cartoons are no answer to facts. A criminal is never acquitted by making caricatures of the Judge.

The coyote of journalism howls and howls and howls, but the trap has sprung and the scalp-taker is coming.

It is hard to tell whether the odor of Long Green Lawrence exhales from a whitewashed soul or unwashed feet.

THE CALL never more truly spoke for all than it does now in denouncing cinch-bill legislation and blackmail journalism.

When honest men are united rascality will get its due, and Wasteful Willie and his Long Green toady had better beware.

The battle of decent people against vile journalism will never cease until the corrupt thing has been carried out and buried.

We shall never have a good municipal government until we have crushed out the horseleeches in office and journalism.

When Long Green Lawrence talks of honesty the breath exhaled with his words fills the whole town with a smell of corruption.

Before the exposures of the *Examiner* are complete Boss Buckley will have to speak from Livermore and "Little Pete" from his grave.

We cannot hope to stop all the blackmailing schemes of the *Examiner*, but we can expose some of them and put the public on guard.

It was Hearst who took the $22,000 from the Southern Pacific Company, but it may have been Long Green who put it where it would do the most good.

Long Green has flown to the support of cinch-bill legislators with a promptness which shows a fellow feeling for a share of the prospective boodle.

The waster of inherited millions would gladly see every fortune depleted. He lives for nothing now but to gratify malice, envy and profligacy.

Why did the delegates to the Democratic State Convention at San Jose boot and hiss a speaker who said the *Examiner* was an honest Democratic paper?

The *Examiner* should explain whether Willie Hearst got any of the money extorted from Huntington or whether it was divided by the subordinate gang.

It is the duty of the Supervisors to fix water and gas rates fairly and honestly, and they should not be deterred from performing it, even though the blackmailer raves and threatens to throw buckets of mud all over town.

The Chicago *Record* says Princess Chimay has afforded an object lesson to American girls who are tempted to marry a nobleman, but to the ordinary moralist it seems more like a warning against falling in love with a gypsy.

The delegation to a State Democratic convention at San Jose repudiated with hisses and hoots the claim of the *Examiner* to represent that party, and now the people are ready to repudiate its pretense to represent San Francisco.

The exposure made by THE CALL of the villainy of the *Examiner* has forced the managers of that paper to drop their impudence and resort once more to hypocrisy, but even that won't save them; we propose to strip the masks off.

Every dollar which the blackmailers of the *Examiner* can extort from corporations serves as a fund to strengthen the gang in levying backmail upon others. A common interest requires that honest men should combine to fight the villainy and crush it out.

Honest efforts to procure a reduction of water and gas rates should not be diminished because a notorious gang of boodlers are trying to take advantage of them for their own nefarious profit. The Supervisors should go forward and do what is right for the public benefit. The people will deal with the blackmailers until the criminal courts get hold of them.

## THE DISCREDITED BLACKMAILER.

The *Examiner* has long been in discredit with the people of California. The rascality of its managers has been repeatedly exposed. So well known is the villainy of its conduct that no one has confidence in it, though some are tempted to use it to further their own ends. This condition of affairs has rendered Mr. Hearst desperate. He has wasted the fortune left him by his father and is now trying to recoup himself by such blackmailing schemes as the rascals in his employ can devise and carry out.

So long as Senator Hearst was alive the *Examiner* was conducted as a representative of the Democratic party of California. After his death it continued to play that role for a little while. It was not long, however, before his wasteful and incompetent son was made the dupe of the vicious men around him and the paper then began to be used as an instrument to extort favors, subsidies and money from candidates for office in the Democratic party. In this way the *Examiner* was led into antagonism to Senator White, and it opposed his candidacy for the United States Senate with tactics which soon showed to the leaders of the Democratic party what sort of men they had to deal with.

When the Democratic State Convention assembled in San Jose the antagonism of the *Examiner* to Senator White was at its bitterest degree, and the conduct of the managers of the paper was fully made known to the delegates. The result was that when one of the tools of that paper had the impudence to speak of it as a representative of California Democracy he was hooted and hissed by the delegates on the floor and forced to leave the platform.

This act showed clearly that the Democratic party, or at least the leaders of the party, had become aware of the true character of the men who were managing Willie Hearst and his paper, and had determined then and there to repudiate him, them and it. Since that time the *Examiner* has had no standing as a representative of the Democratic party in the State, and it is now time to deprive it of the pretense of representing any portion of the people of California.

Through all the loud clamors of the *Examiner* for what it calls "popular interests and the public welfare," there runs a tone of insincerity, which is evident in every word it utters. What shall we think of a paper claiming to oppose the Southern Pacific monopoly, when it drew a subsidy of $1000 a month from the Southern Pacific Company? What shall we think of a paper pretending at this time to favor a reduction in water and gas rates, when for years it has been silent on the subject?

It is known that the opposition to the railroad was due to the fact that the railroad subsidy was cut off, and it is an inevitable inference that the present opposition to other corporations is due to the fact that subsidies hitherto drawn from them have been also cut off.

With the tactics of a professional rascal, the *Examiner* attempts to evade public indignation by charging others with offenses similar to its own. It has tried to cover its blackmailing schemes by aspersing the honor of those who have exposed them. Convicted of serving the monopoly, while pretending to be a friend of the people, it now turns round and declares that the people of San Francisco have no friend among the newspapers of the City, and that all are as wicked as the *Examiner* itself.

We have too much confidence in the intelligence of the people of San Francisco to believe they can be duped again by this often exposed lier, boodler and blackmailer. In posing as the organ of the Democratic party after the death of Senator Hearst, it had no other object than that of enriching its managers by the money it could extort from Democratic politicians, and now in posing as a representative of the people of San Francisco it seeks only to compel rich corporations to put money either into the depleted purse of Willie Hearst, or into the stuffed pockets of Long Green Lawrence.

We are well aware there are many reasons why honest men should hesitate to oppose this infamous combination which controls the *Examiner*. It is never an agreeable task to fight with an enemy which resorts to lies, slanders and vilifications, in order to silence an opponent or extort money. There is little honor to be gained from such a contest. To kill a reptile does not make a man a hero. Men therefore are averse to enter a contest with the foul journal of the blackmailer and not infrequently pay tribute to it in order to escape its attacks.

The time has come, however, when these scruples should be put aside. Capital should no longer be afraid of the blackmailer who attempts to plunder it. People should no longer give support to the pretended friendship of an exposed hypocrite. A combined effort should be made on the part of honest and decent people to rid the City of this infamy once and for all.

There are reasons to believe the struggle will not be a long one. Willie Hearst has exhausted his father's fortune. He has been compelled to sell his interest in the Anaconda mine. He is at the end of the purse which enabled him to support a disreputable life, and a more disreputable newspaper. The attempts now to levy blackmail in California are but the last despairing schemes of rascals who see before them penury and the penitentiary. If the people act now with promptness and courage the victory will be won, and this disreputable and disgraceful organ will soon be closed out and the blackmailers scattered as tramps on the highways.

## TARIFF LEGISLATION.

The Chamber of Commerce has published in a well-printed pamphlet the proceedings of the recent tariff conference held in this City with the object of supplying information to Congress on the needs of California in the coming tariff legislation. The work is well condensed, can be easily read and will be of great value to the representatives of California in Congress in showing what the industries of the State require in the way of protective duties.

The report adopted by the conference calls attention to the fact that no State in the Union is more vitally concerned in a protective tariff than is California. In all the fourteen schedules of the act of 1890 are to be found articles of California production more or less affected by any duty placed upon like articles of foreign origin. These, as the report points out, are our mines, our coal fields, our petroleum and bitumen deposits, our forests, our agriculture, our flocks and herds of domestic animals, our dairies, our fisheries and our factories.

The conference urges as an essential to an intelligent and honest administration of tariff legislation that the principle of specific as against ad valorem duties be adopted and applied in all cases wherever practicable. The reasons for preferring specific duties are many. In the first place, such duties enable the citizen to learn at all times the exact competition he has to meet, which he cannot do in the case of ad valorem duties. It puts an end to the evil of false valuations on imported goods. Moreover, an apparently high ad valorem duty is often found to be wholly inadequate for protection, inasmuch as the percentage of duty is computed upon the low valuation of foreign goods.

The need of protection to our industries is manifest from the fact that California is exposed to competition coming from British Columbia, China, Japan and Mexico. As Chinese labor is largely used in British Columbia, all of these countries have very low rates of wages, and the competition is destructive to the welfare of American workingmen.

The attention of Congress is called by the conference to the necessity for some legislation to promote the interests of American shipping. As a means of doing this, the conference adopted a resolution urging Congress that in arranging a new tariff provision should be made for the free entry of all materials actually used for the construction, repairs, equipment or subsistence of American-built ships employed in the foreign trade.

The greater portion of the pamphlet is occupied by a review of schedules giving statements of the amount of protection requested by representatives of the various industries in the State. These statements will enable our delegation in Congress to work with a definite purpose before the Ways and Means Committee. They make clear exactly what California expects of Congress in order that her industries may be protected and the welfare of her workingmen and her men of business be preserved.

A curiosity in the way of postal routine is reported by the Philadelphia *Record*. The towns of Langhorne and Eden, in Pennsylvania, are so near together that their postoffices are only about 500 yards apart. A letter from one of them to the other, however, has to go by way of Philadelphia, making a circuit of nearly forty miles, and takes a day to do it.

So far as we can gather from our exchanges the only thing any part of the country asks of Congress is to pass its particular appropriation bill and then quit.

What will Kansas do next? Her Legislature is actually talking of a law to suppress the corset.

## GENERAL ALGER.

No appointment to the McKinley Cabinet is likely to give more general satisfaction to the people of the United States than that of General Alger to the office of Secretary of War. No man in the country is better fitted for the position by his talents or past services, and we can expect from the next administration a management of the War Department which will be in every respect gratifying to the country.

General Alger is one of the most eminent citizens of the Republic. He has been for some time conspicuous as a candidate for the Presidency and in several Republican National conventions has been the candidate from his State for that high office. It was everywhere recognized that he would make a strong President, and more than once he was supported in National conventions by a following so strong as to make his nomination probable. It has been rare in later years that a man of his eminence accepts a Cabinet position, and his entry into the McKinley administration will add to its strength in every respect.

To the old soldiers of the Republic the appointment will be especially pleasing. General Alger was one of those volunteers who went to the front with the Union army, and rendered such distinguished services on the field as to merit and receive rapid and high promotion. Few volunteers in the army became more eminent than he, and he is therefore a fit representative of the soldier element of the community and will be in his rightful place at the head of the War Department of the Government.

Since the close of the war General Alger has devoted himself to business with marked success. He has shown himself to be as eminent in the conduct of civil affairs as in those of war. He is a thorough business man, honest, energetic and efficient. The success with which he has conducted his private enterprises attests his skill as an administrator of large affairs and gives assurance to the public that the War Department of the next administration will be conducted with a zeal and ability which will raise it to a higher degree of efficiency than has ever been known before.

From the selections already made it is evident that the McKinley Cabinet will be one of the strongest we have ever known. The men thus far selected have each a marked and distinguished personality which has made him well known to the people. Each, moreover, has been chosen for an office for which he is peculiarly fitted by his training and experience in life. There is every reason for believing that the other members of the Cabinet will be equally eminent. In such a galaxy of distinguished men General Alger will occupy a prominent position. He will not be overlooked in the aggregation. His personal force will keep him to the front, and in the next administration the average citizen will not have to turn to an almanac, as he does now when he wishes to find out the name of the man who fills the office of Secretary of War.

## SHAM CIVIL SERVICE.

A speech recently delivered in Congress by Hon. Henry M. Baker makes clearly evident the hypocrisy of the Cleveland administration in attempting to pose as the advocates of civil service reform. The speech is pertinent to the occasion as some effort will undoubtedly be made to induce President McKinley to right the wrongs committed by Cleveland's Cabinet and restore our civil service to something like a good condition before the "reform" is fixed and established.

According to statements made by Mr. Baker, the report of the Secretary of the Interior for the first fourteen months and fifteen days after Hoke Smith took the office shows that he made 817 appointments, 171 reinstatements, 893 promotions, 422 reductions, 876 dismissals, and 88 "resignations by request." The dismissals, resignations by request, and reductions were almost invariably of veterans and Republicans.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury covering the first fourteen months and twelve days after Secretary Carlisle took office showed there were 837 appointments, 538 promotions, 637 dismissals, and 160 reductions. Of the 460 men dismissed, 129 were veterans, and two of the women were old hospital nurses. Of the 140 men reduced, 54 were veterans, and 13 of the women were hospital nurses.

Mr. Baker went on to point out that at the beginning of Cleveland's administration the Secret Service Division was made up about equally of Republicans and Democrats. Now there is but one Republican left in the division. In the Pension Bureau 60 per cent of the employes are Democrats; in the Fish Commission over 90 per cent; in the Government Printing Office 66 per cent.

A similar condition prevails in every department of the civil service. It is as bad in San Francisco as elsewhere. The most casual study of it shows how great has been the sham of Mr. Cleveland's so-called civil service reform, and how completely he has subordinated the service to the interests of his friends.

The people of this country are in favor of what they understand as civil service reform, but they are not in favor of the sham reform of Cleveland. They may consent to leave the service in the condition to which he has brought it, but if they do so it will simply be an act of self-denial on their part. They will not intend thereby either to indorse his pretense as a civil service reformer or to condone the methods by which he has sought to give life positions to the cuckoos and mugwumps who supported his administration.

## PERSONAL

E. M. Brown of Denver is at the Palace.

A. D. Perkins of Santa Barbara is in the City.

Ex-Superior Judge G. M. Buck of Eureka is at the Lick.

Thomas Clark, a mining man of Placerville, is in the City.

E. H. Vance, the railroad owner at Eureka, is at the Grand.

P. Herschfield, a business man of Los Angeles, is in town.

J. T. Gates and Mrs. Gates of Guatemala are at the Occidental.

C. F. Smith of San Diego is among the visitors from the South.

G. N. Farnum and A. M. Gildo of Rockford, Ill., are at the Russ.

Major Darling of the United States army is down from Rutherford.

William B. Humbert, a business man of Ashland, Or., is in the City.

D. Alexander, a business man of Watsonville, is at the Occidental.

Lieutenant C. W. Burnett of the United States navy is at the Grand.

H. S. Hayes, a business man of Aberdeen, Wash., is a late arrival here.

Tom C. Gorrie, a mining man of Sonora, Tuolumne County, is in the City.

Wallace Kilpatrick, formerly of this City, now of Boston, is at the Occidental.

L. E. Mahan, a prominent business man of Eureka, is a guest at the Cosmopolitan.

W. R. Clark of Stockton, the State Railroad Commissioner, is one of the arrivals here.

Edward McGettigan, the well-known contractor of Vallejo, is registered at the Russ.

Mrs. Dr. Cleveland and daughter, Miss Mamie Cleveland, of Dundee, Ill., are at the Palace.

D. Vanderwilt arrived here to-day from Orange City, Pa., and is staying at the Cosmopolitan.

General P. W. Murphy of Santa Margarita, who owns an enormous ranch of some 60,000 acres near that place, is at the Baldwin.

W. Burns, who has been in charge of one of the wrecking steamers for a good while past, will leave for his former home in Liverpool to-day.

G. H. Logan, Mrs. Logan and Miss Logan, all of Kingfisher, the prominent young city of Indian Territory, are among the arrivals at the Grand.

Phil Turner and wife, Nat Wills and wife, George O. Nichols and Miss Mellville of the Prodigal Father Company are registered at the Cosmopolitan.

Mrs. Annie Besant, the noted lecturer on theosophy, is expected to speak here in July or August next. She expects to make a tour of the United States.

David Evans, the millionaire lumberman of Humboldt Bay, who owns large areas of redwood and extensive mills at and near Eureka, is among the arrivals here.

L. Carteri, the owner of a big Spanish grant near Santa Barbara and who is largely interested in the raising of cattle and sheep, is at the Grand, accompanied by his family.

Captain Carey of the steamer Monowai, now about due to sail for Australia, has been quite ill for some days at the Occidental with a serious cold, which threatens to develop into pneumonia.

J. F. Sanders, the principal owner of the Bachelor mine, at Ouray, who is at the Baldwin Hotel, is the owner of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank at Delta, Colo., and quotes his individual liabilities at half a million dollars.

## CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 1.—At the St. Cloud: W. T. Lewis, J. C. Fenton, D. Hand, R. G. Everett, M. A. and Miss G. Crocker; Manhattan: J. W. Raphael, E. M. Ledden, J. A. Ledden, J. S. Webber; Astor: J. E. Snyder; Vendome: A. L. Storie; Hoffman: W. S. Edward and wife; Glisey: E. A. Rix; Holland: F. W. and W. P. Fuller; Imperial: C. S. Giblin, F. M. Lebaud; Continental: A. McBeen.

## CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—J. W. Stanford of San Francisco is at the Raleigh, G. Vrohefers of San Francisco is at the Norman, J. C. Garrison of Los Angeles is at the Shoreham.

## NEWSPAPER PLEASANTRY.

"Office," exclaimed the new arrival in Oklahoma, "office! I am from Ohio. I do not want office." And they had him in the local insane asylum inside of an hour and a quarter.—Minneapolis Journal.

Judge—What is the charge against this man, Mr. Officer?

Officer—Creating a disturbance, your Honor.

Judge—Was it much of a disturbance?

Officer—Indeed, it was, sir. It woke me up.—Richmond Dispatch.

Rose—Amy is a very dear friend of yours, is she not?

Blanche—Yes; you know she has so many faults that I can point out to her.—Philadelphia North American.

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## Letters From the People.

### MUNICIPAL HOUSING.

***What Has Been Done in Some Large German Cities.***

*To the Editor of the San Francisco Call*—SIR: Perhaps I should state in a preliminary note that my failure for a fortnight past to offer further suggestions on municipal government is due to my absence in the mines and not to a loss of interest in the subject. Indeed, the more familiar one becomes with what has been done by the older progressive cities of the world for the general welfare, noting the happy results which always follow even the most startling innovations, the greater and deeper the interest one feels in this vital problem of the present hour, the rational management of municipal affairs in large cities.

Municipal housing claims our attention in this letter. On page 355 of Albert Shaw's admirable book on "Municipal Government in Europe," we are told that "all thorough students of the problem of life in modern cities are now agreed that the housing of the people is the question that requires from this time forth the deepest consideration and the boldest and most serious treatment," and only superficial minds will dissent from this conclusion.

A few facts will help us here. "In 1885 it was found that 73,000 persons in the city of Berlin were living in the families occupying a single room in tenement houses; 382,000 were living in two-room tenements; 432,000 in three-room apartments and 398,000 occupied four-room habitations." Now, "although the one-room dwellers were only about one-sixth as many as the three-room dwellers, their rate of mortality was twenty-three times as high, and thirty-three times greater than that of the four-room occupants."

Mr. Shaw makes this further comparison: The total population of Berlin in 1885 was 1,315,000, and "the 73,000 people who lived in the one-room quarters suffered nearly half the entire number of deaths of the whole population. Their death-rate was 163.5 per 1000, nearly one-sixth of their entire number, while the two-room dwellers sustained a death-rate of only 22.5, the three-room dwellers only 7.5, and the four-room people lost only 5.4 per 1000 of the population." He adds that "half the mortality of the Berlin one-room dwellers occurred in households where five or more persons occupied the one enclosed space."

Important results immediately followed this minute statistical investigation in 1885. Drastic rules were at once adopted by the municipality for the construction of tenement-houses—one requiring that at least a third part of the lot should be left unbuilt upon as a court space for air and light; another forbidding the construction of apartments containing less than a prescribed number of cubic feet of space and requiring proper provision for daylight, ventilation and heating, while the tenement-houses already occupied were brought under strict municipal authority, and in various ways the evils of overcrowding were lessened and the average character of the housing of the poorer classes greatly improved.

But a more important result of the statistical inquiry of 1885, causing immediate action of the municipality to protect the poor from the avarice of landlords and the city from the devastation of epidemics, was the immense impulse given to a movement to create Greater Berlin. To this end the municipal authority proceeded to lay off the adjacent territory and prescribe exactly the character of the houses that property-owners might erect. On this point Mr. Shaw remarks that "such regulations may seem irksome, yet all cities must come to the conclusion that the rights of the masses in crowded communities are superior to the whims of individuals; that the pretense that private ownership of land carries with it any absolute right to disregard the general welfare is a baneful heresy which is not to be tolerated when it asserts its impudent claims."

On page 361 we are told that "all the other leading German cities have made similar statistical investigations, and most of them are endeavoring to reform the evils which they now fully comprehend." However, bright as the future of these German cities now seems to be in the sanitary housing of people who can never look forward to the day when they shall have homes of their own, but must always live in hired tenements, still it must be conceded that these cities have much yet to do before they are the equals of Glasgow and Paris in the humane and practical relief afforded the more abject poor, and more especially do they seem to lack the divine benevolences incarnated in the municipal life of Glasgow and Paris, which protects, educates, clothes and feeds the little children of the hapless and helpless poor.

JOSEPH ASBURY JOHNSON.

11 Essex street, Jan. 30, 1897.

## A LITTLE LOST BIRD.

STORY OF A SIOUX PAPOOSE FOUND ON A BATTLE-FIELD.

The adopted daughter of Mrs. Clark Bewick Colby, the eminent suffragist who yesterday addressed the New Citizens' Club in this city in the Assembly-room of the Young Women's Christian Association, is a full-blooded Sioux Indian, says the Pittsburg Dispatch.

The babe was rescued from its dead mother's arms four days after the noted battle at Wounded Knee Creek, in South Dakota, six years ago this month. Colonel Colby was in the charge made by the United States troops against the Indians at that time.

After the battle was over "nothing that wore

Little Lost Bird.

a blanket was alive." The slaughter of the Indians was terrific. The next day a terrible blizzard set in, and for four days the dead were left alone in the ravine where the battle had waged.

On the fourth day the babe was discovered. A bullet had killed the squaw, but as she fell she had gathered her blanket closely about the child. This, with the heavy covering of snow, had kept the baby warm. It was almost perished from hunger, but soon rallied when placed in the care of some Indian women.

As the women crooned over it and slowly nursed it back to life they constantly wailed, "Zintka Laununi," meaning "poor lost bird." Colonel Colby and wife, who have no family, were touched by the incident, and as the parents of the babe, both full-blooded Sioux, had both perished in the battle, negotiations were made for the purchase of the little one. This was accomplished, and for six years little Zintka has been cared for with devotion by her foster parents.

Zintka attends kindergarten now, and the differences between her and other little ones have not yet been marked enough for comment. In disposition at home and in the kindergarten she is extremely affectionate, willful, but amenable to reason. She is a model Sunday-school baby, and asks questions on her spiritual being after the similitude of other bright children. She is fond of music, and in her baby fashion makes harmony on the piano. One peculiarity, however, is her ability to read the thoughts of those about her. She has on several occasions interpreted looks from strangers and impetuously answered their unspoken inquiry in her own baby fashion. She is as obedient, Mrs. Colby says, as any little lassie in a favored home. Her skin is brunette and her hair, long and silky, readily yields to the civilizing curl papers.

## COMPETENCY OF WILL-MAKERS

Philadelphia Ledger.

A device for preventing unseemly will contests has appeared in Connecticut and is being very favorably commented on. It provides that the testator, on making his will, may deposit it with a legal officer and give public notice of the fact in order that any person who may doubt his competence to make a will may come forward and test the question within a certain time. If no objection is made within the time specified the will cannot be attacked on that ground when offered for probate. Nobody is to see the will or know its contents; the inquiry is to be confined to the single question of the maker's competence, perhaps including the question of undue influence; but if these two points can be settled during his life there is little danger of a successful attempt to break the will after his death. It seems as if a great deal of scandal and much unseemly litigation might be prevented by this simple device.

## SNARES

The man who wins in life's hard race
Is he that will not brook defeat:
Who looks misfortune in the face
Without despairing, when they meet—
Who, though the way in front is clear
And the sky above is fair,
Keeps up good cheer,
Proceeds with care,
And when he comes to the hidden snare
Alights upon his feet.

Don't let the morrow come as it may—
Whate'er it brings prepare to meet;
Gird up your loins and square away,
And move head up, if you must retreat;
For though to-day the way looks clear
And the sky above is fair,
You may be near
Some hidden snare,
So look about you and prepare
To land upon your feet.

S. E. KISER, in Cleveland Leader.

## PARAGRAPHS ABOUT PEOPLE

Ruskin has squandered in good deeds a fortune of more than $750,000 and his present income depends almost wholly on the royalties of a recent popular edition of his works.

Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte's great philological library has been sold to a London bookseller, as the efforts to raise money enough to buy it for the Guildhall Library were unsuccessful.

Helsingfors University in Sweden has this year 2161 students, of which 261 are women; 79 of these are under the mathematical, 117 under the philosophical and 57 under the medical faculties.

Acting under the authority granted by the South Carolina Legislature, General Hugh L. Farley is collecting and will publish in permanent form the rolls of all the companies raised in that State for service in the Confederate army.

Countess Constance Wachtmeister, one of the most prominent of living theosophists, is in Chicago. The Countess is a dignified woman of middle age, and is by birth an Italian. Her English, however, is faultless and her vocabulary varied. Her title is Swedish.

Ladies of New Orleans having succeeded in raising enough money to place in good condition the grounds about the Jackson monument on the battle-field of Chalmette—historic ground of the war of 1812—have now made a public appeal for a sufficient amount to complete the shaft of brick and marble and restore the broken base.

Wearied with the turmoil of political life, General J. B. Gordon of Georgia intimates that he very gladly turns over his Senatorial toga to Mr. Clay in March next. The general, who has a vast fund of incident and personal experience to draw upon, may, it is hinted, devote such of his time as is not taken up in lecturing to writing at some length his personal reminiscences of the Civil War.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CRIB—W. L. M., Cloverdale, Sonoma County, Cal. In a game of crib "4—5 and 2—3 and 3 turned up" counts 15—2, pair and double run of 4 equal to 12.

SIZE OF THEATERS—H. T. F., City. If this correspondent will send his name and address to this department he will receive the information asked for.

CHILDREN BORN—H. F. B., City. There are no statistics "showing the number of boys and girls born in the United States in the years 1866, 1876, 1886 and 1896."

AGE BEFORE BEAUTY—This department is anxious to discover the origin of the phrase, "Age before beauty." Can any of the readers of "Answers to Correspondents" tell us?

CASINO—S., City. The general rule for counting in casino is cards, spades, big casino, little casino, aces and sweep. Apply the rule and that will tell you who went out first in the game.

CUSTOM-HOUSE EXAMINATION—A. B., City. If you will apply at the Custom-house the clerk there who attends to the civil-service examinations will give you all the information desired.

MEXICO'S PRESIDENT—J. M., Fairfield, Solano County, Cal. General Porfirio Diaz is President of the republic of Mexico. He was first elected to that office in 1876, again in 1892 and again in 1896.

CHINESE QUARTER—M. F. T., City. There has been no census of the inhabitants of the Chinese quarter of San Francisco for several years, but it is estimated that the population there at this time is between 15,000 and 20,000.

TRADEMARK—J. W., City. If you wish to protect an article of commerce, avail yourself of the trademark law. The Government fee for securing a trademark is $25. Then there is the fee of an attorney who would have to secure it for you.

LANDS IN SAN JOAQUIN—Reader, City. If you will write to the United States Land Office in Stockton, the officer in charge will, for $1, send you a plat of all the Government land in San Joaquin County and all such information as you may desire.

SECOND PAPERS—A. B., City. When an alien applies for his second papers his witnesses must be citizens of the United States, but the law does not require that they shall be property-owners. They must have the knowledge that the applicant has resided in the United States the required length of time to entitle him to his papers.

HIGHBINDER—X. Y. Z., City. The latest dictionaries say that "highbinder is a slang term of no special meaning." It was probably used in the sense of high as high in "high jinks" or "high old time," and "binder" is probably a transition from "bender," which was used to describe going on a spree. In the general acceptation it is used to designate a bold, roystering rowdy, such as in California is designated as a hoodlum. The Century Dictionary says: "Highbinders, so called, were known in New York, Baltimore and other cities before 1849. In that year and subseqaently they became familiar in California. At present the name is used only as to members of a Chinese secret society, band or gang, said to exist in California and other parts of the United States, associated for the purpose of blackmailing and even for assassination in the interest and pay of societies or individuals." The dictionary then quotes the following from the New York Semi-weekly Tribune of May 20, 1887, to show the first use of the word in the sense described:

Suey Gum, the Chinese woman, was finally released from the embezzlement charge brought against her by the highbinders.

The term highbinder may have been in use in New York, Baltimore and other Eastern cities prior to 1849, but in the early days of California it was unknown, and in none of the histories of any rowdyism in 1849 and a few years thereafter does the term appear.

An extract from the testimony taken before the joint special committee that held its investigation in the Palace Hotel in this City in 1876, in October, shows that the term was used as applied to Chinese prior to the date of the Tribune extract quoted. On the 26th of October Thomas H. King, a merchant, testified aud used the word highbinder, as appears from the following, on page 94 of the report of the committee:

What do you mean by "highbinder?" asked Senator Sargent.

I mean men who are employed by the Chinese companies here to hound and spy upon the Chinese and pursue them. I have often heard it applied to bad men. Sometimes they are employed to assassinate Chinese. If a Chinaman has broken a contract and attempts to leave san Francisco he will be finally stopped at the steamer on the day of sailing by the large force of the company's highbinders who can always be seen guarding them.

The use of the word highbinder applied to Chinese in San Francisco goes back further than that. In 1869 or '70 Delos Woodruff, then a special in Chinatown, in later years County Judge of Josephine County, Or., was a witness in the Police Court in a case when he declared that "a lot of highbinders came around," and being asked by the Judge to explain that term, said that it was a name that was given to Chinese rowdies, robbers and murderers—men who wore stiff flat-rimmed black hats and were known as "hatchet-men" among the Chinese. The term had been in use in the Chinese quarter by officers for some time before that.

Highbinder has also been used in England to designate an athlete, such as a circus tumbler and jumper. The term was also applied to horses that jump hurdles and ditches, or steeplechasers.

# PASTORS ARGUE ON SOCIALISM

## Dr. Scott's Remarks Are Greeted With Cries of "Shame."

## Dr. Minton Objects to Spending a Quarter of a Million on a Ball.

### German Pastors Meet to Organize. Rev. Haskell Smith Talks to the Clericus.

A warm discussion took place at the Presbyterian Ministerial Association yesterday on the subject of economic and social conditions. Rev. Dr. Scott, who was the quizmaster of the day, took a strongly socialistic stand, and delivered himself in such scathing terms toward the climax of the discussion, that there were cries of "Shame!" from several parts of the room.

The subject was first started by Rev. E. E. Clark, who read a paper on, "What Are the Economic and Social Conditions Causing the Growing Want and Poverty of the Masses?" A number of causes were given for the want and poverty, among them being the oppression of the farmers and the treatment they have received from the railroads. Monopolies and trusts, particularly the Standard Oil Company, were also assigned as reasons for poverty among the masses. Mr. Clark condemned "the favoritism of wealth by legislation, most unexpectedly seen in the decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the income tax law."

After the paper Rev. Dr. Scott, as quizmaster of the day, asked questions bearing on the same subject. Rev. Mr. Perry spoke in favor of the Standard Oil Company. Rev. Edward Jenks said that labor-saving machines had had much to do with placing the many at the mercy of the few, and added that for his part he could propose no universal panacea.

Rev. Dr. Minton said: "There are certain economic and industrial questions that imperatively call for a change in many ways. I believe that the ripest wisdom of the church, guided by the spirit of God, is needed, but our system should be rather regulated than revolutionized. I am in sympathy with that New York clergyman who is protesting against that $250,000 ball. It is like flaunting a red flag in the face of those who are starving. There ought to be a moral sentiment created in these matters."

Rev. Dr. Scott in concluding the discussion spoke in the most severe terms of the present use of labor-saving machines. After describing how numbers of men had been recently thrown out of employment by them he said: "What wisdom is the church showing in this question? The power which machinery has introduced is a power of oppression, and that oppression is a power of unrighteousness. There are radical questions which lie below the machine, but it would not do for you to recognize them; you would not dare to recognize them in your pulpits."

At this point the speaker was interrupted by cries of "Shame," and Dr. Scott concluded by saying emphatically "Yes, it is a shame."

At the Methodist preachers' meeting Rev. L. W. Munhall, D.D., the evangelist from Philadelphia, read a printed pamphlet on "The Views of Critics of the Pentateuch Compared."

Rev. Haskell Smith spoke in an informal way at the Clericus on "The Internal Workings of the Established Church in England."

At the Congregationalist ministers' meeting a paper prepared by Rev. Mahlon Willett of Decorah, Iowa, on "The Ethical Theory of the Atonement" was read by Rev. Dr. J. Rowell of this City. Mr. Willett in summing up the paper said:

"We have now given four reasons for our preference for the expiatory conception of the atonement as a moral power over the ethical, so called.

"First, that there is more of truth in the one than the other, and that error is ethically powerless.

"Second, that the righteousness of God is so revealed in its unswerving demands that the exceeding sinfulness of sin is made more vividly powerful, and so the moral life is quickened and intensified.

"Third, that the provision for our trust in Christ has made sin for us so entirely unsatisfactory, as evidenced in the experiences of the ages, and a guilty conscience, that we cannot find heaven without the very first requisite of ethical power.

"And finally, that the love is not the only fulfilling of law, but the chief sorrow of ethical power, and that the expiatory view of the cross gives a rational ground and play to love when the ethical view does not."

There was some discussion about printed programmes for the coming six months, but the committee in charge reported that it could not get them up, and so the matter was allowed to drop.

A motion was then passed to levy a tax on the members of 25 cents apiece each month.

An informal meeting of the German Protestant ministers of this City and Oakland was held yesterday morning in the German branch at the Y. M. C. A. building. They will meet the first Monday in every month, and it is just possible that they may form a ministers' club in the near future.

Rev. J. M. Buehler of St. Paul's Lutheran Church here lectured on the subject of "Christian Unity."

The following pastors were present: Of the Lutheran church—Rev. Gehrke, Rev. Mr. Dietrichson, Rev. Mr. Schroeder, Rev. Mr. Buehler, Rev. Mr. Theiss, Rev. Mr. Hazeroth, Rev. Mr. Branke; Baptist, Rev. Mr. Dietz; Methodist—Rev. Mr. Guth, Rev. Mr. Shultz, Rev. Mr. Steinback, Rev. Mr. Boron, Rev. Mr. Vogel, Rev. Mr. Bruck; Evangelists—Rev. H. Cordes, Rev. Mr. Glunz, Rev. Mr. Klooz, Rev. Mr. Fischer and Secretary Horner.

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