The San Francisco Call

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Editor and Proprietor.

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THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL.

FIRDAY.....MARCH 5, 1897

During the week ending Saturday last THE CALL published **4429** inches of advertisements, which is **318** inches more than was published by any other San Francisco newspaper during the same time.

The new era is here.

McKinley is President.

We have seen the last of Cleveland.

The inaugural address pleases the people.

We can work now with cheer and confidence.

Coming prosperity is now near enough for us to feel the glow of it.

Prosperity will not come in a day, but every day will bring some of it.

Let us get the Federal building started and keep up with the procession.

The way is open for the boulevard, and now let us open the boulevard for the people.

Congress can be counted on to support the administration in upbuilding the country.

Cleveland in retirement will count the millions he has made and wonder why the people call it a "deficit administration."

If there are any free-traders left in this country they are so far left they are not visible from where the procession moves now.

It will take an extra session of Congress to right the wrongs of the Cleveland administration and it is to be summoned promptly.

The new tariff bill can be counted on to promote the fruit industry and the sugar industry. There will be millions in it for California.

Let it be remembered to-day in the home of every workingman that McKinley stands for an honest dollar and the chance to earn it.

Good times cannot be created by a fiat of the President, but nevertheless a President who works for them can do much to speed their coming.

There will be obstacles of course in the way of prosperity, but where there is a will there is a way to remove them, and McKinley has the will.

Poor old Democracy, turned out of doors, sits disconsolate at the fork of the road and hesitates whether to start for the poorhouse or the lunatic asylum.

Many good things are expected of this administration, but the best of all is a policy that will open opportunities for labor and provide work for the unemployed.

We shall forget Cleveland when the evil he has wrought shall have passed away, but we will remember him long enough to be careful not to elect another like him in this generation.

McKinley will not complain of having Congress on his hands. On the contrary, he will gladly call Congress together to strengthen his hands in working for the welfare of the people.

It will be the mission of this administration to open the factories to American labor and build up a home market that will render the harvests of the fields profitable to the farmer.

Yesterday there passed into retirement Cleveland, Olney, Carlisle, Wilson, Hill, Voorhees, Palmer, Blackburn, Brice and Vilas. Nothing is left of Democracy at Washington but nameless fragments.

McKinley has chosen his Cabinet well. It represents business, statesmanship and patriotism. The selection of such advisers by the President gives assurance of a good administration and confirms the people in their expectations of a Government they can be proud of.

Not much longer will goods used in America be imported from Europe while American mills are closed and American workingmen are begging for employment. We have got to the end of that sort of legislation. It has been carried into retirement in the gripsack of Grover.

To restore the protective tariff, to reestablish reciprocity treaties, to build up our industry, to expand our commerce and to give unfailing protection to Americans abroad are the tasks McKinley and the Republican party have undertaken, and the people can rely upon it that they will be successfully accomplished.

The only cloud upon the horizon is the Senate. That body has power to delay the passage of a protective tariff, and some Senators will certainly make an effort to do so if not deterred by the expression of public indignation. Warning should be given to these obstructionists at once. The country will have no patience with any man or set of men who undertake to prevent a restoration of business and a return to prosperity.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

In his inaugural address President McKinley spoke to the country what Tennyson called "large, divine and comfortable words." It was a speech of good cheer. It carries confidence to the people. There is nothing in it to arouse antagonism or distrust among any class of citizens. On the contrary every sentiment and every sentence appeals to the patriotism of the people, inclines to harmonize discordant opinions, and gives promise of a return to prosperity and the establishment of an era of good feeling which will put an end to economic disturbances and political agitations on industrial topics.

The President gave no space in his address to a vague exordium. He proceeded at once to consider the condition of the country and to outline the policy which he would adopt in providing remedies for existing evils. "The country," he said, "is suffering from industrial disturbances from which speedy relief must be had." He spoke of "the prevailing business conditions entailing idleness upon willing labor and loss to useful enterprises." From this beginning he went on to speak of the importance of legislation to promote general prosperity and to suggest the lines on which it should be undertaken.

The President counsels the creation of a commission to revise our coinage, currency and banking laws; promises that international bimetallism will have early and earnest attention; advises economy in the conduct of the Government and an increase of revenue by tariff taxation, avoiding as far as possible every form of direct taxation, to the end that industry may be protected as well as a revenue supplied to the Government; urges that in the work of tariff revision attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of reciprocity principles; declares for the enforcement of the law and the preservation of the rights of citizens; pledges the administration to enforce all laws against combinations of capital organized to control arbitrarily the condition of trade; suggests improvements in our naturalization and immigration laws; assures support to civil service reform of a kind that shall be "real and genuine, not perfunctory or prompted by zeal in behalf of any party, simply because it happens to be in power"; calls attention to the need of restoring our American merchant marine; favors the adoption of the proposed arbitration treaty with England, and announces that an extra session of Congress will be called to meet March 15.

The points of the address which will attract most attention are those referring to the creation of a commission for the settlement of the currency and banking problems, the enforcement of the law against trusts, the policy announced with respect to civil service reform, the support given to the arbitration treaty, and the importance of an extra session of Congress. The declarations in favor of an immediate revision of the tariff will occasion little comment because they were expected, and discussion on that subject is ended. It is everywhere admitted that we must have a revenue adequate to the needs of the Government, and since the disastrous experiment with the Democratic tariff there is no longer any opposition to a return to the protective system.

It will be noted that the President puts the tariff issue first, and declares that not until an adequate revenue is assured can we undertake to make any changes in our financial system. This is in accord with public opinion, and will strengthen popular confidence in the policy to be pursued by the administration.

The appeal of the President to Congress to support him in the work which he has undertaken cannot be overlooked. He truly says: "The restoration of confidence and the revival of business, which men of all parties so much desire, depends more largely upon the prompt, energetic and intelligent action of Congress than upon any other single agency that affects the situation." This fact is known, and the people rely upon Congress to act promptly in meeting the emergency.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

The movement now started to provide work for the unemployed in this City is most timely in every respect and deserves the most liberal support from all citizens. It promises good results not only to the workingmen to whom it will give employment, but to the community generally, and is in the truest sense a public enterprise rather than a charity.

The proposed boulevard, for which the Spring Valley Water Company and ex-Mayor Sutro have given a broad right of way, will provide San Francisco with a driveway not inferior to the most noted in the world. Its construction will be a benefit by giving employment to many who need it, and its completion will be an advantage to the City which it is hardly possible to overrate. Its usefulness will increase as the years pass and it will eventually become one of the noted attractions of the City.

The movement in this City is timely moreover because it accords with the aspirations of the people and will be a part and parcel of that great National policy which the new administration is to carry out. The platform on which McKinley was elected was that enunciated by himself in the terse statement that he advocated for the American people "an honest dollar and the chance to earn it." The new administration will pursue a policy radically different from the old. Its chief aim will be to provide opportunities for labor and work for the workers. Its mission will be the same as that which has been undertaken in this City to provide work and good wages for the unemployed.

The beginning of an administration devoted to such a policy constitutes an epoch in our history so different in its nature from that through which we have just passed that it rightly deserves the title given to it by the people, "a new era." It will be a period in which legislation will be directed to the end of opening American factories, developing American resources, expanding American commerce, providing profits for American capital and assuring work and wages for American skill, energy and industry.

No policy, either civic or National, can be better than that which aims to provide work for the American people. The lack of employment implies something more than enforced idleness. It carries destitution into the homes, ruin to debtors, and distress to all. A policy of abundant work means the upbuilding of the home as well as of the Republic. It means prosperity and comfort by the fireside as well as grandeur and wealth at the National capital. It is most appropriate, therefore, that this season which inaugurates the beginning of an administration pledged to promote American industry should be marked by a municipal movement directed to the same end. Every citizen who can afford to do so should give such assistance as he can to the undertaking. Let us provide work for the workers. Let us see to it that in San Francisco no industrious man has his home destitute because he cannot find the labor which he is willing to perform.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

In the appropriation bill as agreed to by the Senate in the closing hours of its session on Thursday morning the appropriation of $150,000 for a new survey of the Nicaragua canal remains. This implies that the new administration is expected to revise the work of the Cleveland administration on this subject and to begin the great enterprise anew.

From the representations made to the Senate a short time ago by the Minister from the Greater Republic of Central America, it is evident that the continuance of the project in regard to the canal will be in the hands of the State Department rather than of Congress. The opposition shown by the Greater Republic transfers the project to the field of diplomacy, and until some treaty can be arranged, nothing can be done by this Government unless the United States should resolve to do it by force.

Fortunately for the country the new Secretary of State is John Sherman. He is known to be favorable to the enterprise, and can be relied upon to exert his energies to obtain from the Central American Republic terms which will admit the construction of the canal by the money of the United States and under the control of the United States. Certainly this Government will never consent that the canal should be opened except under our control. As Great Britain asserts the right to close the Suez canal to any foreign power, which in case of war might choose to attack her possessions in East India, so would we assert our right in case of war to control the Nicaragua canal against any power that desired to use it to send warships to attack the Pacific Coast.

While the situation remains as it is it is not easy to predict the next step which will be taken in the project. The very fact, however, that the Senate left in the appropriation bill a sum of money to provide for a new survey makes it certain that the Senators have confidence in the ability of Secretary Sherman to arrange terms for a speedy beginning of the construction of the work. The outlook therefore may be considered encouraging, and it is within the limits of probability that the McKinley administration, which is so thoroughly in harmony with all American ideas, may provide a way for the beginning of the enterprise, and go far toward carrying it to completion.

THE CAUSE OF CUBA.

The measures taken by the Cuban relief committee of this City to call a mass-meeting assure the success of that assembly. The cause itself is popular, not only by reason of American sympathy with the Cuban patriots, but by its essential justice, and by the further fact that the rights of American citizens in Cuba seem to be inseparably bound up with the patriotic cause by the despotic course pursued by the Spanish authorities in dealing with Americans who are suspected of sympathizing with the patriots.

In addition to this the mass-meeting will be rendered interesting to the people because it will be addressed by some of the most eloquent orators and eminent citizens of the community. It will therefore have abundant claims on public attention, and will assuredly be a thorough manifestation of the sentiments of the people of San Francisco. The date for the mass-meeting has been fixed for the 13th, providing Metropolitan Hall can be obtained for that day. At any rate the meeting will be held as early as possible, in order that San Francisco may promptly add her weight to that of her sister cities in the Union in promoting the cause of the Cuban patriots and asserting the rights of American citizens who have suffered from Spanish despotism and tyranny.

It is altogether right that this should be so. When all other cities of the Union have spoken it would be a discredit to San Francisco if her voice should be silent, and there can be no question that every genuine American in the City will be glad of the opportunity to attend a meeting called for that purpose, and give utterance to his approval of this declaration of American sympathy for the Cuban patriots and American determination to protect all citizens of the United States in foreign lands.

It is hardly necessary to say more at this time than to call attention to the proposed meeting. In due time the date finally fixed will be announced and the names of the speakers who are to deliver the addresses will be given. When this is done it goes without saying the people will arrange their affairs so that they can be present at the meeting without fail. Reports from Cuba have made it certain that American citizens have suffered grievous wrong from the Spanish officials in the island, and every American well understands how important it is that these wrongs should be redressed. Moreover the people know that they have now in the office of President of the United States a man who is thorough accord with public sentiment, who sympathizes with every impulse of the people and who is resolute to uphold the dignity of the Republic. To what the people speak he will attend. The mass-meeting therefore will be something more than a display of oratory. It will be an encouragement to President McKinley to go forward and enforce a foreign policy which shall be foreign in name only and truly American in every respect.

"UNEMPLOYED" GOLD-DIGGERS.

The plan of providing a store of unlimited work for the unemployed by sending them to the mining regions to dig gold is being actively considered by some people connected with the Labor Bureau and with the mining industry, and will likely be a matter of public discussion very soon.

This solution of the standing problem of the unemployed in California seems easy, cheap, faultless and yet beset with difficulties that make it seem almost impracticable. The plan ought to be carried out at once, and likely never will be.

In its simplest form the scheme is like this. Up in Trinity County a number of miles from the railroad there is a bend in Poor Man's Creek on sterile Government land. Most of the gravel along and under the stream was worked over by placer-miners long ago and the placer-mining claims have been abandoned. Much of the gravel is tailings containing a little gold and there are thousands of cubic yards of unworked deposits which contain traces of gold. The water is right there and one man or a little party of men could average from 75 cents to $1 25 per day by hard work with rocker or sluice. Nobody cares to bother with this gravel. Five miles below a gang of Chinese is industriously earning these wages. They are not unemployed. One of these days a lot of them will pack their rice and a little lumber over to Poor Man's Bend and go cheerfully to work getting more gold to go back to China with.

Down at Howard and New Montgomery streets John Willing Jones slept last night on the barracks floor, and ate his share of the day's charity at 3:30 P. M. He pawned his kit of tools some time ago, and he is knee-deep in a wide morass of city poverty, with thousands of others, which is more hopeless and cursed than being as deep in a narrow mud-hole, with firm ground and sunshine about. He would start promptly to walk to Fresno if he knew that he could earn a dollar a day when he got there.

Jones has seen pictures of miners with their pans and rockers by streams in the hills, and that's about all he knows about mining. But if you tell him that you know a place, a good way off, where he can earn a dollar a day digging gold, if he can get a shovel and pick and a few boards; that he can dig a hole to sleep in, or build a little shelter of logs and brush; that he can live if he can get a little bacon, flour, coffee and a fish-line; that in two or three weeks he can get together enough gold dust to provide him a better outfit, and that if he is sober, industrious and resolute he may soon enjoy independent manhood amid nature's pure air and sunshine, he will jump at the opportunity with more gladness and hope than he would at six months' work on a boulevard. You see, the lure of "gold digging" is in it, and the hope in it gleams inspiringly.

There are through the gold belt of California many thousands of acres of such ground, and though they are very thinly spangled with the golden grains they hold many millions in treasure. They constitute the residue after the placer operations of the years since 1848. The placer miners have taken out hundreds of millions, and the richness is gone from all the surface deposits, but the old placer miners didn't get all the gold from the gravel they hustled over the riffles, and vast quantities of that same old gravel will just pay for the re-working. Greater quantities that have always been ignored because too poor to work by hand labor line the water courses.

Most of this ground is in the hands of private owners, and pieces of ground are frequently worked after negotiations with the owner. Hydraulic companies own big stretches of it here and there. Much of it is on railroad lands, with the privilege of working easily procurable. Here and there are spots, little and big, on Government land, which nobody wants. One may wash gravel on public land as freely as he may gather greens. It is not to be disputed that a man or a small party of men may go to one of thousands of places in this State and thus make a living.

The difficulties appear when actual operations on a large scale are contemplated. The bureau in charge must find definite prices of ground and know just the value of the gravel—that here or there three or thirty men can earn so much. It is the idea that the Mining Bureau should locate the ground and plan operations. This and the matter of getting the unemployed there and started each involves organized machinery and expert effort. The human nature in the unemployed would provide for the difficulties.

This would be substituting gold patches for potato patches. The plan is extensively and successfully followed by the colonial governments of New Zealand and Australia. With the gold-bearing commons of the mountains and foothills charted and assayed by available patches, and a way of getting industrious men there with picks and beans, there would be a reservoir of productive labor waiting to be tapped to any extent. It sounds easy in theory and the gold is there. The trouble is to get the thing to work. JAMES ORR.

WORTH TRYING, PERHAPS

The pugilist, with calm contempt,
Stood smiling at his foe;
His face from scars seemed quite exempt,
Nor terror did he show.
The other uttered epithets,
And flung defiance free;
The first one heeded not his threats,
All statuesque stood he.
"How now," the orator exclaimed,
"I'd greatly like to know,
If you like me were ever famed
For any novel blow?
How can you think this fight to win
From such a man as me?"
He spoke at last, moved by the din,
And thus y answered he:
"By generalship your hopes I'll balk,
I shall not waste my breath,
I'll stand and let you talk and talk,
And talk yourself to death."
—Washington Star.

THE GARTER.

London Truth.

It is in contemplation for the Queen to hold a Chapter of the Garter at Windsor Castle on June 26 or 28, the function to be followed by a banquet to the knights of the order in St. George's Hall. The last Chapter of the Garter was held at Windsor in 1855, when the late Louis Napoleon was invested by the Queen with the ribbon and the insignia of the order. On these occasions all knights have a right to take part in the proceedings, but only those personages are expected who have been summoned. In 1855 the then Duke of Buckingham, who was out of favor at court, was not summoned, but, nevertheless, appeared at the chapter. The Queen showed her displeasure by omitting to invite him to the dinner which was given after the chapter to all the other knights who had been present.

NEWSPAPER PLEASANTRY.

"Those sandwiches remind me of my native town," said a yankee to the girl at the railway restaurant.

"Deadham?" asked the girl at the counter.

"No; Needham."—Answers.

"I don't like your milk," said the mistress of the house.

"What's wrong with it, mum?"

"It's dreadfully thin and there's no cream on it."

"After you have lived in the town a while, mum," said the milkman, encouragingly, "you'll get over them rooral ideas of your'n."—Tid Bits.

"What's the most noticeable thing in connection with the practice of your profession, doctor?"

"Thousands of able-bodied men have suddenly discovered that they require the air of Nevada and are arranging to be there about the middle of March."—Detroit Free Press.

"They tell me Van Wither is very weak since his last sickness."

"He is. I saw him on the street just now and asked him for a fiver, but he couldn't stand a loan.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

PARAGRAPHS ABOUT PEOPLE

Abner C. Goodell Sr. of Salem, Mass., who has recently celebrated his ninety-second birthday, is said to have built the first cracker machine, a machine to shave out keg stock and the first printing press to print both sides of a sheet at once.

Dr. Nansen, the explorer, has refused an offer of 100,000 marks for 100 lectures in Germany. Instead, he will deliver forty-seven lectures in England, and next October will come to the United States, where he will deliver a course of fifty lectures.

Probably no greater doctor's fee is on record than that paid by the Empress Catherine to Thomas Dimsdale, ancestor of the present Baron Dimsdale of England. For inoculating the Russian Empress and her son Paul against smallpox in 1768 he received $50,000 as a fee, $10,000 for expenses and an annuity of $2500, and in addition was granted the title of Baron. This was just thirty years before Jenner's discovery of vaccination, for which Parliament granted him $150,000 altogether.

A movement is on foot in Kansas to induce the Legislature to order a marble bust of Charles Robinson, the first Governor of the Sunflower State, and place it in the chapel of the State University in Lawrence. Only $1000 is asked for. Governor Robinson went to Kansas in 1854, and did much in securing homes for the free-State emigrants who went from New England, and he has often been called "the father of Kansas."

THESE CELEBRATE THE RETURN OF SPRING.

The blithesome lark, the white-capped sparrow, the industrious woodpecker and red-breasted robin celebrate the return of spring in glorious concert.

The royal fanfare of those sweet heralds is as a brilliant overture to some delightful opera—a foretaste of pleasure and joy to come.

This is how it struck the naturalist-at-large recently as he pursued his way in search of new beauties in California fields and fresh treasures from the store of Dame Nature.

And it will appeal likewise to you if haply you read Sunday's "Idyls of the Field."

A special feature in THE SUNDAY CALL will be a poem by Olive Heyden, whose prose and verse alike have rare charms.

The persistent enemy of the horse, the motor, again strikes terror into the equine's heart, this time as an adjunct to the Fire Department, prospectively removing the noble animal still further into desuetude and oblivion. A fire engine, the only familiar features of which are the alarum gong and firemen's helmets—but you will read all the details in THE SUNDAY CALL.

The elephant in this country and in Europe has no useful associations save as a feature of the sawdust ring and the morning procession, or as part of the detail of those flamboyant posters which adorn each deadwall for weeks prior to the advent of a circus.

But it is altogether different in India, where it cuts a decidedly useful figure, both as beast of burden and of draft.

But the possibilities of this giant in the field of modern battle have recently been exploited, and a wonderful acquisition he has proved.

The only animal previously used for the moving and manipulation of heavy guns in that country was the bullock, a poor help and a frequent hindrance and annoyance in service.

With the elephant everything is changed, as he can cleave where others had to climb, and nothing is an obstacle to his enormous strength; besides, he is susceptible to martial discipline, which is just as important.

THE SUNDAY CALL contains a full description of this new elephantine departure.

A man can be talked down, or out, or to, but imagine him being talked "through," or in other words, used as a telephone—well, read THE SUNDAY CALL about it.

THE SUNDAY CALL will contain a "rattling" good story this week, or rather, a thrilling rattlesnake story.

Fashion's panorama will move across your range of vision next Sunday in ever varying beauty and interest.

The book page will be as full of suggestions as to what to read and what to skip as usual.

The children's page this week will have many good things pertaining to the arrival of spring. It is the best children's department in the West.

THE SUNDAY CALL is a synonym for all that is best, most wholesome, readable and desirable generally in a Sunday paper.

If you don't secure a copy, you fail to get the best Sunday paper published on the Pacific Slope.

Let us remark, in addition, that an account of an entirely new and most remarkable application of the X ray in San Francisco will be one of the prime features of THE SUNDAY CALL.

SOUTH OF THE PARK.

Stay of Fifteen Days Upon Street Work There Has Been Ordered.

South End Boat Club's House Will Not Be Removed From the Foot of Third Street.

Adolph Sutro yesterday secured a stay of fifteen days more in the proceedings relating to street improvements south of Golden Gate Park and east of Seventh avenue. The Street Committee of the Board of Supervisors Wednesday afternoon went out to the section south of the park. Yesterday the committee sat and listened to Colonel W. C. Little, who urged for Mr. Sutro that the matter should be postponed.

Another matter of some interest came before the committee, which was the petition of William Gieselman for the removal of obstructions from the lower end of Third street. The South End Boat Club protested, for the obstructions consist principally of the boat club house. The petition was denied. William Humphreys appeared for the boat club. It was decided to report in favor of the Street Superintendent's recommendations as follows:

The conditional acceptance of Ash avenue, between Laguna and Buchanan; the omission of further proceedings for laying sidewalks on the crossing of Leavenworth and Union; that the clerk be directed to advertise for bids for the paving of the crossing of Taylor and Union; that the following work be passed to a resolution ordering: Paving of Tennessee, from Twenty-second northerly 446 feet, with bitumen; recommending the performance of the following street work: The crossing of California street and Twentieth avenue to be graded, sewered and macadamized; Green, between Scott and Devisadero, to be paved with bitumen; also the crossing of Green and Scott; Sixth, between Channel and Hooper, to be paved with basalt; also the crossing of Sixth and Hooper; also Sixth, between Hooper and Irwin; also, the crossing of Sixth and Irwin; the crossing of Twenty-sixth and Clement, to be sewered; a storm-water inlet to be constructed in Willard, opposite Golden Gate avenue; stone sidewalks on Leavenworth, between Golden Gate avenue and McAllister; also on Jones, between Golden Gate avenue and McAllister; a pipe sewer to be constructed in Stockton, between O'Farrell and Geary.

It was decided to report in favor of the acceptance of Filbert street, from Hyde to Leavenworth; Cole, from Page to Oak, and the crossing of Noe and Fourteenth; also the conditional acceptance of Ash avenue, from Laguna to Buchanan. The protest of Emma Church against the remacadamizing of the east side of Fifth avenue, from Clement to California, was denied; also the protest of property-owners against the laying of sidewalks on Vicksburg, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth. At the request of property-owners the paving of Fair Oaks, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, was postponed for six months; also the paving of Second avenue, between California and Lake.

The Street Superintendent was ordered to lay plank sidewalks on I street, between Seventh and Twelfth avenues. A protest against the paving of Card alley was sustained.

THE FRATERNITIES.

Oriental Rebekah Lodge Gives a Quaker Tea and an Entertainment—A Circle Anniversary.

It was after the close of lodge business on Wednesday night that Oriental Rebekah Lodge invited its friends, and there were many of them, into Prospect Hall, Odd Fellows' building, to witness the entertainment given in connection with the "Quaker tea," prepared by a number of the ladies of the lodge attired in neat black gowns and wearing white lawn fichus and pretty white caps. J. R. Davis acted as master of ceremonies and introduced Miss Martha R. Aspden, who sang the "Angels' Serenade" and "Killarney," accompanying herself on the violin. Her execution on the instrument and the vocalization richly deserved the long and hearty applause that was awarded her; Miss Eganhoff recited "The Storm," Mrs. Lena A. Jarvis and Miss Nellie Hamilton sang "Brown Eyes" as a duet, Miss Edith Lincoln gave an exhibition of club swinging that was the poetry of motion and was as graceful as that of any professional in that line; then Miss Lillie Hamilton rendered "Love's Old Story," and was followed by Mrs. Lena A. Jarvis and Miss Abbie Ewing in a whistling duet rendering "Tillie Taylor" with piano accompaniment with fine effect. Then the floor was cleared for dancing, which was kept up until midnight. Tea was served in an upper room and it proved an excellent brew. The event was a pleasant one and well managed by the committee of arrangements, of which Miss Etta Couburn was chairman and Noble Grand Mrs. George T. Shaw, Miss Anna M. Fortes, Miss Etta Meyerderks and Miss Sophie Hatten her assistants.

Defiance Circle, C. O. F.

Defiance Circle, Companions of the Forest, Foresters of America, celebrated its anniversary on Wednesday night by a social in Pythian Castle. There was a good attendance and a very pleasant evening was spent by all who participated. The function was under the supervision of Mrs. N. Greenberg, Miss Jennie Greenberg, Miss Clara Sterling, Miss L. Rothulz and Dr. G. Bushnell. Miss Rothulz was the floor manager and George W. Alexander was her assistant.

The Monarchs.

"The Monarchs," an organization of young people who are taking steps to organize a new beneficiary society, will, on the evening of the 25th inst., give an entertainment and dance in Oakland with a view to attract attention to the new movement. There will be a minstrel show and other features and George W. Alexander, who is one of the prime movers, will appear as Svengali.

Sons of Benjamin.

Golden Gate Lodge No. 175 of the Independent Order Sons of Benjamin was instituted last Monday by Grand Deputy Master Louis Krause, assisted by the members of Pacific Lodge. The new subordinate starts in with a charter list of thirty-eight members, and is the fifth lodge of the order now in this City. J. Gensler, the organizer, and a number of past presidents were present during the ceremony of institution. At the close of this there was a banquet, and while it was in progress the members of Minerva, California and San Francisco lodges entered the banquet hall and were accommodated with seats that had been reserved for them. There was a feast at which good-fellowship reigned for several hours.

Social Council, Chosen Friends.

The next monthly entertainment and social of Social Council No. 46 of Chosen Friends will be given next Thursday evening in Red Men's Hall. The committee in charge of the affair has prepared a fine programme. This council gives an open meeting on the second Thursday of every month.

Sherwood Circle, C. of F.

Sherwood Circle No. 129, Companions of the Forest, Friendly Branch of the A. O. F., will give a "yellow kid party" to-morrow evening in Austrian Hall and the committee expects that this will prove a most interesting event in the history of the circle.

Robin Hood Circle, F. O. A.

Next Tuesday evening Robin Hood Circle No. 58, Companions of the Forest, Foresters of America, will give an apron and necktie social in Social Hall in the Alcazar building and preparations have been made for a most enjoyable time.

PERSONAL

Lee Taubman of Ferndale is in town.

A. Robinson of Gilroy is at the Grand.

Charles Gardner of Pasadena is in town.

E. D. Goodrich of New York is at the Lick.

Sam W. Rucker of San Jose is at the Palace.

Henry C. Watt of Liverpool is a late arrival here.

J. A. Cooper, an attorney of Ukiah, is at the Palace.

Edward Holland of Los Gatos is on a visit here.

R. E. Gilbert of Santa Barbara arrived here yesterday.

J. D. McDonald, a business man of Chicago, is at the Lick.

Dr. John W. Robertson of Livermore is at the Occidental.

Brad Barnar, a mining engineer of London, is at the Grand.

P. J. Collins and wife of San Miguel are at the Cosmopolitan.

C. M. Belden of Boston is among the arrivals at the Occidental.

Lane C. Gilliam, a well-to-do mining man of Spokane, is at the Palace.

L. F. Moulton, the big grain-grower of Colusa County, is at the Grand.

L. E. Shellenberger, a pottery-owner of Woodside, is here on a business trip.

John T. Sullivan, proprietor of the Sea Beach Hotel, Santa Cruz, is in the City.

Mrs. A. Albin and son of Santa Rosa are registered at the Cosmopolitan.

R. A. Thompson, editor of the Santa Rosa Democrat, is a late arrival here.

Miss Thalia Treadwell of London, accompanied by her maid, is at the Palace.

H. Z. Osborne, one of the owners of the Los Angeles Express, arrived here yesterday.

J. D. H. Chamberlain, an attorney of Eureka, Humboldt County, is in the City.

F. A. Carrington, a business man of Trinidad, Colo., is among the arrivals at the Russ.

W. C. Pressing, a business man of Pittsburg, is at the Occidental, accompanied by his wife.

Charles Johnson and wife of Seattle, Wash., are among recent arrivals at the Cosmopolitan.

M. H. Howe and Miss Howe of Akron, Ohio, are in the City, and are registered at the Occidental.

William Brechtell, a bank president of Akron, Ohio, is at the Occidental, accompanied by his wife.

State Mineralogist A. S. Cooper of Santa Barbara arrived here last night after a visit to Sacramento.

Ex-Justice of the Peace D. R. Price of Fresno was among yesterday's arrivals. He is at the Grand.

The Rev. B. T. Vincent of Denver is one of the late arrivals here. He is accompanied by several friends.

Ex-Chief of Police Jacob Rehm of Chicago, Mrs. Rehm and Mrs. C. Theurer of Chicago are among last night's arrivals.

Ex-Mayor Charles Jacobs of Louisville, Ky., and his son, Donald R. Jacobs, are at the Palace. They are here for pleasure.

Frank Crusins of Crescent City, owner of the only pork-packing establishment north of San Francisco, is at the Golden West.

J. N. Tibbitts, the mining engineer, of Redding, who some months since returned from a visit to South Africa, is at the Grand.

M. H. Walker, the millionaire banker, miner, hotel and real estate owner of Salt Lake, is in the City. He is one of the early pioneers of Salt Lake.

Harry Musgrave, manager of the Australian baseball team, who is now en route here, and who was formerly manager of the Australian cricket team, is at the Baldwin.

Harry W. Patten, editor of a weekly paper at Los Angeles and nominated by the Democrats of the Los Angeles district during the last campaign for Congress, is in the City.

General Passenger Agent Goodman of the Southern Pacific yesterday received a dispatch saying the Pennsylvania Golden Gate excursion, numbering seventy people, would arrive in San Diego March 7. Later they will visit this part of the State.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 4.—Rev. Valentino Cassini and Rev. Giuseppe Oreni arrived from Rome on the Werra. J. A. White is at the St. Cloud.

WORSE THAN GRAFTERS.

Chief Crowley Commences a Crusade Against Another Class of Men.

Chief Crowley has commenced a crusade against men who hang around the Police courts and pester the Judges and arresting officers when the cases of women charged with vagrancy, grand larceny or other offenses are on the calendar of the courts. These men are friends of the women, and, as a rule, live off their earnings.

Policeman Wagner, who is specially detailed to look after "grafters," received his instructions yesterday morning from the Chief, and arrested Frank Raymond on the charge of violating the ordinance prohibiting loitering in the corridors of the hall. Raymond was released on $20 cash bail.

HE BROKE THE WORLD'S RECORD

The Formidable Thousand-Mile Race of Henry J. Mayham.

Was Journeying Over Prairies and Plains to See His Dying Son.

Mr. Mayham Will Soon Go From Here to His Gold Properties in Nevada

Henry J. Mayham, the millionaire mine-owner of Denver, who made the record-breaking run recently on a special train from Chicago over the Burlington road to Denver, is at the Palace. Mr. Mayham was at Fort Wayne when he got the news that his son was dying. He immediately wired for a special train from Chicago.

An engine which had just come in over the road was got in time and the general superintendent proffered his own car. Snow had been falling and the outlook was unpropitious for making the fast time desired. Mr. Mayham wanted a guarantee that he would reach Denver, a distance of 1025 miles, in twenty-four hours. He could not exact this promise, but he was assured that it would be the quickest trip by far that ever was made.

And it was. From the time that the wheels began to turn out of the union depot till it reached the base of the Rocky Mountains the pace was something frightful to contemplate. The entire distance was compassed in 1133 minutes, or a little less than nineteen hours. Of this eighty-six minutes were occupied at different stations in taking on water and supplies and changing and oiling engines. The actual running time was 1047 minutes, and the rate of speed was within a fraction of fifty-nine miles an hour on the average, or almost a mile a minute.

In its trip to the base of the Rockies the train climbed a height of one mile. Mr. Mayham says the ride was in all respects a wild one. The engine and car in many places swayed to and fro as if flying through space.

Where sharp turns were made the swaying was enough to make one's hair turn. Across a part of Illinois and over nearly all of Iowa the surface is undulating, so that it was a terrible pace to keep up. Take it all in all, for the great distance and the time in which the feat was done, it was the greatest speed ever attained.

Mr. Mayham is interested extensively in mining at Gold Creek, Nevada; fifty miles north of Elko. He will visit the mines before returning East.

HE WILL RECOVER.

Mrs. John Hagan's Carving-Knife Failed to Kill Her Jealous Husband.

John Hagan, who was stabbed by his wife last week, has recovered sufficiently to be taken from the Receiving Hospital to his mother's home. Mrs. Hagan is still held a prisoner awaiting the result of her husband's injuries. Her victim says he will not prosecute her.

Sergeants Transferred.

Chief Crowley issued an order yesterday that Sergeant John W. Shields had been transferred from the City Prison to the North End Station and Sergeant Fred Brown from the North End Station to the City Prison. This is the result of the exoneration of Sergeant Shields by the Police Commissioners of the charges brought against him by Captain Robinson.

POTATO, mushroom cakes. Guillet's, 905 Larkin

CALIFORNIA Glace Fruit can be bought only at Townsend's, Palace Hotel building.

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

Mohsin Khan, recently made Minister for Foreign Affairs by the Shah of Persia, speaks French and English fluently. He was appointed Embassador to Constantinople by the late Shah, Nasr-Eddin, and served as such for sixteen years with great success.

"The Overland Limited"—Only Three and a Half Days to Chicago.

The Union Pacific is the only line running Pullman double drawing-room and tourist sleepers and dining-cars, San Francisco to Chicago daily without change. Buffet, smoking and library cars, Ogden to Chicago. Tickets and sleeping-car reservations at 1 Montgomery st. D. W. Hitchcock, General Agent, San Francisco.

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

CORONADO.—Atmosphere is perfectly dry, soft and mild, being entirely free from the mists common further north. Round-trip tickets, by steamship, including fifteen days' board at the Hotel del Coronado, $65; longer stay $2 50 per day. Apply 4 New Montgomery st., San Francisco.

HINDERCORNS removes corns slowly. Makes walking a pleasure. 15 cents, at druggists.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM is life to the hair.

No beauty ever looks her best
Unless, with Ayer's Hair Vigor dressed.
Her hair, chief glory is confessed.

At the recent banquet in his honor Senator-elect Platt sang with great unction Julia Ward Howe's famous "Battle Hymn of the Republic." This is the Senator's favorite National hymn, and at a Republican gathering in New York about a year ago he astonished his friends during a short speech by singing it in a loud, clear voice.

NEW TO-DAY.

One reason why Scott's Emulsion cures weak throats, weak lungs, makes rich blood, and strengthens puny and delicate children is because all its parts are mixed in so scientific a manner that the feeblest digestion can deal with it. This experience has only come by doing *one thing* for nearly 25 years.

This means, purest ingredents, most evenly and delicately mixed, best adapted for those whose strength has failed or whose digestion would repel an uneven product. For sale by all druggists at 50c. and $1.