The San Francisco Call

SATURDAY.....MARCH 27, 1897

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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.
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527 Montgomery street, corner Clay; open until 9:30 o'clock.
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THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL.

The quickest work that can be done on the tariff bill will be the best work.

If you wish good reading for to-morrow leave orders for THE SUNDAY CALL to-day.

The men who cry "peace, peace," when there is no peace are regarded in Europe as great diplomatists.

The Federal building movement has got as far as the beginning of another test and that makes work for somebody.

The drawback to having a plantation on the Mississippi is that there is no telling when the Mississippi may be on the plantation.

As Canada will also undertake a revision of her tariff the thing seems to be contagious, but possibly it may prove as healthy for her as for us.

The Senate seems to regard the arbitration treaty with sufficient favor at any rate to hold on to it with a grip that appears determined never to let go.

Before long the storm center between Greece and Turkey may be shifted from Crete to Thessaly and then the war cloud will be driven forward by a cyclone.

Considering his fondness for posing as the arbiter of the destinies of Europe Kaiser William is playing a very small second fiddle in the grand concert at Crete.

As the keynotes of the year so far have been pitched at Canton, Carson, Crete, Cuba and Constantinople, it seems as if the whole world has a desire to get the high C tone to its concert.

As there has been no declaration of war in Crete all the fighting has been illegal and some Justice of the Peace in the island ought to get out a warrant and arrest the whole shooting match.

It is encouraging to note the public interest in the boulevard displayed by the increasing list of subscriptions to the construction fund. The work is going to be one in which many a good citizen can say: "I did my share."

The proposed boulevard along the shores of Lake Michigan to connect Chicago and Milwaukee is making rapid progress and will be the finest driveway in the United States until we construct one round the southern end of the bay.

The manner in which King George of Greece has held his position in Crete against the protests of the great powers shows that he has brain as well as backbone. He is evidently a King that knows his business and understands his situation.

The landing of 500 Highlanders at Crete nearly roused the Moslems to madness, and if they wore the regulation kilts the rage of the populace is not to be wondered at. The garb is fitted only to excite a fight or a frolic and the Turk is not frolicsome just now.

It would be right enough to give merchants a chance to get rid of adulterated foods which they may have on hand, provided they get rid of them by returning them to the wholesalers or manufacturers, but they should not be permitted to unload them on unsuspecting consumers.

Among the Congressmen from the South who have spoken during the tariff debate there have been almost as many in favor of protection as against it. It will be seen, therefore, that protection is rapidly becoming a National sentiment as well as a National policy and free trade is fading out of sight.

Champ Clark of Missouri proposes to reduce the expenditures of the country to the revenues of the Wilson tariff by cutting the army down one-half and abolishing the diplomatic corps. The scheme is at any rate consistent from a Democratic standpoint. If we are to have a deficit tariff why not have a deficit Nation?

The duty levied on imported sugar by the Dingley bill will be a tax upon the people only so long as we import the article. As fast as we advance in making sugar for ourselves the tax will be lightened and in the end it will be no tax at all. In the meantime, moreover, it will encourage American industry and give our workingmen wages with which to pay taxes.

Lord Salisbury has gone to France ostensibly to attend the Queen, who is residing at Cimiez, but as he is to stop at Paris it is probable his real object is to arrange a definite agreement with the French Government as to joint action in the Levant. The force of circumstances is compelling the British and French to act together whether they like it or not, and on the other hand the much-talked-of Franco-Russian alliance seems to be obscured by the war cloud like sunshine by a thunderstorm.

A new weekly has made its appearance bearing the title *The Yellow Dog*, and is a long way better than the title implies, for it shows no snarling, nor any disposition to be vicious. The tone of the whole is humorous and gives promise of avoiding that coarse satire which is the last refuge to decadent wit. The managers of the new venture, N. J. Bowden and Joseph Carli, have taken a path which leads them into rivalry with no other weekly in the City, and may possibly conduct them to fortune.

SOUTHERN PROTECTIONISTS.

A conspicuous feature of the tariff debate in Congress has been the course taken by many Southern Democrats in criticizing the bill, not because it is a protective measure, but because it does not give as much protection as they desire. Some of the most important speeches in the debate thus far have been of this character, and they are sufficiently numerous to merit more than ordinary attention.

In the debate on Tuesday, McLaurin of South Carolina, a Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee, devoted his speech on the bill almost exclusively to a plea for protection for cotton-planters. In the debate on Wednesday, Maddox of Georgia asked for protection for aluminum clay, which has been found in large quantities in Georgia and Alabama. In reply to a question as to whether he was a protectionist, Maddox replied that he was opposed to free raw material.

It is known that several of the ablest Democrats from the South are strongly in favor of protective duties not only upon the articles stated by McLaurin and Maddox, but also upon iron, sugar, rice and all other products of the Southern States. The intelligence of the South has at last discerned the advantage of protection to industry, and while her leaders continue to act with the Democratic party, they do not permit their party discipline to go so far as to compel them to support a free-trade policy which has proven as disastrous to the South as it has to the rest of the country.

So long as no cotton was imported into this country the cotton-planters were free-traders. At the present time, however, the importations of Egyptian cotton are rapidly increasing and constitute a serious menace to the product of the Southern States in the American market. This fact has taught the lesson of protection against all the arguments of the free-traders, and the Southern cotton-planter as well as the Southern manufacturer has now joined the army of protection and will assist in maintaining the protective system as a permanent part of our industrial and commercial policy.

It is gratifying to note that the requests of these Southern Democrats for protection to Southern industries were well received by the Republicans of the House. When Maddox objected to the Dingley bill because the production of aluminum clay was not protected Dalzell of Pennsylvania said: "The gentleman from Georgia should not be so certain there will not be a duty on that product. I favor it, and we may yet place a duty on it." This statement was greeted with applause from the Republican side of the House. The incident clearly showed the intent of the Republican party to provide protection for all American industries, without regard to section or to party. Southern Democrats will find as cordial a welcome in the temple of protection as will men of any other party or of any other section.

A QUEEN'S AMBITION.

It is brave news that Santa Cruz has authorized THE CALL'S correspondent to flash before the gaze of the world. In a two-column dispatch from there which THE CALL published yesterday morning the claim is valiantly asserted that the people down that way are not content with merely having one of the most delightful pleasure resorts in the world. The fact that nature has endowed their little dale by the sea with advantages which nothing within the power of the world could duplicate or equal is duly appreciated by them, but it does not prove to be a couch sufficiently soft to tempt Ambition to lie down upon it and rest. Past it, with merely a lingering glance of satisfaction, it goes, and ultimately resolves into a conviction that Santa Cruz is fitted to be even more than nature has fashioned her, notwithstanding that nature has adorned her so far above the average of her sister cities.

Santa Cruz asserts that she can be a self-reliant commercial factor as well as a pleasure resort. Manifestly the office of pleasure resort is by far superior to that of commercial center. Certainly it is rarer, more attractive and withal more beneficial to the higher elements of humanity. Yet, holding a position which nearly every other community in the world might envy, this energetic Santa Cruz confidently assures us that a queen may become a saleslady and still retain the royal heritage and perquisites of her birth!

It is a redoubtable declaration. It is very rarely that one sees a particularly favored spot for recreation made into a successful commercial mart. Nor does it often happen that the inhabitants of a particularly favored pleasure resort desire to exploit in other directions, whereon they commonly look down with lofty superiority and complacent security. Whether one is wise in doing so remains for Santa Cruz to determine. One thing alone is clear to us less fortunate burgs: if Providence had only been as kind to us as it has been to Santa Cruz we should hesitate to desire anything further, especially anything less valuable than the things which we already possessed.

For selfish reasons alone caution is necessary for our versatile little sister city to observe. Will society, which now includes Santa Cruz as one of its summer pets and makes much of it every year, continue to smile upon it if commerce, in the shape of hurrying drays, tram cars, vegetable wagons and cattle trains, intrudes upon the sylvan repose which now prevails? Will commerce harmonize with the beautiful cliff drive, the beach, the quiet, pretty streets? Santa Cruz, you see, is all in a bunch, so to speak—is right up next to the ocean, whence escape is rendered impossible by the encircling hills crowding up to the rear of it. The area is too small to accommodate conflicting pursuits. What the town is in one place it is in all places, or all over. And it is all over an ideal spot to drift into for enjoyment.

If some friendly advice be permissible, we would venture to suggest that Santa Cruz give not too much thought to commercial development. Rather expend her surplus energies in adorning, with such touches as man may add to nature's wonderwork, the rare features which make her so attractive and so celebrated within the pleasure-seeker's ken. In that lies her province, and where could a more glorious province be realized?

WAR IN GREECE.

After the Servian war the Greek army was increased and now is about the size of our own. Universal liability to service exists, though the regular army is recruited by lot.

By the law of 1887 the regular army of Greece has a total of 24,076 officers and men, comprising 16,136 infantry, 4877 cavalry and 3063 artillery and engineers. The total length of service is twelve years, of which three are passed in the line, three in the first reserve and six in the second. On a war footing the regular army could be raised to 100,000 men. The first reserve would give 104,500 men and the second reserve, or territorial army, about 146,000 more, making a grand total of 350,000 men.

In considering the military situation of Greece, her varied topography must be taken into full account. The country is much broken and divided by mountains into a number of independent posts. Such a country is, like Switzerland, best adapted for a defensive warfare. History teems with successful defenses of states so situated. To become master of such a country each separate post must be conquered independently, so that a prolonged defense is easily made.

Though the country is fairly provided with highways, the absence of any but short local lines of railway will make the problem of invasion a difficult one. Adequate railway facilities are absolutely essential to the supply and moving of large modern armies. This alone must limit the forces which can be brought against her. If Greece is forced to defend herself we may confidently anticipate that she will make a brave fight, with the chances in her favor. The strong local patriotism and love of country, so marked a characteristic of ancient Greece, she still possesses. She is to-day the most democratic country in Europe.

Great battles require an adequate theater of operations, for the battle itself is but the culminating point of a long series of operations. Such a theater is lacking in Greece. If war comes we may look there for a partisan and localized series of conflicts rather than those grand operations which are possible only in a comparatively open country having ample communications.

SAN FRANCISCO'S RAPID CROWDS

A leisurely person with an observant eye and a mind given over to rumination may station himself on any one of San Francisco's prominent thoroughfares and be led into some interesting reflections by simply marking the speed with which the passing throngs go by him.

There is a great deal in this speed. It means more than rapid traveling up and down the street. And the significance of it is confined to San Francisco no more than is the habit of speed itself, which is a pedestrianic characteristic of the entire country, if not of the entire civilized world.

One must at first experience mild wonder at the haste which his sisters and brothers display in going by him as he stands under the protection of a doorway and gazes out upon them. Every body appears to be in a most important hurry. Every face indicates a consuming determination to "get there" in the shortest possible space of time. So rigid are the countenances set in this unalterable purpose, that even the manners of their owners generally fail to assert themselves when the exigencies of personal encounters or collisions occur to warrant it; none of the conventions of the drawing-room prevail to divert our pedestrians from the one inveterate aim of annihilating space. Jostling and crowding, albeit spiced with smothered profanity or inaudible thoughts which ill become brother travelers, are the rule.

But after a moment's reflection one perceives that in this regardless expense of speed lies the cause of the Nation's, or mayhap of the human race's, progress. As moves the individual in his intention to accomplish his certain little plan or bit of business, so moves the composite man, the community, the practical world. The individual is always characteristic of the multitude—his ways, in the average, are always synonymous with the definite results of his community's ways, as evidenced in all the perfections and achievements of what we call modern inventions, or modern improvements. And in this respect of speedy traveling along the streets, the individual man's relation to the age of progress in which he pursues his way is strikingly brought out.

One might demand a reason for so much haste, and deny that it is essentially characteristic of the Nation's advancement, on the ground that a man might start earlier for his place of business and walk slower. Indeed he might. He might spend fewer moments over his morning pipe, or cut short his leisure time with baby in the back parlor, or he might in a hundred logical and convenient ways get started in good time, instead of always late, to his office. And so, indeed, might the ducks out in Golden Gate Park walk about on the lawn all the while and never go into the water.

Our San Francisco crowds are human, and it is natural for a human individual to set the pace for the progress of his race. He sets it by walking fast, and his race corresponds with rapid strides in modern advancement. Wherefore let no man swear at the "madding crowds." They verily are mad in their flights, but so is civilization in its flight of invention, penetration and achievement.

LET IT BE COMMENCED.

The fact that the Federal authorities have again suffered their attention to be directed to San Francisco's postoffice site is cheering, inasmuch as it foreshadows a possible utilization thereof in the future, and that would be a tolerably fair thing to happen to it.

THE CALL arrived at this conclusion some time ago, only a few days after the general public had assured itself that it had been mistaken in supposing that the site was meant to have a building put up on it, and our conviction found expression in these columns several days since. The result is that the authorities aforesaid are again testing the famous ground, with an encouraging significance.

Congressman Loud opines that work on the new postoffice will be commenced during the coming summer. The money necessary for an effective beginning has been duly appropriated and now lies in the treasury awaiting the contractor's call. Congress will appropriate adequate sums as the work progresses, as provided for in the original resolution. Only let us get started, and that site will assume a more real aspect in the eyes of a hitherto baffled community.

PARAGRAPHS ABOUT PEOPLE

James Whitcomb Riley says that he has left the lecture platform for good.

Boehm's characteristic statue of Carlyle on the Thames embankment at Chelsea is to have its replica in Edinburgh, which has been somewhat slow in honoring the great Scot.

The ex-Empress Eugenie has arrived at Nice and taken up her residence at her Villa Cyrnos at Cap Martin. The Empress Elizabeth of Austria is also spending the winter months at the same resort.

Representative Bellamy S. Sutton has introduced a bill in the Indiana Legislature compelling the hotel-keepers of that State to print their bills of fare in English. "I object," he said in a speech supporting the bill, "to having the only name down on the hotel bill for goose livers to be patty day for grassay."

The school children of New Orleans are raising a fund of $6000 to erect a monument to John McDonough, who bequeathed more than $1,000,000 to New Orleans for educational purposes. The gift has resulted in the erection of more than thirty public school buildings, in which 18,000 children are at present enrolled.

THE SUNDAY PAPER FOR THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

Do you love to read about the wild glacial mountains of the north, whose rugged beauty and icy splendors have placed them among the wonders of the world?

Would you like to have a chat with one who has explored the glassy heights of Alaska and who now dwells, a rugged mountaineer, among the glories of the Yosemite?

Of course you would, and because you would, you will buy a copy of to-morrow's issue of THE SUNDAY CALL and read the chat that one of the bright contributors of this model Sunday paper has with John Muir, the legitimate successor of Thoreau, through the merit of his own achievement. A striking portrait of the scientist, explorer and discoverer will be published with the article.

While the stories, the legends and traditions of the California poppy, with beautiful illustrations, will ornament the page which THE SUNDAY CALL serves to delight the little ones, the exploitation of this gorgeous golden flower that now decks all the sunny hillsides will be of equal interest to "children of older growth."

A new electric-motor "bike" has been invented, and it promises to cause a revolution in the cycling world. THE SUNDAY CALL will tell you all about it.

There is a railroad on the Pacific Coast in whose operation not a single car is used.

And yet it pays dividends!

This seems improbable; but the mystery will be explained in to-morrow's issue of THE SUNDAY CALL.

A most interesting contribution concerning the spirit of progress that prevails at the University of California, whose prospects for the future are as bright as those of any other educational institutions in this country, will be a feature of the paper.

A story of the stars, by Rose O'Halloran, will be one of the striking articles of this edition of THE SUNDAY CALL. This California astronomer has discovered many new things concerning the heavenly bodies, and she tells of her discoveries most charmingly in the narrative she has written.

The next installment of Clark Russell's story of the sea, "The Last Entry," will enchain the interest of the reader from its beginning unto its end. It will make no difference if you haven't read the first installments of the tale, as a complete synopsis of the preceding chapters will be given with those published to-morrow.

The tallest bird that was ever hatched has been discovered and THE SUNDAY CALL will tell you all about it.

Then there will be an exploitation of a new use found for electricity; beautiful stories of the fields and the woods by Adeline Knapp, and the mining department full of matter of lively import to those interested in mines, and the fashion page equally as interesting to those who care for fashions. The book page will delight those who are fond of literature.

There will be many highly entertaining articles. In fact, the paper will be brimful of good things, and it will be a paper that will delight every member of the family and one that can be safely taken into the home.

Place your order for THE SUNDAY CALL with your newsdealer to-day.

"THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL."

Letters From Our Readers on Topics of Current Interest.

Chauncey M. Depew on Trusts.

Editor San Francisco Call—SIR: Probably there is no eminent American who has so universally impressed his geniality upon his countrymen as Chauncey M. Depew. For many years I have admired his phenomenal versatility, his mastery of speech, his ever-ready wit, his gyrating fancy, his shrewd penetration and his prodigious attainments. I rate him among the ablest men of our times, and the position he has held over thirty years as counsel and president of the Vanderbilt system of railroads, and as counsel and attorney for the Vanderbilts, lends confirmation to my estimate. We may well listen when he speaks.

In a recent interview with the New York Herald on wealth, inventions, trusts, and the duties of wealthy men, he answered the question, "What is the danger of trusts?" I ask readers of THE CALL to consider his words. He said: "Undoubtedly the combinations of capital in what are commonly called trusts, so far as they crush out competition and enable a few men to fix the price of the necessaries of life, require the most careful supervision by the Government and the State, and the most rigid legislation for their control; but the dangers anticipated from the universal combination of every kind of business into trusts are greatly exaggerated." When he speaks of "the universal combination of every kind of business into trusts," he points to a condition soon to be realized and regards it with complacency.

As a remedy for any possible evils of a universal system of trusts which will "enable a few men to fix the price of the necessaries of life," Mr. Depew proposes "rigid legislation for their control." Let the reader rest easy on this plan and indulge in no misgivings as to "rigid legislation," for Mr. Depew assures us that "legislators grow better all the while." "In other words, the world is improving all the time," and "wealth has infinitely less influence in legislation, and a healthy public opinion and publicity have practically destroyed corruption." This will be gratifying information for most readers, certainly, since the impression seems to prevail among all classes of people that wealth has great influence over legislation and that "corruption" is not "practically destroyed."

While reading these views of Mr. Depew last evening I sat smoking my cigar by a cozy open fire and indulged in some reflections, which I thought it worth while to offer to the readers of THE CALL, but I have changed my purpose. On reading one of the morning newspapers to-day I was confronted in large headlines with the announcement of "Harrison's Voice Against Corporations," and further examination disclosed the information that "on Tuesday, March 23, ex-President Harrison delivered before the Ann Arbor University, Michigan, a remarkable address," in which he declares exactly opposite views from those held by Mr. Depew, couched, it is true, in very guarded phraseology, but nevertheless decided and emphatic.

In the third paragraph he says: "I take these two subjects—corporation and tax law reform—as illustrations of the inefficiency of the legislative methods. Corporations have multiplied greatly. We now have them engaged in conducting not only railroads and banks, but almost every form of manufacturing or mercantile adventure. The investors, managers and employes interested are found everywhere. They are individuals of more than the average influence, especially when stirred into activity by a large personal interest. This influence will clearly be thrown against any unjust or destructive legislation, and very much of it against any restrictive legislation. In fighting unjust legislation they will have many allies who are disinterested."

On finding ex-President Harrison thus opposed to the roseate views of Mr. Depew I shall let him speak for me. Referring to Mr. Depew's own State General Harrison avers that "according to the last annual report of Controller Roberts to the State of New York the equalized taxable value of real estate in 1895 was nearly $4,000,000,000; that of personal property less than half a billion. And yet it is well known that the personal property in New York State is equal to if not greater than the amount of real estate." From this state of things I am led to infer that wealth still has considerable influence and that "corruption" is not yet "practically destroyed" in New York.

It would seem that General Harrison has reached the same conclusion, for he immediately asserts that "a way must be devised to place corporations under proper restraint and to bring to the taxroll the vast aggregate of untaxed personal property. The executive and judicial forces of the Government act quickly and directly. The legislative forces, hampered by the conditions surrounding them and the greater complications of the questions before them, seem to be inadequate." If "the legislative forces seem to be inadequate to place corporations under proper restraint," and I agree with General Harrison that they are inadequate, then I fear that "the rigid legislation for their control" proposed by Dr. Depew may be one of his jokes after all.

Indeed, General Harrison himself despairs of "the legislative forces" and proposes a resort to a new method of procedure, which he states thus: "It seems to me that the great reform laws must be framed by commissions composed of the brightest minds in the States. They must have time to study thoroughly the subject. Opportunity must be given to the interests to be affected and to the public to present suggestions and objections. There should be no attempt to bring in the millennium on the morrow. It would be too sudden." When the commissions have framed the laws it is presumed that they will be presented to the Legislature for enactment, and thus in the end we must deal with "the legislative forces," for I do not suspect General Harrison of the Populistic heresy of referring them directly to those who are to be governed by these laws—the whole body of electors. If the new method proposed by the ex-President is little better than the present method—is in fact only traveling in a "vicious circle"—he has given a sufficient answer, at all events, to our genial optimist, Dr. Depew.

I fear that both General Harrison and Dr. Depew are unwittingly giving testimony to the wisdom of the Populist contention that trusts have no right to exist and fix prices for a single day.

JOSEPH ASBURY JOHNSON.

855 Market street, March 25, 1897.

WITH YOUR COFFEE.

"What success did Senator Lexow have with his investigation of the trusts in New York?" asked Squildig.

"Well," replied McSwilligen, "he failed to pulverize the sugar trust, he found the lead trust too heavy to handle and he did not succeed in erasing the rubber trust."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"It was careless," mused the advertising manager, "to put that prima donna's indorsement of our cure for a cold on the same page with the announcement that she has a sore throat and cannot sing."—Washington Star.

"Old Skinflint is behind the times."

"Is that so? Well, I'm glad to know who has been responsible for them of late."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Hubby—Yes, dear, you look nice in that dress, but it cost me a heap of money.

Wife—Freddie, dear, what do I care for money when it is a question of pleasing you? Tit-Bits.

"Do any of these new-fangled substitutes for coffee resemble the real article?"

"Can't tell. I live at a restaurant."—Chicago Journal.

"Now," said the lecturer on natural science before a Kentucky audience, "we will suppose a region in which nothing existed but water."

"No, no," replied a dozen indignant voices at once, "we will not suppose anything of the kind."—Atlanta Constitution.

Country Parson—Do you take this woman for better or worse?

Rube Bridegroom—Wa-al, I swow, parson, now you've got me. Her folks think I'm takin' her for better, an' my folks think I'm takin' her for worse.—Puck.

"I am afraid it is all up between Jones and the rich widow."

"Made one of his ridiculous breaks, I presume?"

"Yes. He asked her if he was the only man she ever loved."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE DELI A E WAITER.

He deftly placed a heavy chair behind me as I sat:
He handed me the carte, with kind advice on this and that:
He gently placed a snowy serviette upon my knee.
His swiftness and his silence were wonderful to me.

He seemed to read my wishes, which he gratified with care.
Did I wish for any viand? Lo, that viand it was there.
Last, of silver and of china he brought two dainty rots.
One of these contained my coffee, and one, forget-me-nots.

—Chicago Record.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

THE DAILY COST—E. G. C., Cottonwood, Shasta County, Cal. The cost of running the municipal government of San Francisco is about $148,000 a day.

SULLIVAN-MITCHELL—J. E. F., Armona, Kings County, Cal. John L. Sullivan and Charlie Mitchell met in New York City May 14, 1883, in a four-round contest. Sullivan won in three rounds.

SMITH-CARROLL—W. H., Seattle, Wash. The fight between Australian Billy Smith and Brooklyn Jimmy Carroll was fought in San Francisco, April 23, 1890, before the California Club. Carroll knocked Smith out in fourteen rounds.

COWS—Subscriber, Michigan Bluff, Placer County, Cal. The disease you allude to as affecting your cows is one that cannot be passed upon except by some one after an examination of the animals. Your cows ought to be examined by a veterinary.

PUGILISTIC WEIGHTS—S., City. According to the sporting fraternity rules, the pugilistic weights are: Bantams, 105 pounds; feather, 105 to 118 pounds; light, 118 to 133 pounds; welter, 135 to 154; middle, 140 to 160 pounds, usually 150 pounds; heavy, over 154 pounds; and catch is weight as discretion.

GAS FOR BALLOONS—Subscriber, City. The gas that is used for inflating toy balloons is hydrogen, which may be obtained by pouring slightly diluted muriatic acid upon an equal weight of zinc in a covered vessel having a small tap or stopcock in the top for filling the balloon. The vessel is made of lead to prevent corrosion.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION—G. R. L., Pacific Grove, Monterey County, Cal. The present Congress, the fifty-fifth, is composed of Senators: Republicans 44, Democrats 34, Populists 7, Silver Republicans 1, Silver Fusionists 1; in the House there are: Republicans 204, Democrats 122, Fusionists 15, Populists 12, Silver party 3.

MORTGAGE—Folsom street, City. A man who takes a mortgage on his real estate does not need to record the same, but the one who loans the money usually does for his own protection. The Civil Code says: "Mortgages of real property may be acknowledged or proved and recorded in like manner and with like effect as a grant thereof.

A LAPEL BUTTON—A correspondent is anxious to know what organization a lapel button he is possessed of represents. It is about the size of a nickel. The face is red, has upon it a white four-pointed star, and on top of this there is a blue four-pointed star, the points of the latter between the points of the white one. Outside of the red there is a rim of white, in this rim at each point of the blue star is an initial—representing the points of the compass—N. S. E. W. Within the points of the white star are the initials, in gilt, N. A. D. C. Can any of the readers of this department tell what the button represents?

THE POPULAR VOTE—B. E. H., City. A candidate for the office of President of the United States may receive the highest popular vote, yet not secure the office. Presidents are not elected by popular vote. Hayes and Harrison, with the exception of John Quincy Adams, who was chosen by the House of Representatives, were the only Presidents ever elected who did not have a majority over their principal competitors, Tilden and Cleveland, the only defeated candidates, who had a majority over the President-elect.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS—B. G. W., Angels Camp, Calaveras County, Cal. If the United States should recognize the belligerency of Cuba it would not necessarily change international relations with Spain any more than it did between the United States and Great Britain when the latter recognized the belligerency of the Southern Confederacy. By such recognition both the parent state and the belligerents would acquire certain rights. For benefits, see the answer "Belligerent Rights" in this issue.

NEWSPAPERS—H. C. M., City. In enterprise and the presentation of news the newspapers of the United States, as a rule, are far in advance of those of European countries. In the make-up and typographical appearance the leading newspapers are infinitely superior to the foreign ones; and as to size and quantity of matter, the leading newspapers of the United States, to use an ordinary expression, "beat the world." As to literary merit, the papers of the United States have as good writers, as a rule, as any to be found in foreign countries.

THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA—W. H. City. The origin of the phrase "Between the devil and the deep sea" is not certain. It has been traced back to 1637 in a work printed in London bearing the title "Expedition With Mackay's Regiment." That regiment was with the army of Gustav Adolph, and engaged in battle with the Austrians. The Swedish gunners failed to elevate their guns properly, so their shot fell into the ranks of their allies. The Scotch regiment, with the enemy on one side and the blundering gunners on the other, says the writer of the book, "were between the devil and the deep sea." It is thought that the expression had been used before that time.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS—C. C., Ross Valley, Marin County, Cal. England did recognize the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent with equal rights to supplies and hospitality guaranteed by such recognition. That gave to the Confederate States facilities and opportunities which were energetically used. The question of recognizing a body of people at war with another is settled by a proclamation which recognizes the belligerency of the people claiming belligerent rights. This was the case when England recognized the Southern Confederacy. Queen Victoria issued the proclamation. The expediency of such an act must be governed by the seriousness of the struggle. The test is whether an absolute state of hostility exists—not trifling or localized, but serious enough to affect the interests of the other States. It becomes to a certain extent a question of probability, while the recognition of independence involves purely a question of fact—whether the attempt of the parent state to coerce its rebellious member has ceased. "The recognition of belligerency," says Theodore S. Woolsey, a well-known writer on international law, "is by no means one-sided in its operation. It gives rights to both combatants. To the insurgent it gives the right of belligerents, the recognition of its flag, a right to raise loans, a quasi political status without diplomatic standing. On the other hand the parent state can no longer be held responsible for the rebellious acts of its rebellious subjects. It can employ the rights of blockade, of capture for carrying contraband, of search against its enemies, thus affecting neutral commerce. In fact, all parties recognize as a fact that a war exists between two combatants, the question of independence being yet in abeyance. Judged by these tests the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by Great Britain and France in 1861 was proper and necessary, but the recognition of its independence was at no time justifiable."

England did not recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Unless England had recognized the independence of the States she could not have sent "vessels loaded with ammunition to the Southern Confederacy." Her proclamation of the belligerency gave the United States the right to blockade Southern ports and to search neutral vessels. There were a number of English vessels not under authority of the English Government that carried arms and supplies to the Southern ports, and a number of them were captured for carrying contrabands of war. The Confederate Government passed a law directing all English vessels entering its ports to bring arms and supplies, else they would not be admitted. This department is unable to discover how many British steamers tried to or made a landing at Southern ports during the war.

PERSONAL.

B. H. Upham of Martinez is at the Lick.

J. F. Hickson of Fresno is at the Grand.

Charles M. Mannon of Ukiah is in the City.

James Bray, a merchant of Sonora, is in the City.

W. G. Dorsch, a mine-owner of Quincy, is in town.

Henry Eichoff, an attorney of San Rafael, is in town.

G. T. Sparks, a mining man of Sonora, is at the Russ.

Senator J. C. Holloway of Cloverdale is on a visit here.

The Rev. C. Ben Ham of Napa is a late arrival here.

The Rev. Dr. Wakefield of San Jose is at the Occidental.

Louis Janin, the mining expert, is at the Occidental.

N. E. Dawson of Washington, D. C., arrived here yesterday.

W. B. Collins, a merchant of Sacramento, is on a visit here.

Thomas B. Kay, a business man of Salem, Or., is at the Lick.

W. D. Tobey, a business man of Carson, arrived here yesterday.

George T. Keyser, owner of a stage line at Sisson, is in the City.

Assemblyman T. W. H. Shanahan of Shasta County is at the Grand.

C. I. Hills of New York arrived here last night and is at the Palace.

F. F. Roby of Colorado Springs, is in town, accompanied by Mrs. Roby.

Doane Merrill, a mining man of Jemul, Ariz., arrived here yesterday.

Leo Moore of the Fourth Royal Enniskillen Fusiliers, Ireland, is at the Palace.

Phil Turner and wife, of New York, are registered at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Mrs. H. C. Stockwell and family of Los Angeles are at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

B. T. McCullough, a livestock-grower of Crows Landing, is one of the visitors here.

Warner Brucher, a mining man of Wardner, Idaho, is at the Russ, accompanied by his wife.

Colonel J. W. Pender, a mining man of Randsburg, is on a visit to this City. He arrived last night.

E. M. Wingate and Fred W. Wilson, business men of The Dalles, Or., have returned here after a visit to Honolulu.

The Hon. R. J. M. Dawson of London was among yesterday's arrivals here. He will probably remain for some weeks.

W. H. Kingsley, one of the owners of the widely known Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, is here on a pleasure trip.

Mrs. L. Inch and child, of Sonora, Tuolumne County, are down on a visit to the City and are staying at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Joseph Joseph, an extensive mining man of Sonora, Tuolumne County, is in this City and is registered at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Police Commissioner M. A. Gunst will in about two weeks leave with his family for a visit of several months' duration to Europe.

Major J. H. Whittock, owner of mining interests and a general store at Quincy, Plumas County, is at the Russ, accompanied by his daughter.

Henry Windt, a son of Morris Windt, the tanner, will be a passenger on the Coptic for Japan, where he will introduce California tanned leather into the Mikado's realm.

Charles Block, Van Olden and J. Gevers, of Huaze, Holland, are in the City, on their way to Java to take official positions, to which they have been appointed by the Holland Government.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 26.—At the Plaza, E. S. Wheeler; Metropolitan, D. M. Seaton, A. L. Wisner; Imperial, T. H. Ryan; Broadway Central, P. Thomson.

CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—George A. Knight, San Francisco; Henry A. Lawler, Los Angeles.

LABOR COUNCIL HAS GOOD NEWS

Winning Its Battles and Fighting the Workman's Enemies.

Unionism Finds New Champions and Pushes Its Cause With Vigor.

Breweries Come Into the Fold and Musicians Will Fight for Their Principles.

At a meeting of the Labor Council last night at 1159 Mission street a number of important communications were read and some interesting facts came to light.

A letter from Congressman Jesse Overstreet, Washington, D. C., stated that he had filed with President McKinley the protest of the Typographical Union against the appointment of Colonel H. G. Otis of Los Angeles to any office, and that the President had stated that no appointments of the character at issue would be made until the most thorough examination possible.

The credentials of F. Fluhr, as the new delegate for the bookbinders, were presented.

A letter from Worden's attorneys showed 5064 signatures to the petition for pardon, besides 10,512 previously reported.

A report from the Typographical Union showed great encouragement because of the new ordinance requiring all City printing to be done by union printers.

The Musicians' Union reported that the following places will be fought vigorously because they hire non-union musicians: Spreckels Market, the California Market, the Creamerie, 725 Market street, and the Royal Butter Company, 753 Market street.

James Wood of New York made a vigorous speech in behalf of the International Cigar-makers' Union and their attempt to educate the public to the point of repudiating tenement-made goods.

It was reported that both the Columbia and the North Star breweries have decided to use union labels, for which reason the brewers are feeling greatly encouraged.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

The Cornerstone to Be Laid To-Day With Appropriate Ceremonies.

The cornerstone of the Affiliated Colleges will be laid to-day with appropriate ceremonies. The programme will comprise:

Music; prayer, Right Reverend William F. Nichols, D.D.; introductory remarks, Martin Kellogg, LL.D., president of the university; laying of the cornerstone, Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of California; music; address, Hon. James H. Budd, Governor of the State, president Board of Regents; song, University Glee Club; address, Hon. James D. Phelan, Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco; music; address, Hon. Adolph Sutro; song, University Glee Club; address, Arthur Rodgers Esq.; music; benediction, Rev. Edward R. Church, A.M., grand chaplain of the Grand Lodge.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.

Railroad Avenue Will Soon Be Opened to the Five-Mile House.

The southern side of the City is not going to let the park section have the only boulevard in San Francisco. The work on Railroad avenue, from Eighteenth to Twenty-fourth street, is being carried on from Twenty-fourth to the San Bruno road, a distance of one mile. This section will be finished in about three months, and when done will afford a superior boulevard direct from the foot of Fourth street to the Five-mile House, or the county line south.

In addition to the men employed in this work the Potrero Land Improvement Company has resumed operations on Bluerock Hill with forty men who are engaged in removing the ugly hump.

TOURISTS—California glace fruit, 50c lb., in elegant fire-etched bxs. Just what you want for Eastern friends. Towusend's, Palace Hotel B'd*

In every 1000 men in the British army only eighteen are over six feet in height.

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

The Des Moines Register believes that Miss Hayward of Nebraska, one of that State's delegates to the National Woman Suffrage Association Convention, should be given the most prominent and influential position in that organization on the strength of the statement that she conducts the only millinery store on earth in which birds' wings and bodies are not sold.

Santa Fe Limited From San Francisco. Three and a Half Days to Chicago Via Santa Fe Route.

To accommodate our Northern California patrons, on April 2 and each succeeding Monday and Friday the first-class Pullman sleeping-car leaving San Francisco at 5 P. M. will connect at Barstow with the Santa Fe vestibule train, carrying dining-car, buffet, smoking-car and Pullman palace drawing-room sleeping-cars for both St. Louis and Chicago via Kansas City. This shortens the running time twelve hours. Send for literature descriptive of our route. San Francisco ticket office, 641 Market street, Chronicle building; telephone main 1