The San Francisco Call

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Editor and Proprietor.

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THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL.

It is easy enough for Prince Constantine to march to the Greek frontier, but when he gets there his troubles will begin.

As the Emperor of Austria says he sees signs of peace in Crete it is evident he has much better spectacles than the rest of the world.

Don't forget that subscriptions to the boulevard fund are still in order. There is much work to be done yet and many men who need it.

The Greeks might agree to Salisbury's plan of a neutral zone between themselves and the Turks provided it were drawn somewhere in Asia Minor.

The Washington beef trust is accused of trying to raise the article as high as it was when the cow jumped over the moon, but all the same it may end in the soup.

The Governor has signed the bill authorizing the establishment of a free market on the water front, and now let us get the movement started and well under way for the coming season.

It is comforting to know that Democratic oratory is not all the smoke which has been caused by the new tariff bill. The reopened factories and mills are furnishing a great deal of it.

Frozen alcohol is said to be the latest explosive, and a dozen men who were recently experimenting with it found that a small glass half full was sufficient to furnish a bust for all of them.

The Los Alamitos sugar factory will be ready to start work in June, and the beets which are to provide it with material are growing finely. California is catching on to the big industry in good shape.

People who think that nothing can be gained by continuing the agitation for a speedy beginning of the work of constructing the new Federal building should ask themselves what would be gained if we did not agitate it.

Colonel Vassos, who commands the Greek army in Crete, is one of the best two-handed fighters now before the public. He holds off the powers with his diplomatic left while driving the Turks out of the island with his right.

As the Socialists of Berlin who did not join in exalting the memory of William I at the recent celebration are said to have been lying low the inference is that those who did exalt the royal memory must have been engaged in tall lying.

The woolen schedules have been regarded as the danger point of the new tariff, and yet they passed the House without two dissenting voices among Republicans. Another Democratic prediction has gone to join the cuckoo songs.

The reports of damage done to fruit by the frost will probably prove in the end to be exaggerated. As a general rule California frosts scare more than they hurt, and taking the years right through we manage to harvest a good crop, frost or no frost.

The war against adulterated and counterfeit food articles ought to improve the market for fruit this year. When the imitations are prevented the dealers in genuine articles will have a chance to make a living, and as a consequence more real fruit will be preserved.

There is to be no longer a Western Passenger Association, for that is against the law, but there is to be a Bureau of Passenger Statistics, and the officials of the association are to preside over it. How great is the difference the law can see 'twixt tweedledum and tweedledee!

It is said that J. Pierpont Morgan is backing Daniel Lamont for the presidency of the Northern Pacific road, and perhaps other members of the Cleveland Cabinet will get equally good positions. Mr. Morgan, it seems, is a man who always helps his friends and pays his debts.

The statement of Secretary Curzon that England is not siding with the Turks in Crete was greeted in Parliament with the cry of "Tommy Rot," and while that was not exactly an expression of Attic wit it was decidedly one which suited the occasion, the place and the subject.

The McKinley administration finds favor at Washington because all the members of it are accessible to the people at all times. There is none of the red tape or exclusiveness of the Cleveland regime, but on the other hand a government which is American in modes and manners as well as in name.

Senator Morgan's objection to any act of Congress which will separate the Central Pacific and Union Pacific roads into two competitive lines is well taken. It was the original intention of Congress that the roads should form a great transcontinental route to connect the East with the Pacific Coast, and that intention should now be carried out.

At the request of Democratic Congressmen from Georgia and Alabama a protective duty was voted by the Republicans of Congress on bauxite or aluminum clay, and thus another evidence is given that the new tariff is not a sectional bill nor a party bill, but is designed for the benefit of all American industries that need protection from European competition.

BRITAIN SORROWS FOR US.

The wail of the British journals over the prospect of a Republican tariff has reached this side of the water on time. It is a very unanimous wail. The gist of it is to the effect that Mr. Dingley's bill will "deplete American revenues, diminish the American gold reserve and impoverish the American people." If there were any other deplorable thing susceptible of forthright precipitation by a change in the tariff we should doubtless incur that also; but at the "impoverishment" of us the Britisher pauses to catch his breath and rest his ingenuity.

Our gratitude to Britain for this deep concern for our welfare is too keen for words. Any attempt on our part to express it might fail to be properly understood. We remember, with feeling, how our English cousins rejoiced with us over the passing of the Wilson bill, whose blessings nearly overcame us in the months that followed. We recall with pride the banquet which was tendered to Mr. Wilson in London for his patriotism in writing a bill so favorable to the good neighbors of his country. That was a well-timed recognition of a service well performed, and we appreciate it even to this day in the same warm spirit in which we appreciate the present solicitude of our English friends for our attention to their interests.

But we entreat England to not dwell upon our misfortunes. She has enough troubles of her own, and it will not embitter us in the least if she will just be sensible and practical enough to throw off dull care and profit by our losses. What we lose, of course, England will gain, and since our loss is pronounced inevitable anyhow we shall not be ungenerous enough to complain of the one who gains by it.

The Dingley tariff measure is one of the things which we must accept despite the deplorable consequences foreshadowed by the British press, for we voted for it in our blindness at the last election. So let England waste no more sympathy upon us. Instead her people had better begin preparations to receive all the blessings which are to fall from us upon them, and when they have by dint of patient waiting and diligent search gathered up a thimbleful they may then ring the bell.

AN AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION.

It is not altogether a comfortable reflection that President McKinley's easy accessibility to callers is deemed sufficiently extraordinary as an American Presidential trait to be made the subject of a special dispatch to the newspapers. Yet such is the fact. In yesterday's telegraphic news from Washington the democracy of the present administration was dwelt upon admiringly to the extent of nearly a column.

It is gravely noted that Mr. McKinley takes strolls along the streets and goes horseback-riding as unpretentiously as might any American citizen; also, that he may be reached in his private office without the unwinding of needless bright-colored tape. The amazed chronicler goes on to aver (and presumably he himself has witnessed it) that several of the Cabinet officers have been known to walk into their assistants' offices on business instead of having a messenger summon the assistants to their own sanctums. In other words, they have actually carried instructions to their subordinates instead of having their subordinates come to them to receive the orders. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson pilots his callers through the Government conservatories and points out to them personally the nature of the various works on which he is engaged. Even Secretary Sherman, who used to be an inaccessible Senator, has mellowed into a free-to-all officer of the Cabinet, and the improvement noted in him by virtue of that evolution has evoked prayer from the lips of a thankful constituency.

Yet, as we have said, this ought not to be so rare as to make a single display of it the subject of National rejoicing. President Cleveland's regime must indeed have been an exceedingly stiff-necked and un-American one to have paved the way for surprise at President McKinley's American deportment. How many more cardinal sins are to rest upon this retired Presidential failure? It seems that he has even repudiated the very commonest meaning of democracy, whereof the party title by which he chooses to designate himself is a ludicrous misnomer. Democracy forsooth! Why, the preceding administration wasn't even generally democratic, to say nothing of its being the exalted consummation which it claimed for itself under a Democratic caption.

A President who cannot be approached as man to man by a citizen of his country is presumably of the opinion that he is superior to his civilian visitor, and a President who opines that unique thing is not where he ought to be when he sits in a Presidential chair. He ought to be on the other side of the Atlantic.

THEY ARE AT WAR.

To say that war in Europe is inevitable is to put it mildly. Even if the pompous struttings of the "powers" up and down beneath the windows of Greece were not sufficiently serious evidence of present war the actions of the Greek army would leave nothing to be desired. King George's soldiers are going to fight to the bitter end, whether he himself says yes or no. If the latter, however, they will let the Turks alone long enough to proceed back to Athens and remove him from the throne. His only alternative is to fight or cease to be King of Greece.

It would indeed be difficult to include Europe's immediate chances for war among the mere probabilities, in the face of this positive demonstration. War is not only inevitable—it is there in the shape of a great army of determined Greeks ready to fire on the first Turk or ally of the Turks who gives them a chance. Those stern gentlemen are not out on a constitutional exercise this time. They mean business. The "powers" anticipated nothing of the kind when they took it upon themselves to meddle in the affair. In fact, the "powers" are not used to "war" of this variety.

The Austrian Emperor is an optimist of surpassing sublimity. He seraphically discerns "prospects for peace" rainbowing the southern horizon of his domains. "Thanks to the common action of the powers," gurgles this fatuous old man, "the dangers arising from Greece's action in Crete have been minimized. * * * I say this above all in regard to the Cretan question, upon which my Government is in accord with the powers who have taken measures to preserve the territorial status quo and suppress the tendencies and aspirations menacing to peace."

Anything to preserve peace is the burden of his hope. We are to assume that if he were to behold a flagrant act of vandalism going on upon his frontier, he would hold his soldiers back from the offenders in the interest of that same divine peace.

But peace there will never be in Europe until the Greeks have redressed the wrongs of Christianity in Crete, or have died in the attempt. And there are not enough Turks to kill them. If they die at all it will be at the hands of the brave "powers," whose slaughter of them will go to form another bloody leaf in the history of "civilization's" tyrannical outrages. When civilization constitutes itself an international policeman, it always clubs the small boy and lets the robust offender alone.

A FREE MARKET.

Governor Budd has signed Senate bill 507, authorizing the State Board of Harbor Commissioners to establish and maintain a free public market upon the water front of San Francisco.

It is somewhat surprising that San Francisco has not had a free market long ere this. It certainly has not been because her citizens have failed to comprehend the advantages of such an institution, for just across the bay in the city of Oakland there is one which keeps every Wednesday and every Saturday green in the memory of the whole purchasing community. And not a few San Franciscans have providently learned the eventful dates by heart, to the end of happening over there with a market-basket on their arm when the "frost isn't on the pumpkin and the fodder isn't in the shock."

A free market is not in the least a complicated institution, nor one requiring many details in its establishment. To use a colloquialism now in vogue, "any old thing will do." A long shed provided with partitions, at more or less regular intervals, the which to be used as stalls, is the common pattern. The place itself is not of so much importance as is the grant of freedom to sell the produce without a license. Fruits, vegetables, meats, anything of an edible nature, are here permitted to be sold by whoever happens to have them for sale and desires to profit by the privilege.

Usually "free-market days" are set apart as semi-weekly occasions of uncommon commercial importance, and the spectacle afforded by the carelessly loaded stalls surrounded by swarms of marketers who care more for the freshness and cheapness of the commodities than for the conventionalities of modern "shopping" is always interesting as a sign of the times.

Of course there are hundreds of housewives who would not tramp around to free markets, or have their servants do so, if there were one on every street corner. They prefer to deal in the conventional way and pay for the comfort which they save to themselves thereby. And there are always plenty of established stores to furnish them with first-class staples. It is to the individual producer, therefore, that the principal advantage of a free market accrues, after all is said.

A VILLAINOUS SCHEME.

The patriots in charge of the Union Pacific Railroad propose to sell the same to the operators of a line of road extending from its eastern terminus on to New York and Pennsylvania, thus enabling the purchasers to control a complete line of transportation from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

A bill favoring this ingenious measure has been reported to the Senate, and Senator Morgan, who knows a thing or two about Pacific railroads, has vigorously denounced it. "Legislation," said he, day before yesterday, "that separates the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific roads in two competitive parts destroys the greatest value and denies to the people the real advantages of the great transcontinental highways created for their benefit and built with their money under the laws that this bill seeks to abolish."

Senator Morgan is unquestionably right. The very purpose in loaning money to promote the construction of the Union Pacific was to open up, in connection with the Central Pacific, a National highway across the continent, as the Senator says, "for Government purposes, every mile of which should be perpetually dependent upon every other mile for its commercial value," and for the permanency of the whole system. Yet here we find the temporary holders of the roads—permitted to remain so only by the sufferance of the United States Government—impudently engaging to sell half of the system to another railroad corporation!

Mr. Morgan is unable to perceive how there can be any sale of the Union Pacific until the statutes disclose some indication that authority exists for such a transaction. And if the statute should be so construed as to make it appear that the authority does exist, he declares that it should forthwith be annulled by Congress. Nothing should interfere with the Government's original calculations. The United States might as well think of relinquishing this great highway as an instrumentality of government as the British might think of selling the Canadian Pacific, "the spinal column of the empire" in a military sense, to the American army.

WITH YOUR COFFEE.

"What are they going to do with his remains?"

"Goin' to cremate 'em."

"Well, by gum, he allus did get the cream of everythin'."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The pugilist bared his brawny arm to the elbow. "Let him wait," he thundered, "until—"

He opened a fresh quart bottle of ink.

"He encounters my terrible write!"

Seating himself at his escritoire he added nineteen furlongs, eight poles or perches to his latest newspaper defiance.—New York Press.

The young woman was very ill and the attendant leaned over the bed.

"Have you any friend to whom you wish to send any message?" she asked.

The patient nodded.

"Yes; I have a dear friend who——"

"What shall I write to her?" asked the attendant.

The patient shook her head.

"Nothing," she answered. "I had forgotten; she owes me a letter."—Tit-Bits.

"The best type of man always concedes that woman is the noblest created being."

"Yes?"

"And then he acts mad because the first baby isn't a boy."—Chicago Record.

Mother—You must never put off till to-morrow what you can just as well do to-day.

Freddie—Then let me finish that pie now.—Fliegende Blaetter.

"Nan, did that editor return your manuscript?"

"Yes—the mean old thing! Why, I poured a whole ounce of the best violet extract on that story!"—Puck.

Two Married Men.—"Why do you insist upon taking your wife out for such long walks in this rough weather?"

"The doctor has told her that she must be very careful not to talk when she is out in the cold air."

"Say, who's your doctor?"—Cleveland Leader.

"There was a strange man here to see you to-day, papa," said little Ethel, who had met her father in the hall as he came home on Wednesday night.

"Did he have a bill?" asked Binks.

"No, papa. He had just a plain nose."—Newark Sunday Call.

"Going skatin' 'fore long?" asked little Jimmie of his sister's beau," who was waiting in the parlor.

"I don't skate, my boy. Why?"

"I heard Jennie say if you wanted her you better be getting your skates on, 'cause there was others."—Detroit Free Press.

"THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL."

Letters From Our Readers on Topics of Current Interest.

A Weekly Half-Holiday.

Editor Call: SIR—Is it not time that the question of a weekly half-holiday was taken up in this western outpost of civilization? Our City has a reputation to maintain for keeping up with the times; and it is not to our credit that we can be pointed at as being behind our Eastern and old-world contemporaries in the treatment our employers accord to their "help." Yet to a New Zealand friend who recently arrived on this coast, this aspect of San Francisco was a disagreeable awakening to a situation of things he had never considered possible in "Free America." Of course, his own country, from a labor point of view, may be regarded as among the first and most enlightened; but it will surely not satisfy Western folk to be among the laggards in a matter of common and reasonable humanity—the institution of a half-day's relief per week for our wage-workers of all kinds.

If business were conducted here on easy-going lines, with frequent festivals, as in Roman Catholic countries, the subject would have no urgency; but in San Francisco, we are fully as brisk and high-strung as our Eastern business brethren, and require an occasional and regular stop for repairs as much as they do. Sunday, by convention or habit (while bringing a welcome rest) is to most of us an unnaturally and unbuoyantly spent day; while even those who enjoy and improve themselves by religious exercises, of course miss the opportunities for physical recreation which a weekly holiday would give to them. I think the clergy, for more reasons than one, might well support the cause of a week-day rest, and trust you may be able to evoke some opinions on this point from some of them.

Fresh air and exercise are as necessary as food and clothing for us all, yet but few city toilers can compass the former in the hurry and stress of the daily routine life. A new zest to the hardest work is given by the holiday, which tends to reconcile more easily the healthy youth of both sexes to the unnatural confinement and tedium of office and store, and thereby aids in the efficiency of the services rendered. The worker, conscious that some consideration is felt for him by the community, through his employer, makes a better and more loyal citizen. With this definite breathing spell to look forward and back to, when the circle ride, the game or the ramble can be enjoyed, what clerk or salesman is not the brighter, the steadier, and consequently the more useful and profitable employe.

Statistics have been published in England showing the results of some years' labor experiments on this line in some large factories of that country. They show conclusively that unreasonably long hours of consecutive work are less productive to the mill-owner, both as to quality and quantity, than conditions, including shorter hours, more favorable to the health and comfort of the factory hands. And this is a self-evident proposition to the thoughtful and humane mind that knows anything of the rudimentary needs and functions of our human life.

It is the first step that costs; and doubtless when one important business house has inaugurated the half-holiday others would soon fall in line. Which of the many claimants to be "leading houses" will once for all prove its right to the title and be gratefully handed down in local history as the pioneer of this reform? Is this not an honor and an ambition worth even the slight risk of temporary loss? But it is unlikely San Franciscans would let any house or firm suffer by granting this boon (I should like to say right) to its employes.

When the above arguments in favor of this new expansion of the social conscience and interest are fully considered, and when it is considered what the granting of this boon would mean in adding happiness to thousands of homes and health and cheerfulness to tens of thousands of toilers, we shall wonder, if we do not wonder now, how we could have got along all this time without it.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.
1443 Eighth street, Alameda.

PERSONAL.

W. A. Dyer of Santa Monica is at the Lick.

John Cross of Los Angeles is at the Palace.

Dr. E. H. Smith of Santa Clara is in the City.

C. F. Hargrave of Napa is here for a few days.

Senator L. J. Maddox of Modesto is at the Grand.

P. P. Mast of Springfield, Ohio, is at the Palace.

John R. Adams, a grain-dealer of Chicago is in town.

C. F. Lucas, a business man of San Jose, is in town.

George C. Brown of Sacramento is here on a business trip.

H. Altmatz of Russia is among the arrivals at the Occidental.

E. L. Rehn, a business man of Sonora, is a recent arrival here.

A. M. Ingersoll, owner of a store at Tacoma, arrived here yesterday.

R. C. Pearson, owner of the hot springs near Stockton, is at the Russ.

John A. Gill of Los Angeles got here yesterday. He is at the Grand.

J. S. Montgomery, a wealthy farmer of Wayland, Iowa, is at the Russ.

H. B. Price and Mrs. Price of Takushima, Japan, arrived here yesterday.

E. C. Maginnis, an attorney of Los Angeles, was among yesterday's arrivals.

Charles B. Brush, Mrs. Brush, three children and nurse of New York are at the Palace.

Charles M. Mix, a well-to-do real estate dealer of Cleveland, Ohio, is at the Palace.

H. E. Schwichtenberg, art photographer of Pomona, Cal., is at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Francis Doud, the extensive cattle-grower and banker of Monterey, is here for a few days' stay.

Senator J. B. Gallagher and Senator A. McLeod of Nevada are among the guests of the Russ.

Dr. S. S. Stambaugh, the well-known examiner, is very ill in St. Luke's Hospital.

R. P. Hurlburt, a prominent business man of Redwood City, is here for a short visit and is at the Russ.

Sheriff George H. Hilbert of Placerville and Deputy Sheriff A. H. Greeley of the same town are in the City.

W. Bledsoe of Berkeley, who farms extensively in Stanislaus County, is at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

R. A. Moore, prominently identified with mines in Angels, Cal., accompanied by his wife, is at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

E. G. S. Maxwell, the "Kansas Cyclone," has arrived in this City from Chicago on a wager three days ahead of time and is at the Cosmopolitan.

Sheriff H. L. Borquardt Jr. of Kern County, one of the leading owners of the St. Elmo mine at Randsburg, was among yesterday's arrivals. He is at the Russ.

John G. Searles, the noted secretary of the sugar trust, left yesterday, accompanied by his family and friends, on a visit to Monterey. The party will probably remain there two or three days.

P. A. Buell of Stockton, one of the projectors of the railroad to Sonora, who has been on a visit here for several days, left for home yesterday. It is said that the contract for the first forty miles of the road has just been let.

Angel Prieto Alvarez, editor and proprietor of El Comercio of this City, left yesterday for Guatemala to establish a Comercio there in conjunction with his San Francisco paper, and endeavor to work up trade between this coast and Central America. He will represent fifteen prominent local firms.

Among the arrivals at the Lick yesterday were District Attorney Charles Lord of Portland and F. P. Mays, ex-United States District Attorney for Oregon. They are here on a trip combining pleasure and business, and will remain several days. The state of trade in Oregon, according to the gentlemen, is quiet. The dull period in the north still holds on. "There are indications, however, that this will not last long now."

W. S. Green of Washington, D. C., special agent of the United States law department, is among the arrivals at the Palace. He has come to California to examine into the validity of surveys that have not already been inquired into and settled, and will be joined in his work by Special Agent T. G. Gerdine, who has been for some time in California. Mr. Green has recently been examining into surveys in Montana and Arizona.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 30.—At the Plaza—B. F. Hunt. Grand Union—Mr. and Mrs. R. Reinhart, F. Burnham. New Amsterdam—J. H. L. Tack. Sinclair—E. Helmore.

GREECE.

The mills of Destiny grind slow
Upon their grist of human fate,
Where the "sweet Asian waters" flow
And mix with Europe's through the strait.

Here once the Greeks were overthrown,
When Constantine so nobly fell;
What if the later Greeks, alone,
Should clear the way to conquer hell?

Hell! Search the words since Babel's tower
To find a fitter, if you can,
For Moslem hate and Moslem power
Within this evil age of man!

But still we hope to see the dawn—
E'en now its glimmering light appears
Where long the curtain has been drawn
To hide the helpless victim's tears.

The Spartan courage is not dead;
Still hovers o'er each mountain pass,
Though many a century has fled,
The spirit of Leonidas.

Where Pindar touched his graceful lyre,
And Homer Grecian valor sung,
Still burns the flame of freedom's fire
That oft from Grecian altars sprung.

Though Turkey's crimsoned emblem dips
Its falling arc in Cretan skies,
'Tis doomed to pass into eclipse
From whence it never more can rise.

Greece hears her struggling sister call;
Her flag of battle is unfurled,
Though well she knows that it may fall,
Torn by the shot of half the world.

HENRY A. JEFFRIES in Chicago Record.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN—H. C., City. The address of Sir Arthur Sullivan is London, Eng.

GOLDEN GATE CARNIVAL—L. H., City. The Golden Gate Carnival will commence on the 3d of next May. During the week of that event the public schools will have a vacation.

NATIVITY OF CONVICTS—W. C. O., La Porte, Plumas County, Cal. The records of the State prisons of California show that the percentage of native born prisoners is 66.32, and foreign born is 33.62.

FITZSIMMONS—F. M. W. and D. C. D., French Corral, Nevada County, Cal. The answer to the question asked was published in THE CALL of March 11. The parents of Fitzsimmons were natives of Cornwall, England.

DIVORCE IN CANADA—"Divorce," City. There is no statutory divorce law in Canada as there is in the United States. If there is occasion for a divorce the matter must go before the House and the Senate and a committee of inquiry is appointed.

A TREASURY NOTE—S. E. B., Prescott, Ariz. At the United States treasury a United States treasury note of the issue of March, 1862, does not command any premium. Such a note would command a premium as a party fancying such might desire to give.

WAGES—A. C. S., City. In cases of assignments or insolvency in California the wages of miners, mechanics, salesmen, servants, clerks or laborers to the amount of $100 each and for services rendered within sixty days prior to the attachment or assignment are preferred claims.

HIGHEST MOUNTAIN—G. R. L., Pacific Grove, Monterey County, Cal. As all of the high peaks have not yet been measured it is impossible to state with certainty which is the highest in the world. It is believed, however, that the highest mountain in the world is Deodhunga, one of the Himalays, 29,002 feet.

STREET RAILROADS—J. F., City. The law of California regulating street railroad corporations says:

Two corporations may be permitted to use the same street, each paying an equal proportion for the construction of the track; but in no case must the railroad corporations occupy and use the same street or track for a distance of more than five blocks.

DEEPEST LAKE—G. R. L., Pacific Grove, Monterey County, Cal. The deepest inland sea, which is sometimes called a lake, is the Mediterranean. Its depth is 12,900 feet. One of the deepest bodies of inland waters commonly called lake is the Lago Maggiore in Italy. Its depth is 2612 feet. The deepest lake in the United States is Michigan, 1800 feet.

THE NAVY—G. R. L., Pacific Grove, Monterey County, Cal. In the World Almanac for the current year, which you can procure from any newsdealer for a very small sum, you will find a complete list of the vessels of the United States navy, dimensions, displacement, armament, and all the information desired much fuller than the space in this department would allow in giving an answer to the questions asked.

A SUBPENA—A. C. S., City. In civil cases, when a person is subpenaed as a witness, he is entitled to $2, which should be demanded at the time of service. If the witness answers and the case is postponed the original subpena holds good if the court, at the time of postponement, makes an order that the witnesses appear at the time that the case has been postponed to. In the absence of such order there would have to be a new subpena.

CLEVELAND AND GOLD—Lester, City. In his message sent to the fifty-fourth Congress December 3, 1895, President Cleveland said:

"In anticipation of impending trouble, I, on the 28th of January, 1895, addressed a communication to Congress fully setting forth our difficulties and dangerous position, and earnestly recommending that authority be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds bearing a low rate of interest, payable by the terms in gold, for the purpose of maintaining a sufficient gold reserve."

COMMUNITY PROPERTY—M. S. T., Berkeley, Cal. Upon the death of the wife the entire community property without administration belongs to the surviving husband, except such portion thereof as may have been set apart to the wife by judicial decree for her support and maintenance, which portion is subject to her testamentary disposition, and in the absence of such disposition it goes to her descendants or heirs exclusive of her husband. That being the law the husband can, after the death of his wife, dispose of the community property as he sees fit.

THE GREAT EASTERN—E. F. P., City. The Great Eastern was built at Millwall, on the river Thames, in 1854-57. Her launching occupied from November 3, 1857, to January 31, 1858. The height of her hull was 60 feet, or 70 to the top of the bulwarks. Her bottom was flat for 40 feet in width, without keel. Her framework was of ribs of plate iron three feet deep, immensely strengthened, extending from end to end of the ship 3 to 5 feet apart, and crosswebs of similar strength connecting these at intervals. A double wall or skin of iron plate outside and inside of those ribs converted the whole hull into a cellular structure. The plates used for this structure were 10,000 in number.

QUEEN VICTORIA—N. H., City. Queen Victoria of England was born in Kensington Palace, is the daughter and only child of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III. Her mother was Victoria Louisa, the fourth daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld and sister of Leopold I, King of the Belgians. The Queen married Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, second son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Queen Victoria is lineally descended from Egbert, King of the Anglo-Saxons (800-836). Omitting the Normans we come to Henry II (1154), whose mother was the wife of Geoffrey Plantagenet. Maud's mother was Matilda, wife of Henry I of England (1100). Matilda's mother was Margaret, wife of Malcom II of Scotland (1057). Margaret's father was Prince Edward, son of Edmund (1016). King Edmund was the son of Ethelred (1014), and Ethelred of Edgar (958), Edgar of Edmund (940). Edmund of Edward the Elder (901), he of Alfred (871), Alfred of Ethelwolf (837) and Ethelwolf of Egbert (827).

From Henry II the Plantagenets continue to the Tudors. Henry VII descended from John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III (1327), and he married Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV (1461). Henry VII's daughter, Margaret Tudor, married James IV of Scotland (1488), and their son was James V of Scotland (1513). The daughter of James V was Mary, Queen of Scots (1542), whose son was James I (1603), who was King of England. Elizabeth, daughter of James I, married Frederick, King of Bohemia, whose daughter was Sophia, the wife of Augustus, Duke of Brunswick, and their son was George I (1714).

FOR THE PURE FOOD CONGRESS

An Address to the Editors of the Entire State.

Many Prominent Organizations and People Are Invited to Attend.

The Big Gathering May Be Followed by a Mass-Meeting in Metropolitan Temple.

Active preparations are being made for the Pure Food Congress that is to be held in the Chamber of Commerce on April 30. Present indications are that it will be a very pretentious affair and that large numbers from all over the State will attend.

The executive committee of the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association and committees of the congress met yesterday. At the meeting were F. A. Brown, J. A. Filcher, I. Jacobs, M. J. Keller, B. N. Rowley and J. W. Kerr. Rowley of the subjects' and speakers' committee reported that he had secured the services of many prominent and eloquent speakers who will address the congress.

Mr. Filcher of the publication committee presented the following which was adopted and which will be sent to all of the editors of newspapers in the State:

For more than a year the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association of San Francisco has energetically agitated the question of pure food and the importance of enforcing the laws against food adulteration. The present San Francisco Board of Health has taken up the subject vigorously and has entered upon a crusade against the adulterators of food products and dealers in adulterated articles. An investigation of the extent to which adulterated foods are thrown on the market of California from the East and elsewhere is calculated to surprise one not familiar with the subject, and when we reflect that we are a great producer of food products and that the market for these goods depends very largely on the reputation which we shall maintain for purity and excellence in the character of our output, the importance of a movement that will root out every adulterated article and punish every adulterator of our food production must be apparent to every well-wisher of California.

It has been found that the campaign against this class of offenders, which is being vigorously prosecuted in San Francisco, is having the result of driving the rejected goods back into the interior, and hence those who are leading in this agitation have come to the conclusion that the only way to meet the evil effectually is to make the movement as broad as the State. With this view it is hoped to interest all the people of California and especially the leading spirits in each community of the State. As a preliminary to this end the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association, in conjunction with a committee of the Council of Associated Industries (the latter body being composed of representatives from eleven of the leading industrial and commercial organizations of San Francisco), have resolved in favor of holding a State pure food congress in San Francisco on the 30th of April, 1897.

It has been determined to secure representatives to said congress by asking the Governor of the State to appoint fifty delegates at large, by asking the Supervisors of each county to appoint at least ten delegates from each of the respective counties, by asking the Mayors of incorporated cities to appoint delegates in proportion to their population, and by asking Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, granges and other industrial organizations all over California to send delegates. This circular is sent to the press of the State that it may know the scope, character and purpose of this important move, and with the hope of enlisting its energetic co-operation. We ask the editor to whom this is sent to take up the subject in his editorials and make it one of local importance, for inasmuch as his locality is a part of California he and his constituents are interested. See to it that your Supervisors appoint the allotted number of representatives to the proposed pure-food congress. See to it that your incorporated cities are represented. See to it that your local Boards of Trade and other organizations send delegates. Come yourself. Participate in this great move for the emancipation of California from one of the greatest curses that is now clogging its progress, damaging its reputation and endangering the health of its citizens.

We would like to see each editor in California make this movement his movement and give it that hearty backing which will carry it through to success, and cause the glad acclaim to go ringing throughout the civilized world that California has stamped out the last trace of adulterated food and manfully maintained its reputation as the greatest pure food producer on earth, until all shall come to know and accept the word "California" on a package of food products as an evidence not only of its excellence, but of its absolute purity. It is the ambition of the projectors of this move to make this convention the event of the year, an epoch in the history of the State. We want to make it the greatest convention ever held in California. We want to see it so large in numbers, so positive and practical in action as to startle those who for a present personal advantage would blast the name and fame of the State, and serve as a notice to them now and forever that they cannot ply their vocation with safely to their peace and profit to their purse within the confines of California. Very respectfully,

J. A. FILCHER,
J. W. KERR,
A. SHARBORO,
Committee.

Isidor Jacobs of the invitation committee stated he had sent invitations to attend the congress to Governor Budd, commercial and industrial organizations of the City and State, Supervisors of the State and City, Mayors of all the large cities in the State, State granges, boards of health (city and State), education and horticulture. In all probability a mass-meeting in Metropolitan Temple will follow the congress, to which the public will be invited.

FRATERNAL DEPARTMENT.

Delegates That Have Been Chosen for the Grand Court to Meet Next May.

Reports have been received from the following courts of the Foresters of America as having elected delegates to attend the session of the Grand Court, which convenes in the city of Marysville on May 4:

Court Robin Hood No. 1, E. W. Haughey and Fred C. Hensley; Court Aurora No. 2, John J. Cordy and James Healing; Court Golden Gate No. 5, J. Calman, H. L. Simon, T. Tobias and M. H. Wascerwitz; Court Justice No. 16 H. C. Logan and Thomas Sewell; Court Stanford No. 27, G. A. Trautner; Court El Dorado No. 31, C. H. Peterson; Court Western Addition No. 32, E. Wehser; Court Golden Eagle No. 33, Arthur Kidd; Court Golden Era No. 36, I. Michaels; Court Washington No. 37, John Biller and S. Shaben; Court Mayflower No. 41, J. H. Harrje; Court Yerba Buena No. 42, W. G. Fonda; Court Palo Alto No. 53, H. K. Asher and W. Klinger; Court Live Oak No. 67, J. Twomey, all of this City; Court Century No. 85 of Oroville, F. C. Danforth; Court Sutter No. 115 of Yuba City, C. E. Brickley; Court Auburn No. 116 of Auburn, John Davies; Court Hermann No. 126 of Fresno, Charles Bach; Court Ferruccio of this City, F. de Julio and G. Perfetto; Court Oakdale No. 151 of Oakdale, Dr. J. G. Thompson.

Among the visitors in the grand secretary's office during the past week were Fred M. Jennings, P. C. R., of Court San Diego, and L. K. Wood, P. C. R., of Court Eureka.

Court Pride of Alameda entertained its friends and members at their hall in Alameda last Friday evening with a smoker.

R. B. Vellage, G. C. R., visited Court Winters in Winters on last Wednesday evening and found the court in good condition. The ritualistic work was exemplified and the chief ranger and the sub-chief ranger of said court were complimented very highly by the grand chief ranger for the proficient work.

Official visits for the week will be as follows: Thursday—Grand Sub-Chief Ranger J. S. W. Saunders will visit Court Oak Park, in Oak Park; Grand Recording Secretary Foster will visit Court Clambar, in Middletown, Lake County; Grand Senior Woodward J. Samuels will visit Court Star of Woodland, in Woodland; Grand Junior Woodward E. S. Harrison will visit Court Golden Eagle of this City; Grand Trustee S. L. Waller will visit Court Live Oak, in South San Francisco. Friday—Grand Sub-Chief Ranger J. S. W. Saunders will visit Court Elk Grove, in Elk Grove; Grand Trustee S. L. Waller will visit Court Hubertus, in this City.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Farnsworth Lodge initiated four candidates at its meeting last Wednesday in a manner which reflected table to the initiating officers. After the ceremony there was a good time by all present.

Wildey Encampment conferred the golden rule degree on several candidates on Thursday evening.

Apollo Lodge on last Friday held an important meeting and subsequently celebrated the thirty-first anniversary of its organization. Past Grands J. R. Aitken, E. J. Schneider, M. M. Estee and H. W. Patrick were elected representatives to the Grand Lodge. After the close of the lodge the large and appreciative audience listened to a very interesting programme. There was an organ voluntary by H. W. Patrick, introduction of M. M. Estee by the master of ceremonies, Deputy Grand Master W. W. McCollister. Mr. Estee delivered a pleasant address of welcome; cornet solo, Professor L. M. Coggins; violin duet, the Misses Benson and Van Dorn (Miss Warren accompanist); whistling solo, E. J. Wales; piano duet, Mrs. Pearl Leighton and pupil, Miss Lillian Wallace; recitation, Professor Cyrus B. Newton.

The several members received hearty encores, which were responded to in a felicitous manner. Then followed a sumptuous banquet, and after which there was dancing. The several committees performed their duties well, and all who attended will have pleasant recollections of their efforts in producing an enjoyable evening's entertainment. The committee on entertainment and arrangements was composed of F. A. Rollins, N. G.; A. J. Doyle, V. G.; W. C. Johnson, P. G.; H. L. Curtis, P. G.; W. M. McCollister, D. G. M.; H. W. Parrck, P. G.; J. W. Barry, P. G., and L. Hammersmith, P. G.

Golden Gate Encampment conferred the patriarchal degree on five candidates last Saturday.

Yesterday morning Grand Master Warboys visited the general relief committee. During the last six months this body has paid $8000 for relief and funeral benefits on account of sojourning Odd Fellows of other jurisdictions.

Yerba Buena has elected the following-named past grands as representatives to the grand lodge: L. L. Alexander, U. S. G. Clifford, E. G. Harrison, Victor Hoff