

The Call

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JOHN D. SPRECKELS, Proprietor.

Address All Communications to W. S. LEAKE, Manager.

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THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

HAS this country reached the parting of the ways? Is it considered and decided that we are to forget the advice of Washington and assume a position that will compel us into the complications which vex the countries of the Old World? It is to be hoped that for reasons of expediency, if not out of respect for the Federal constitution, the annexation of Hawaii will be rejected, and we will continue within the safe and prosperous lines followed heretofore.

Americans are not children, crying for something because it is pretty. Our Government is under a written constitution, and senior to that is the Declaration of Independence, which was our defense before the world and our justification for the formation of a government resting on the consent of the governed.

It is possible that after this supreme sacrifice we propose to annex Hawaii, practically by conquest and against the unanimous protest of the natives whose sovereignty of that soil is their birthright, in order that we may govern them without their consent, and therefore unjustly, no matter what the merits of that government may be!

The whole proposition lies outside our own constitution. It contemplates a continental system only, by the absorption of territory that can be erected into States and guaranteed a republican form of government. This can never be done with Hawaii, unless we make the State there to consist of about 2 per cent of the population, for it is highly probable that the Americans will never exceed that percentage of the total, for climatic reasons which annexation cannot change.

Our labor laws cannot be conformed to the industries of the islands, and if these are to continue there must be a system of colonial labor laws differing from those of the home Government. Out of this necessary divergence of necessity will spring a method of government at right angles to that provided by the Federal constitution. It will be semi-feudal in its nature, and the world will be amused at the spectacle of the republic imitating monarchy in its colonial system.

CONGRESS AND DIPLOMACY.

WELL-INFORMED correspondents at Washington announce that in his forthcoming message to Congress the President will devote much attention to Cuban affairs, but at the same time desires that Congress will take no action on the subject lest it may bring about strained relations with the Spanish Government, or in some way interfere with his efforts to put an end to the war.

If this should be the policy of the administration we shall have this winter a revival of the old controversy concerning the right of Congress to take an active part in managing the diplomatic affairs of the nation. It will be remembered that during the Cleveland administration Congress passed Cuban resolutions which the President ignored. The question then arose whether the power to recognize the belligerency of an independence of a foreign country is vested exclusively in the Executive Department of the Government, or whether Congress has not some control of the matter.

It is strange that so important a point in our governmental machinery has never been settled. The issue has been raised several times and there are not only authorities but precedents to be cited on both sides of the controversy. The discussion precipitated by the action of Cleveland resulted in what was virtually a victory for the executive, and this may be taken as an evidence that Presidents hereafter will not permit their hands in foreign affairs to be forced by Congress no matter how eager majorities in both houses may be to do so.

Outside the question of constitutional right, the argument in favor of leaving the initiative in foreign affairs exclusively in the Executive Department seems unanswerable. Foreign nations have no direct dealing with Congress. There is no diplomatic machinery by which Congress can make its recognition known to other nations and put it into effect. It is the President alone who, through the State Department, communicates with foreign countries and receives embassies from them, and he alone, therefore, can declare the attitude of this country toward any foreign people.

In the course of the controversy during the Cleveland administration it was suggested that a joint resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba should be passed by both houses of Congress and be ignored by the President, the issue might be raised in the courts in proceedings against filibusters, and the courts would then be called upon to decide whether or no a recognition of belligerency by Congress is a recognition by the United States Government.

In no other country could such a contest arise. In all other nations the power of dealing with foreign governments and that of recognizing the independence of revolting states or revolutions against established governments is vested clearly in the hands of the executive. It would be well to have the question with us determined one way or another. If Congress is to have nothing to do with the recognition of foreign countries, it ought not to waste time discussing resolutions on such subjects.

OUR MAYOR FROM OAKLAND.

MAYOR PHELAN communicates to a local paper in regard to his interest in an all-night ferry service between San Francisco and Oakland.

The Mayor's residence in Oakland has no doubt led him to study the inter-city transportation, and the means of getting from the Mayor's office in the City Hall to his home across the bay. We fear, however, that he has left some things out of his calculation. There will be required an all-night service on the street railways in both cities, for what shall it profit the Mayor or any one else to be landed at the shore line of the bay on either side at some hour past that at which graveyards yawn and have to walk. We admit that being Mayor of one city and living in the other may give rise to a need of emergency transportation. A screw might get loose over here at 10 P. M., and no one but the Mayor could tighten it, and the walking across the bay is wet. But, has the Mayor considered the effect upon people who are not Mayors, but who devote those hours to sleep when the Mayor's train goes thundering through the town putting an end to their rest?

It is true that he might leave the municipal screw-driver with Colonel Sullivan. It might be useful in his great work of uniting the local Democracy.

Mr. Adams, deposed ignominiously from his throne as social dictator, and cheerful clown in whose antics a world took innocent joy, yet has no cause to complain. True, he was bounced, fired, kicked out, but not a suggestion as to sending him to an asylum for feeble-minded donkeys was made at the meeting at which he was stripped of his scepter as well as his cap and bells.

Since the murderers of San Quentin have formed so interesting a Bible class, it seems almost a pity to break it up through hanging them one at a time. Perhaps by swinging them off in a bunch continuity could have been preserved.

PERSONAL

G. S. Nixon of Nevada is a guest at the Palace Hotel. Isaac Bird, a merchant of Merced, is at the Grand Hotel. Dr. J. W. Jesse of Santa Rosa is a guest at the Grand Hotel.

H. S. Lustrine and wife of Santa Barbara are at the Cosmopolitan. A. H. Duckeraud wife of San Jose are registered at the Cosmopolitan.

Hervoy Lindley of Los Angeles registered at the Palace Hotel yesterday. O. H. Becking, the well-known hotel man of Jackson, is at the Grand.

J. L. Brum, a merchant of Lockford, registered at the Grand yesterday. P. Carroll, a wine man of Petaluma, is in the city, a guest at the Grand Hotel.

Peter Musto, a Stockton merchant, is in town, stopping at the Grand Hotel. D. W. Maratta, ex-consul of New Zealand, is in the city, a guest at the Grand Hotel.

F. S. Wensinger, a dairyman of Freestone, registered at the Occidental last evening. Ed Mathie, general superintendent of the Los Angeles Brewing Company, is in the city. J. E. Poindre, a well-known mining man of Yuba, registered at the Grand Hotel yesterday.

F. Ellis, W. Cook and A. E. Hartshorn are among the recent arrivals at the Cosmopolitan Hotel. James Sheehy, agent of the Louis Jakes Company, registered at the Occidental Hotel yesterday.

Charles W. Hammond of Upper Lake arrived in town yesterday and is stopping at the California Hotel. Frank Newlands of Nevada arrived in the city yesterday morning and is sojourning at the Palace Hotel.

George R. Stewart of Crows Landing, who is shipping cattle to Honolulu, is in the city, stopping at the Grand Hotel. L. M. Wood of Copper River, Alaska, arrived in the city yesterday and inscribed his name on the city directory.

Dr. S. J. Call, surgeon of the United States steamer Bear, arrived in the city from the south yesterday and registered at the Grand Hotel. Herman Schussler, chief engineer of the Spring Valley Water Works, returned to the city yesterday from a business trip to New York, Boston and Harrisburg. The business related to the purchase of iron and steel.

Governor Budd was in the city yesterday attending to some private business affairs. He will soon confer with the Adjutant-General on the proposition to provide an artillery regiment for the National Guard from the existing infantry organizations.

CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—V. Eaton of San Francisco is at Willard's. W. H. Huntington of San Francisco is at the Oxford. T. A. Burns and wife, L. Stickle of San Francisco, and H. H. Carsten of Redlands are at the National.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—At the Grand Union—Mrs. Dicks; Windsor—Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Rosenbaum; Astor—S. W. Jones.

THE BALLA OF THE GRIDIRON.

Blif! and a bang, and the run begins! The ball and a hand, and the horns are locked! Spirit and scurry and save your skins. Ours are twisted and kulls are knocked. Over the field sees a savior herd one and all! Over the field with a gun in hand yell: Surely the seen has no king here!

Ho!ding the mirror to Jase's bell. Padded and plated the men are lined. Braced and bided they wait the word. Seem they to you human kind? Are they not like to a savage herd one and all! Shaggy the hair on each matted head. Every jersey like the customed one: Silent they wait for the customed word. Pitching them forward against the foe.

All in an angle the fighters fall. Legs wildly waving from under the heap! See the limp form of one lie midst the haud—Dead? He's no dead—he's only asleep. Strained is each muscle awaiting the word. Trilled with excitement behind one and all! Fiercely try to mix up the signal is heard—Crushing and tramping—a his is football!

FLASHES OF FUN. A William goat, with low-headed head, Rushed wildly forth to butt—A moment later he lay dead! With a shattered cocodnut! The fellow has been sought to crush—The vict in the fray—Turned out to be a center rush. Who met the goat half way.—Chicago News.

A locomotive traveling in New Jersey has covered one mile in thirty seconds. It is held to lower the record with better pace-making.—Pick-Me-Up.

"Yes," said the nice little woman with gray eyes, "I buy all my husband's cigars and 'eckies. I strive to anticipate his slightest wish." "I wonder who it was," said the jealous maiden lady near by, "who first said 'Anticipation is the key to successful realization.'"—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

"The tandem bicycle is a failure so far as contortion is concerned." "Why?" "The girl can't look the man in the eye to see whether he is dead earnest."—Chicago Record.

Husband (jocular)—Here's my best meerschaum pipe broken? How in the name of sense did it happen? Wife—'I don't know, except that when I got up this morning I found your meerschaum pipe on the front doormat and your shoes on the parlor mantelpiece.

Husband (mildly)—Oh, well, accidents will happen.—Tit-Bits.

"Well, you know, 'a woman's as old as she looks." "In the morning, or after she's ready to go downtown?"—Chicago Journal.

"'Pa, is a woman ever a pessimist?" "I'll have to refer you to your mother, my boy."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SEE BRET HARTE'S GREAT STORY IN THE CALL NEXT SUNDAY. It is one of the best he has written.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR. New York Press. A woman can strike a harder blow with her bare hand than a man with her fist.

When a man looks admiringly at a girl with a short bicycle skirt it is generally her nerve that strikes him. All through life it generally the man who is too lazy to cast any vote that talks about what "we" did.

Bees and women always have an advantage over other people because they know they are irresponsible. The story that a man once waked up his wife to see if she had been with a girl with a short skirt is a good one.

When some men get to heaven they will expect to see everybody fall down flat on his face while they walk up front to let the Lord congratulate them.

SHATTERING A POPULAR IDOL. Chicago Times-Herald. Captain Jack Crawford, the poet scout, should cut his hair now and come in from the reservation. He has betrayed one of the principles of the Indian war.

TYPICAL SCOOP ACHIEVED BY YELLOW JOURNALISM

Among the habits of the Examiner people is that of sending to a New York gentleman, who is afraid to visit San Francisco, a daily copy of that paper. In this copy various items are marked "scoop," and in the effort to make the array of "scoops" imposing veracity is cast to the winds, and conscience—but why speak of conscience where the siffon Appendix is under consideration?

Here are two heads covering Oakland matter, and serving to expose a new trick which has become chronic with the Hearstings: From the "Call" of November 9. From the Examiner of November 17.

CANNOT BE OF USE FOR YEARS WATER FRONT CASE MAY BE APPEALED.

Water-Front Suits May Have to Be Again Considered, Oakland Attorneys Will Apply for a Writ of Error.

The City's Attorneys Believe That the Highest Court Should Be Reached.

Power to Order Further Litigation Now Rests With the City Council.

OAKLAND OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO CALL, 908 Broadway, Nov. 8.

The attorneys for the city are now debating what action to take. The Supreme Court has sent the case back to be retried and there is some doubt as to whether it is necessary to have a new trial before the case can be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Some of the attorneys are of the opinion that a writ of error could be taken out in the United States Supreme Court, while others are inclined to believe that until the case has been retried and again reviewed by the Supreme Court the highest court in the land would not have acquired jurisdiction.

As so plain a tale yellow journalism may be put down, there is no necessity for treating the facts at length. In brief, they amount to this: THE CALL published important news the Examiner failed to obtain. Seven days later the latter published the same old information, adding nothing to its detail, and throwing not the least light upon the situation.

The Examiner doubtless went eastward with a joyful "scoop" stamped upon a story which was in reality nothing but tangible evidence that the Appendix had suffered defeat again.

Perhaps such tactics may deceive the timid New York gentleman, but they do not fool anybody here.

COLONEL HEAP'S NEW BUOY LIGHT.

The United States Lighthouse Board has been making official tests of the new acetylene gas buoy light, with which Colonel D. M. Heap, U. S. A., engineer of the third lighthouse district, has been experimenting, and which give promise of revolutionizing this branch of the lighthouse service.

Colonel Heap, says the New York Herald, had the new buoy light moored about 500 yards from the Long Island shore, directly opposite the lighthouse depot at Tompkinsville, S. I., and those who went down to the sea at night were astonished by its brilliancy. One of the buoy lights now in use was moored abreast of the new light, and according to the calculations of experts who witnessed this unofficial test, Colonel Heap's buoy light—for practically it is his invention, although he modestly disclaims it—outshone its competitor at the ratio of three to one.

The new buoy light is 300, the electrically lighted buoys average 200, and the buoys lighted by the old gas system are 100 candle-power. The acetylene light it is announced is far superior to its competitors in luminosity and penetrative qualities. The new illuminant resembles a bluish light in color, but is of a different effect and does not hurt the eyes when one looks at it. Moreover, according to the experts, the new buoy can be manufactured for \$350 each, while the cost of the buoys used under the old system is about \$1000 each.

In the buoy designed by Colonel Heap the ingredients that go to make the new gas are stored in three pipes connected directly with the burner of the lamp. What those ingredients are he declined to make public, but he showed how the gas is made by pouring a grayish powder into a glass of water. The effect was as in the mixing of a seltzer powder. A match was applied to the foaming liquid, an explosion followed and then the gas was generated.

The new buoy light, in addition to being more powerful than the electrically lighted buoys, has this advantage: When one of the latter gets out of order the whole chain of connected buoys is affected, and this has been a subject of great complaint from the part of mariners; whereas the new buoy light, standing alone, is alone affected, and can be aasily replaced by another. This point, it is thought, will count largely in favor of its adoption as the standard buoy light of the service.

COLONEL HEAP AND HIS NEW GASLIGHT BUOY. resembles a bluish light in color, but is of a different effect and does not hurt the eyes when one looks at it. Moreover, according to the experts, the new buoy can be manufactured for \$350 each, while the cost of the buoys used under the old system is about \$1000 each.

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RONTGEN RAYS—C U I N G THE BLIND TO SEE. Westminister Gazette. Some interesting experiments with the X rays among the blind at Carlisle are reported by Mr. Hodson of Hulme. The results in the case of Barwise Storey, who has been blind for twenty years, were very remarkable. Experiments were continued for about an hour. On entering the room he was sensible of the brightness of the ordinary electric light, but when the X rays being turned on he saw much more than this. He could distinguish the greenish hue of the light, the globular form of the glass in which it is contained, and could see from this by his eyes, extent that as a dark line, the incandescent tube below through which the light is conveyed to the globe.

Later on he was even able to distinguish the dark line of the Crookes tube inside the glass. He described these accurately to persons present before he was allowed to touch them. On being allowed to handle the globe he strikingly distinguished the globe from the stem made upon him by his eyes, extent that to the eye it appeared much larger than to the hand. Perhaps the most remarkable thing of all, however, was that on coming out of the chamber into the open air everything appeared much brighter. It is noticeable that all the blind persons experimented on could distinguish the greenish hue of the X rays.

FIRST SCIENTIFIC KITE-FLYING. Appleton's Popular Science Monthly for October. The famous kite experiment is described by Franklin in a letter dated October 19, 1752: "Make a small cross of light sticks of cedar, the arms so long as to reach to the four corners of a large tin silk handkerchief when extended. Tie the corners of the handkerchief to the extremities of the cross, so you have the body of a kite which, being properly accommodated with a tail, loop and string, will rise in the air like those made of paper, being made of silk is better fitted to bear the twine, which is electrified by a thunder gust without tearing. The top of the upright stick of the cross is to be fixed a very sharp-pointed wire rising a foot or more above the wood.

"To the end of the twine next the head is to be tied a silk ribbon, and where the silk and twine join a key may be fastened. This key is to be raised when a thunder gust appears to be coming on, and the person who holds the string must stand with a door or window, or under some cover, so that the silk ribbon may not be wet, and care must be taken that the twine does not touch the frame of the door or window. As soon as the clouds come over the kite the pointed wire will draw the electric fire from them, and the silk ribbon will be electrified. The person holding the string must stand with a door or window, or under some cover, so that the silk ribbon may not be wet, and care must be taken that the twine does not touch the frame of the door or window. As soon as the clouds come over the kite the pointed wire will draw the electric fire from them, and the silk ribbon will be electrified. 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