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McKENNA'S ENEMIES RETREAT.

IT is apparent that THE CALL has turned the attack on Judge McKenna and that its promoters are in retreat. Publicity in such a matter brings the issue to the test, and publicity, which secured wide attention to the insufficiency of the charges, ended the movement.

It may now be calmly examined and treated in an admonitory spirit. In the attack was an inspiration opposed to genuine Americanism. At bottom the objections to Judge McKenna were based upon his self-culture and the fact that from his childhood to this moment he has been bravely reliant upon himself for his advancement in life.

Without a wealthy or powerful patron, with no inherited material resources, with as bleak a start in life as any American boy ever made, he has never from the beginning taken a false step nor a backward one. A consistent member of his party, he was allied to none of its various machines nor found trading with any of its bosses. For personal advancement in public life he depended solely upon his own presentation of the principles of his party and his capacity to educate the people into their adoption. When sentiment was against those principles he was tolerant to its manifestations, but continued his campaign of education with an earnestness and fairness which did not fail at last to bring victory to him and his party. Objection was made that he had been in politics. Pray, what men were more in politics prior to their elevation to the bench than Taney, Chase, Levi Woodbury, David Davis, John M. Harlan, Lamar, Howell Jackson, E. D. White or Peckham? It is not that a man has been in politics, but his bearing therein.

It is a peculiarity of American politics that it calls for lawyers, and great lawyers, too. This is not the case in England, where every act of Parliament is a part of the constitution and where there is no written fundamental law.

Here we have the system of written constitutions, Federal and State, and party issues and legislative acts must be discussed and considered in the light of their conformity to those written instruments. This involves continual construction and interpretation of the constitution in politics and legislation, and is a necessary invitation to lawyers to enter politics and bring training in the rules of legal construction into the discussion of policies and laws.

Hence it is that in politics a lawyer has a great field in which to display the judicial mind. Therefore a man may give the highest evidence of judicial fitness in the most active participation in politics. All men who recall Judge McKenna's career will remember that through it all he showed the even working of a mind judicially poised. Those who have known him best know that he would not have hesitated to antagonize a policy of his own party if it were flagrantly incapable of reconciliation to the just principles of constitutional construction.

It is in essence a training for the bench to have been in that fashion in politics, and for that reason wise men in the Presidency have never hesitated to take men with long records in active politics for the bench.

NATIONAL DEFENSES.

REPORTS from Washington are to the effect that comparatively small appropriations will be made this year for navy and coast defenses. Leading members of both houses are quoted as saying the increase of the navy will probably be limited to one battle-ship and a few torpedo-boats and expenditures for defenses will be reduced much below the amounts asked for by the administration.

Several reasons are assigned for the proposed reductions. The controversy between the Government and the manufacturers over the cost of armor plate has caused many members of Congress to hesitate about providing for more armored ships until the plate can be obtained on better terms. The lack of sufficient docks to care for the ships already built has influenced others, and the lack of trained artillerymen to handle the guns of the coast batteries now erected is urged as a reason why no further batteries should be established until the artillery arm of the military service has been increased sufficiently to man them.

In addition to the reasons cited there is the further one that in the opinion of many Congressmen the expenditures of the Government should be limited to strictly necessary works until the deficit caused by the Democratic depression shall have been paid off and the revenue of the country restored to the normal Republican basis. It is regarded as well assured that two regiments of artillery will be added to the army, the enlistment of a thousand additional men in the navy will be authorized and some of the docks recommended by Secretary Long will be provided, but very little more in the way of coast defense or naval increase will be undertaken.

This being the tone and temper which prevail in Congress, it is a gross absurdity to enter upon any scheme for annexing Hawaii. If we cannot afford coast defenses on our own shores we certainly cannot afford them on an island 2000 miles away. If we must delay the fortification of ports where we already own the ground on which to erect the batteries, it would be folly to assume the Hawaiian debt of $4 000,000 and then expend another large sum to fortify Honolulu.

The great naval station the British have erected at Esquimalt and the strong batteries they have constructed to defend it constitute the only point from which the Pacific coast of the United States need fear aggression, and no guard against that aggression would be afforded by forts or navy-yards at Hawaii. We need a larger navy, better navy-yards, more batteries and more guns along our own shores; and until we are able to provide for them on a scale commensurate with the importance of our coast cities the expenditure of money on far-off islands would be a military folly of the worst kind.

The re-election of Chief Lees did not come to him in the nature of a surprise. When he kissed and made up with Commissioner Gunst he was not doing it just for fun, or because of the winning nature of Gunst.

If the spectacular suicide realized what a tiresome exhibition his exit constituted, in pity for the rest of the world, who can't help noting the display, he would consent to live for pity's sake if nothing else.

What an opportunity for greatness President McKinley overlooked in not announcing that he had changed his mind and no longer regarded the looting of Hawaii as statesmanship.

Final adjudication of the Blythe property has occurred again. It has occurred so often that the public feels acquainted with it and always welcomes it as an old friend.

Judge Morrow's act in disbarring an attorney does not meet unanimous approval. It is understood that the attorney objects.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

CONSERVATISM is the dominant characteristic of the President's message. It contains nothing of a nature to disturb the business interests of the country, and much to strengthen and promote the already well-advanced movement toward prosperity. There will be, of course, differences of opinion concerning the recommendations made in regard to the main issues of the time, and some of them are justly subject to criticism even from the most loyal Republicans, but in the main the message will be read with gratification and approval.

The President begins by congratulating the country upon the disappearance from our politics of sectionalism and the partisanship that grew out of sectional antagonism. He then enters at once upon consideration of the pressing issues of the time and puts currency reform first among the acts to be expected of this session of Congress, this constituting the salient and most important feature of his recommendations concerning strictly domestic policies.

The Cuban question is elaborately reviewed and the announcement made that, while the administration does not deem it advisable at this time to recognize either the independence or the belligerency of Cuba, it will carefully guard the rights of American citizens endangered by the war and use earnest efforts to bring about a speedy restoration of peace on terms that will be just and honorable to both Spain and Cuba. As was foreseen, the President recommends the annexation of Hawaii, but charges Congress to provide for it in such a way as to prevent the "abrupt assimilation of elements perhaps hardly yet fitted to share in the highest franchises of citizenship."

Recognition is given to the importance of an early completion of the Nicaragua canal, but recommendations in regard to it are deferred until the commission appointed to make surveys, plans and estimates shall have reported. The work of the monetary commission appointed to negotiate an international conference on the silver question is commended, and the President expresses the earnest hope that "their labors may result in an international agreement that will bring about recognition of both gold and silver as money upon such terms and with such safeguards as will secure the use of both metals upon a basis which shall work no injustice to any class of our citizens."

Rapidly, but with sufficient fullness to make his recommendations clear and comprehensible, the President deals with the issues involved in the organization of Alaska, reciprocity, the upbuilding of our merchant marine, the protection of the seal fisheries, the increase of the navy and coast defenses, the Paris exposition, the debts of the Pacific railroads, the controversy with the Greater Republic of Central America over the appointment of Minister Merry, the conditions of Indian Territory and the improvement of the civil service.

Comparatively few of the recommendations of the President involve issues of party politics. Nearly all of them are matters to whose consideration the people will come with impartial minds. It is in that way THE CALL will discuss them in detail, each as it arises, until they are finally settled. For the present it is sufficient to say the President has added to our record of Presidential state papers a strong and able document, and even those who disagree with his recommendations will find in its earnestness and its vigor unmistakable evidences of his genuine statesmanship and thorough Americanism.

EVIDENCES OF CONSPIRACY.

GRADUALLY the details of the corporation conspiracy to thwart the adoption of a charter for this city are being made public. An account of the difficulty among Mr. Buckley's "business men," published in THE CALL of Sunday, gives the people a clear insight into the plans of the associated villainies for bringing the proposed charter into disrepute. It is evidently the intention to produce by foul means the public disgust necessary to render the defeat of any instrument certain.

The Buckley Democrats, who now call themselves the "Citizens' Democratic Party," took part in the last campaign as "anti-charter Democrats." Not only did they openly oppose the adoption of the charter submitted at the election of 1896 but they ran an anti-charter candidate for Mayor upon an anti-charter platform. These Democrats are managed by Chris Buckley. They comprise the remnant of the political machine with which he formerly ruled the city, but which went to pieces upon his indictment by the Wallace Grand Jury and his flight to Europe.

Recorder Glynn is Mr. Buckley's stage manager. He is charged by some of his own "business men" with having turned their organization over to the *Examiner* in consideration of future support by that sheet. As the latter is advocating the election of the Freeholders' ticket nominated by the Citizens' Charter Convention, the first contract fulfilled by Mr. Glynn has been the indorsement by the Buckleyites of a portion of that ticket. This indorsement has produced an open revolt. To the credit of some of the "business men" it must be said they object to an alliance with the yellow journal. They know that that sheet is a confidence organ; they know that it will sell them to the associated villanies just as it sold its readers to the Southern Pacific; they know that it must have some job in supporting the charter convention Freeholders, for it never drew an honest breath in its life, and so they have revolted against Mr. Glynn's rule. Being "business men" the Buckley Democrats are too clever to be fooled by the yellow sheet.

How this Democratic difficulty results, however, is of little consequence. The combatants are few in number and possess small influence. But the trouble they are now fomenting is of inestimable significance to the public. It demonstrates to one who reads between the lines that the *Examiner* is at the head of a corporation conspiracy to defeat a new charter; that in order to carry out its nefarious contract—for which, doubtless, it will, in due time, receive a fat fee—it does not scruple to unite with Boss Buckley and his "business men," of whose meetings it is now giving long and respectful reports; that it is supporting the Freeholders of the Charter Convention merely to give its movement a respectable flavor; that, in short, it is putting up a job on the people not only to defeat any charter, but to besmirch and discredit the decent men of the Citizens' Committee who are accepting its offices.

The burning question now before the public is this: What do the members of the Charter Committee of One Hundred propose to do about it? Are they willing to accept the support of the *Examiner* and the Buckley Democrats without questioning their motives in forcing themselves into respectable society? Do they wish the people to understand that this disreputable sheet is their acknowledged organ? Is their campaign for reform to be made on the basis of a $30,000 contract for editorial silence? The public is anxiously awaiting answers to these questions. The members of the Citizens' Committee cannot expect anybody to vote their ticket until they have either answered them or repudiated the leadership of the scurvy crowd which is now heading their movement.

Cubans are assured by Spain that the autonomy granted them is a first-class article, warranted not to rip, ravel or tear, but somehow they do not seem to credit it. This lack of faith is not to be wondered at. Spanish officials have been lying ever since the war began, and if they expect to be believed now they must give a bond.

Not that a prize-fighter is of any importance save as a nuisance to be abated, yet Sharkey's recent remark that he has whipped every man on the earth worth whipping does excite interest. How he happened to do this without anybody having found it out is well nigh inexplicable.

Boys in Cincinnati schools are being taught how to cook. Perhaps this is a good idea. Since the girls are being trained to every manner of work formerly done by males, it is only fair to give the boys a show in one of the few fields now left to them.

German guns are trained upon Hayti and the people of that community are beginning to experience a feeling of discomfort. However, the interference which Uncle Sam was to project into the situation is still on cold storage.

It seems after all that there are two sides to the story of Armenian outrages, but the Turks were backward about rushing their side into print.

PERSONAL.

William Frazier of Portland, Or., is at the Grand.

Mrs. J. P. Jones and child are at the Palace from Nevada.

H. Block, a prominent merchant of Los Gatos, is in town.

A. R. Donnelly and Dr. George A. Huntley are registered at the Occidental from China.

Professor David Starr Jordan came up from Palo Alto last night and registered at the Occidental.

J. T. Lagomarsino, mother and sister of Merced, are among the guests at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Judge E. V. Spencer, a leading politician of Susanville, Lassen County, registered at the Russ House last night.

C. Newcomb of Jamestown, Tuolumne County, accompanied by his parents, is staying at the Cosmopolitan.

Frederick Cox, one of the largest cattle-raisers of California, is down from Sacramento. He is at the Grand Hotel.

Mrs. Ed Barron of Mayfield is at the Palace.

H. P. Goodman, wife and children are down from Napa, and are staying at the Palace Hotel.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—At the Plaza, J. H. Balett; Amsterdam, Mrs. Bradley; Hoffman, J. Hazlett; Vendome, Mrs. Aldis; Holland, W. H. Allen, A. T. Kittle; St. Denis, M. Bulkley, Miss E. L. Moore; Manhattan, D. H. Carolan; Imperial, H. E. Clayburgh; Grand, E. C. Gakemeyer, H. P. Sellon; Marlborough, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Larrabee, H. M. Larrabee, G. M. Thompson, W. Thompson; Savoy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wollner.

CALIFORNIANS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—At the Great Northern—J. H. Brunings, S. Bloom, San Francisco; Victoria—Ed F. Murphy, San Francisco; Auditorium—Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Hilborn and Miss Grace Hilborn, Oakland; Auditorium Annex—Mr. and Mrs. John J. Byrne, Edward Chambers, W. G. Barnwell, Los Angeles; William Fries, H. C. Bush, San Francisco; Palmer—W. H. Harrison, Phil E. Goslinsky, San Francisco.

CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—At the Wellington—C. R. Doran and wife, San Diego. St. James—H. G. Morse and wife, San Francisco. Ebbitt House—C. T. Egan, San Francisco; L. L. Morse, Santa Clara. Raleigh—J. D. Stubbs, San Francisco. Riggs House—F. L. Orcutt, the wool-grower of Sacramento.

ARISTOCRATIC PREACHERS.

London Tit-Bits.

The recent experiences of Prince Max of Saxony in the ranks of missioners in the East-end of London have drawn attention to the fact that he is not the first, even in modern days, of princes who have taken to the ministry of the church as their life's work.

Prince Max of Saxony comes from an old Catholic family, and came to work among the large band of German Catholics in the Whitechapel district. Speaking both German and English fluently, he has been of great service to stranded foreigners in that overcrowded part of London. His sermons are of an average length, extempore of course, persuasive and indicative of much thought.

There is an example of an English Prince becoming a clergyman. Cardinal Yorke, the eminent Roman Catholic prelate, who died in 1809, was the son of the Old Pretender, James Edward Stuart, and hence the grandson of our James II. He was the last Prince, direct and legitimate, of the Stuart family, but gave up his political life and ambitions to work for the Catholic church as a priest, and finally became a cardinal.

One of the most effective of the royal preachers of to-day is Prince Oscar, nephew of the King of Sweden, who has joined the Salvation Army division in that country. Both he and his wife, the Princess, conduct meetings in the open air in Stockholm and elsewhere, which, of course, draw immense crowds. Prince Oscar preaches and prays at these meetings, while the Princess leads the singing. He is said to have a capital voice, a very fluent delivery, and to be especially keen upon putting his points before his audience in the clearest possible manner. It may be fresh in the memory of our readers that some few years ago the Prince attended the jubilee of the Young Men's Christian Association in London and addressed a meeting there.

That famous man of many parts, the German Kaiser, is said to have more than once "preached" to his own private family, though there is no record of his having done so publicly from the pulpit. But it is well known that he has on several occasions given the Court chaplains both subjects and directions for their sermons.

Of English peers there are several well-known members, the heads of famous families, who are either clergymen or who frequently address religious meetings.

One of the best-known and most widely respected of these is the venerable Earl of Devon, who is the rector of Powderham, near Exeter. His lordship had been a clergyman for some years before, by the death of the last Earl, he became possessor of his present title. Like most younger relatives of a peer's family, he had entered holy orders as his profession, and in due course been inducted into one of the family livings.

The Marquis of Normanby, of Mulgrave Castle, Whitby, is not only a clergyman who preaches eloquently, but is a private schoolmaster of high repute in the north. Probably his addresses to youths of good position have laid the foundation of his effective sermons to older people. At any rate, few aristocratic preachers have equal renown in Northern England.

Lord Radstock has long been known for his deep interest in all kinds of evangelistic work. He has had a wide experience of mission work in large towns and in slum districts in many parts of the country, and there are few preachers of the aristocracy who are listened to by workingmen with more respect and attention. His sermons are marked by thoughtful treatment, by their clear lucidity and by their intense earnestness in setting forth Gospel truths.

Lord Overtoun's name is well known in Scotland, and no Scottish peer has more practical experience of preaching than his lordship.

BRITAIN'S MINERAL WEALTH.

Nature.

An account of the quantity and value of the minerals obtained from the mines, quarries, brine-works, etc., in the United Kingdom during the year 1896 is given in a Blue Book just issued by the Home Office. Many facts of interest are contained in the report, in addition to the statistical information, but the limitations of space will only permit us to refer to a few of them. In 1896 the total output of coal was 195,361,260 tons; of this amount 9309 tons were obtained from open quarries. The seams worked in England vary from eleven to twelve inches to thirty feet in thickness, and in Scotland seams of cannel coal only six inches in thickness are being worked.

The only mine worked for cobalt and nickel ore is in Flintshire, and after being idle for several years it has lately been reopened. The mine affords an instance of the occurrence of the mineral absolane with red clay in irregular cavities in the carboniferous limestone. Copper mining is rapidly decreasing in importance in Britain, only 9168 tons having been produced in 1896, whereas the output in 1863 was 210,000 tons.

Flint mining still survives at Brandon, in Suffolk; the produce of a few shallow mines worked in a most primitive fashion suffices to supply the gradually diminishing demand for gun flints, which are exported to savage countries. Referring to gold ore the report points out that compared with the yield of the colonies and many countries the amount of gold obtained in Britain is insignificant; nevertheless mineral veins in North Wales have from time to time furnished considerable quantities of rich auriferous quartz. In 1896 the five mines in Merionetshire produced 2765 tons of ore, from which 1352½ ounces of gold, having a value of £5035, were obtained. This, however, is a much lower output than that of the previous year.

The principal iron-producing districts at the present time are Cleveland or North Yorkshire, yielding over 5,000,000 tons annually, and Cumberland and North Lancashire, with an output of over 2,000,000 tons. The Cleveland ore is an earthy carbonate, containing about 30 per cent of metal, while the red hematite of the two other counties yields 50 to 60 per cent. The total quantity of iron ore obtained from our mines and quarries last year was 12,500,000 tons.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

New York Press.

Every man knows when a girl is trying to look at him with a dumb question in her eyes.

The first thing the snake did after he had finished with Eden was to lick Cupid's arrow points.

Give a man rope enough and he'll hang himself; give a woman rope enough and she'll lasso a man.

COUGHS and colds cured with Low's Chore Cough and Cough Syrup, price 10c, 417 Sansome st.

A JEWISH LAYMAN ANSWERS REV. F. A. DOANE

SAN FRANCISCO, December 6, 1897.

To the Editor of The Call: In a lengthy article published recently in the Examiner headed "They Answer Nieto—Presbyterian Divines Defend Their Efforts to Convert the Jews to Christianity," I noticed among others the replique of Rev. F. A. Doane, moderator of the presbytery, who said:

"As to my personal convictions on the subject, I can only say that it is a part of our duty to strive to convert the Jews. One of the unfulfilled prophecies is that the Hebrew shall acknowledge Christ. * * * This prophecy is being fulfilled now. When I was a boy the Jewish children used to spit at the name of Christ. They never do so now. One of the tenants of the property near our little church is a Jew. * * * Rabbi Vorsanger, who is the most advanced of the rabbis, told the Jewish youth to become members of the Young Men's Christian Association, and surely that looks like the fulfilling of prophecy."

I have been looking in vain for an appropriate answer to Rev. F. A. Doane's replique from the pen of one or the other of our Jewish ministers, but—was it that they considered his arguments either too puerile or not worthy of notice?—no answer came forward. Fearing lest silence may be construed into acquiescence, I deem it my duty as a Jew (although but a layman) not to allow Rev. Mr. Doane's arguments to pass unnoticed and unanswered. Will the reverend gentleman kindly point out to me "the unfulfilled prophecies" referring to the Hebrew's acknowledgment of Christ?

Please do not cite any of the obscure passages of our prophets, which it has been the aim of Christian divines since centuries to construct into what you now call "unfulfilled prophecies"—a task which can be accomplished only by misinterpretation, misconstruction, cross-reading, false coloring and perversion; a matter of fact so plain and apparent to the one who is able to read the "Prophets" in the original Hebrew language that any further argument on that question becomes superfluous. There is one prophecy, though, reiterated and more or less dwelt upon by most all our prophets, which leaves no room for any misrepresentation or false coloring, it being too plain and too distinct to allow such, and it is, "On that day the Lord will be One and his name One." This being in direct contradiction and undeniable contradistinction to the reverend gentleman's "unfulfilled prophecies" as to the Hebrew's acknowledgment of a Trinity, I will leave this subject for the present, to revert to it further on.

As to Rev. Mr. Doane's argument to prove that his cited prophecy is being fulfilled now, because "when he was a boy Jewish children used to spit at the name of Christ, and they do not do so now," I am really compelled to put a bridle to my pen to prevent it from using uncomplimentary and perhaps offensive language about his giving to the readers of this "enlightened age" such frail, flimsy and lame stuff to digest. Such arguments were good enough during the dark middle ages, when they were often made use of from the Christian pulpit in order to incite and infuriate the ignorant and fanatical masses and rapacious mobs, and to furnish them with an apparent plea for massacreing, slaughtering and burning thousands of inoffensive Jews and for pillage and plunder—all done in the name of Christ and Christianity.

As to Rabbi Voorsanger's telling Jewish youth to become members of the Young Men's Christian Association (a claim made by Rev. Mr. Doane as another argument for the fulfillment of the prophecies), I consider this as a fit companion piece of his misconstructed prophesies. The fact is that when a few years ago the question of erecting a new synagogue was under deliberation, and that a gymnasium for athletic exercises in the basement of the synagogue was to be an additional feature, it was then that Dr. Voorsanger remarked that any Jewish young man anxious to indulge in gymnastic exercises could join the gymnasium class of the Young Men's Christian Association, which had one of the best equipped gymnasiums in the city. That is all, and that is the fact.

Another "very powerful and convincing" (?) argument in favor of the fulfillment of the prophecies is the astounding fact that one of the tenants of the property near Rev. Mr. Doane's little church is a Jew. I suppose this is a solid, undeniable fact. But it is also a fact that a great many of the houses owned by Jews are tenanted by Christians. "O! Sancta Simplicitas!" would the world be justified to exclaim, were the Jews to make use of such an argument in favor of their religion.

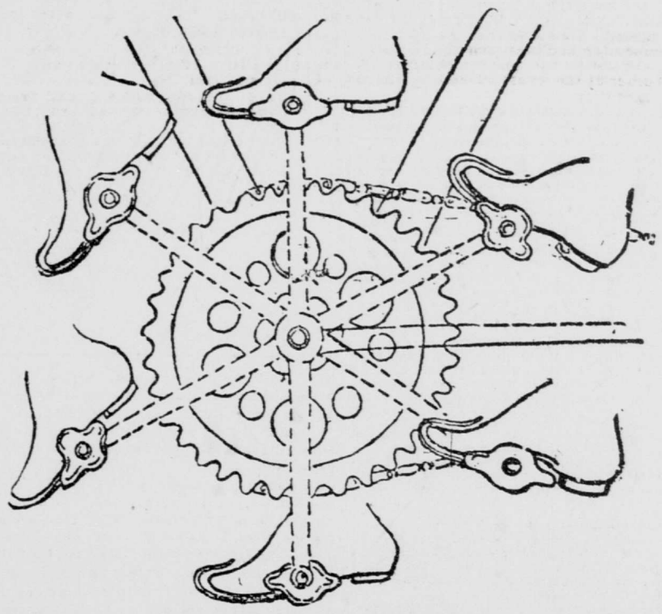
The mission of Judaism is in a great measure based upon the before cited prophecy. "On that day the Lord will be One and his name One." Is this prophecy nearing its fulfillment? Let us see by opening the pages of history. All enlightened and unprejudiced men of civilized nations agree therein that as to morals, exercise of charity, parental affection and filial obedience, happy home life and so forth, the Jews stand at least on a level with the Christians. It is admitted, though, that there are less murderers, less highway robbers, less wife-beaters, less patricides and fratricides etc., to be found among the Jews than among other sects. The Decalogue as proclaimed by Moses, the Magna Charta of the civilized world, after a test of nearly 3500 years is acknowledged as such by Jew and Gentile, with the exception that the latter transform the Unity into a Trinity and transpose the Sabbath, the seventh day, to Sunday, the first day of the week, ignoring the fact that while the Jewish Sabbath was ordained by God Almighty, Sunday as a day of rest was ordained in the fourth century at the Convention of Nice by the order and leadership of the Roman Emperor Constantine I, a tyrant who, to satisfy his ambition as a ruler, had, besides a host of others, his own wife and his own son executed or put to death.

Pushing these minor (?) matters into the background the whole question of difference between Jew and Gentile may be reduced to unity, or monotheism, and trinity, or polytheism. Rev. Mr. Doane seems to be entirely blind to the fact that since centuries some Christian sects known as Unitarians have not only been in existence, in spite of all efforts made by Trinitarians to annihilate them, but have become such a powerful factor in proclaiming the unity of God and have increased with such a remarkable rapidity that there are now nearly 500 Unitarian churches and about as many Unitarian ministers in the United States and Canada. In England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Belgium, Germany, Hungary and other countries Unitarian churches and societies are counted by the hundreds and their members by the millions. While they call themselves "Christians" they have adopted the Jewish monotheism, or belief in a unity, and have discarded altogether the belief in a trinity or the divinity of Christ.

Will Rev. F. A. Doane place now his arguments for the fulfillment of the prophecies as to the conversion of the Jews side by side with the prophecy, "On that day God will be One and his name One," when there are millions who de facto testify and prove that this latter prophecy is being fulfilled before our very eyes in spite of all efforts and endeavors of Christian Trinitarians and conversionists?

L. BAMBERGER.

CORRECT ANKLE MOVEMENT FOR CYCLISTS.



(Most cyclists pay little attention to pedaling as an art. As long as they can drive their wheels along they are satisfied, and the fact that they are wasting a lot of energy by putting on pressure where it is of no value does not worry them. The above cut shows the correct position of the foot when in the act of pedaling. At the top dead and lower dead centers the foot should be horizontal with the ground. The toe should point down as the pedal goes down and upward when it is coming up.)

FLASHES OF FUN.

He—Ethel, can't you read my mind?

She—How can I when the type is so small?—Brooklyn Life.

"Wh-what's all this talk, Edgah, about f-football?"

"They say it's so deuced rough, deah boy."

"Then wh-why don't they s-sandpaper it, don't you know?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Doctor," said the substantial citizen, as he rushed up to the young physician, "I owe you my life?"

"Eh?"

"Yes. I was taken suddenly ill two days ago and my wife sent for you—and you were not in!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

He was a wofully thin man, and when he applied for work as a sandwich man—one of those peripatetic advertising machines, you know—he was told that "it would never do; it would bring our sandwiches into direpute to exhibit one with no meat in it."—Boston Transcript.

"Everybody went crazy over our Thanksgiving presentation of 'As You Like It.'"

"What made it so popular?"

"We worked Orlando into a football game instead of the usual tiresome wrestling match."—Chicago Record.

"I find it difficult," remarked the man from abroad who is not averse to matrimony, "to be sure when to use the adjective and when to use adverbial form. For instance, I am told it is correct to say 'the man works hard.'"

"That is true," replied Miss Cayenne, "but for your use I would commend the other. It would be perfectly allowable to say 'the man works, hardly.'"—Washington Star.

Mr.—What's that mess in the sitting-room, Clara?

Mrs.—Oh, the children were playing cleaning house.

Mr.—Well, don't let 'em do it again; they're too infernally realistic.—Chicago Journal.

RIGHT AT THE FRONT.

Buffalo Express.

While the lull in speculation continues it is well worth noting that not only is the United States sending abroad great quantities of cotton, grain and manufactured articles, but it is also loaning money in London. This is decidedly a time of business supremacy on the part of the American republic. That supremacy may be expected to grow rather than dwindle as the months go by.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, waited over fifteen years to see his first magazine article published. In the meantime he had written about a dozen two-volume novels.

Sir John Lubbock is the only living man who has won distinction as a man of business, a politician, a man of science and of letters.

Prince Bismarck has been heard to say that he would rather find a cure for rheumatism than to have all the titles of Europe conferred upon him.

A sentinel having addressed the Empress as Fraulein the German Emperor has ordered a portrait of her Majesty to be hung in all the barracks of Germany.

When Mme. Albani sings before the Queen she is always requested to finish with "Blue Bells of Scotland," which is a special favorite with her Majesty.

The Duchess of Marlborough sends to New York for most of her dresses. She buys her perfume in bulk, which is forwarded to the Manor of Woodstock in gallon jars.

The French Academy is to welcome a new immortal in Andre Theuriet. This latest literary star to be included in the galaxy of the famous "Forty" has been styled as "one of the gentlest spirits that survived the bankruptcy of Romanticism." Theuriet excels as a novelist in descriptions of country nook and corners, "of polite rusticity that knows nothing of the delving laborers of Zola's 'La Terre' (The Soil)."

As Andree was about to depart on his polar balloon he was asked how soon tidings from him might be expected. His answer was: "At least not before three months, and one year, perhaps two years, may elapse before you hear from us and you may one day be surprised by news of our arrival somewhere. And if not—if you never hear from us—others will follow in our wake until the unknown regions of the north have been surveyed."

Miss Alice de Rothschild, who is a member of the celebrated family of financiers, has the reputation of possessing the finest collection of old lace of any private individual. It will bear comparison with the possessions of royalty, for it is certainly one of the most perfect existing at present. Her fondness for lace is exemplified by the fact that as soon as she arrives in any Continental city she always receives the lace-dealers, from whose stores her great wealth naturally enables her to make considerable purchases.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HOPE AGAINST HOPE—M. H., City. The quotation, "Hope against hope and ask till ye receive," is from "The World Before the Flood," Canto V, by James Montgomery.

DUPONT-STREET WIDENING—Subscriber, City. Dupont street, between Market and Bush streets, was widened under an act of the Legislature of March 24, 1876.

LONG-DISTANCE WALTZ—W. F., City. It was Professor Cartier who waltzed for sixteen consecutive hours in Tammany Hall, New York City, April 16, 9 A. M., to April 17, 1 A. M., 1878.

COMPANIONSHIP IN WOES—M. H., City. "For companionship in woes gives alleviation, even though it be that of an enemy," is from a Spanish play by Calderon entitled "The Constant Prince." It occurs in act 1, scene 1.

SPEAKER—F. M., Petaluma, Cal. Frank L. Coombs of Napa was Speaker of the last held Assembly of this State, and he would be such if an extra session should be called. Thomas B. Reed of Maine is the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON'S THROW—Subscriber, City. The wonderful throw by George Washington when he was a schoolboy was not across the Potomac but across the Rappahannock, near Fredericksburg. The distance is not given in any of the books of reference.

SUPERIOR JUDGES—M. M., City. The Judges of the Superior Court in the city and county of San Francisco are elected for a term of six years at an annual salary of $4000. The term of Judges J. M. Seawell, W. A. Wallace, J. M. Troutt and C. W. Slack will expire January, 1899, of Judges W. R. Daingerfield, G. H. Banks, E. A. Beicher and J. V. Coffey in January, 1901, and of J. C. B. Hebbard, John Hunt, F. H. Dunne and Carroll Cook in January, 1903.

THE WAR DEBT—N. D., City. The war debt of the United States was highest on the 31st of August, 1865, as follows: 4 per cents, $618,127 98; 5 per cents, $269,175,727 65; 6 per cents, $1,281,736 439 38; 7.3 per cents, $830,000,000; total interest-bearing debt, $2,381,530,294 96; debt on which interest had ceased, $1,503,020 09; debt bearing no interest, $461,616 311 51; outstanding principal, $2,844,649,626 56; cash in treasury, $88,218,055 15. Net debt, $2,756,431,571 87.

ONE OF THE HAS-BEENS.

If Shakespeare were alive to-day
Alas! he'd not be in it;
He couldn't make his writing pay
For just a single minute.
He'd meet the coldest kind of bluff
From every one-horse paper,
For though Bill used to write good stuff,
Just now he's not the caper.

I know, because I've written much—
Like Hamlet, only better—
And given it my finished touch
In every line and letter;
But still the editors rebel,
As each my work dismisses,
For nothing nowadays will sell
But jingles such as this is.

And, say! I've so much heart I'd hate
To see Bill on his uppers
The while we writers up-to-date
Would feast on wine-washed suppers.
I could not stand such rare delights
Amid my wealth disporting,
Since Bill would have to go on nights
And do police reporting.

NIXON WATERMAN in Good Roads.

Pioneer Days in Tombstone.

Washington Post.

Captain John H. Behan, who is at the Riggs, was the first Sheriff ever appointed for the county of which Tombstone, Ariz., was the county seat, receiving his commission from General Fremont, who was his warm personal friend. Captain Behan is a small man, weighing only about 125 pounds, but the major part thereof is clean grit and wiry activity. When he was named for Sheriff the celebrated Wyatt Earp was also a candidate—the same Earp that Alfred Henry Lewis lambasted so lustily for his decision in the prize fight out in California. Earp's failure to get the place made him sore with the winner, and he longed for a chance to get even with Behan.

"There was in those days," said Behan, "a good deal of highway robbery and cattle-stealing going on in the country round about Tombstone. Stage coaches were held up by a gang of bandits, who had evidently adopted the business as a regular profession. This was in the early '80's. Virgil Earp, brother to Wyatt, was City Marshal of Tombstone. The Clanton brothers and the McLowrys were a tough lot of rustlers who were the main perpetrators of the roguery rife in that region. Between them and the Earps rose a bitter feud over the division of the proceeds of the looting. The Earp boys believed they had failed to get a fair divide of the booty and swore vengeance. They caught their former allies in Tombstone unarmed and shot three of them dead while their hands were uplifted.

"With this slaughter the thieving business stopped, but the country became entirely too warm for the slayers. They were hauled up before a Justice of the Peace for a preliminary hearing, but he was probably 'seen,' and after a long examination discharged the prisoners. Warrants were issued for their arrest, and, summoning a posse, I went out to bring the Earps in. They were chased entirely out of the country and Tombstone knew them no more. It was a great town in those days with a population of at least 9000. Now it is an insignificant village of only a few hundred, and all the wild spirits that gave it unenviable fame have either died off or are scattered over the face of the earth."

CALIFORNIA glace fruits, 50c lb. Townsend's.

MOCHA pistache, pineapple chocolate cake. 905 Larkin street.

"He wouldn't know the truth if he saw it."

"Oh, yes he would. Otherwise he could not evade it so easily."—Brooklyn Life.

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

Something New for Christmas.

Every one passing up Market street during last week saw in our windows the most beautiful collection of colored photographs in very artistic frames ever shown in this city. The enormous sale in these nice things has encouraged us to frame up a large line of first-class etchings, engravings and plain photographs in old flemish oak, Persian green oaks, seal brown and Japanese grays, with dark mats and projecting gilt corners. Nothing so striking and beautiful in moderate-priced goods has ever been produced in this city before. Inspection cordially invited. Sanborn, Vail & Co., 741 Market street. Open evenings.

WHY DAVID IS CALM.

Washington Post.

David B. Hill is quite too practical to engage in a quarrel over the leadership of the New York Democracy. David will wait until there is something to lead before becoming excited.

CHRISTMAS and New Year's Tables are incomplete without a bottle of DR. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS, the exquisitely flavored appetizer. Beware of imitations.

THE MOST SIMPLE AND SAFE REMEDY for Cough or Throat Trouble is "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" They possess real merit.

ALTITUDINOUS.

Kansas City Times.

The Prince of Wales has had a longer and wider and deeper experience in the peirship business than all the aeronauts that ever parachuted.

NEW TO-DAY.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.