

The Call

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AMUSEMENTS. Baldwin—"The Henrietta," to-morrow night. Columbia—"At Gay Gony Island." California—"An International Match." Alcazar—"The Girl I Left Behind Me." Morosco—"Uncle Tom's Cabin." Tivoli—"Mother Goose." Orpheum—"Yandelle." The Chutes—Boston Ladies' Military Band. Oberon—Cosmopolitan Orchestra. Bush—"The Thalia German-Hobrow Opera Company." Ingelside Truck—Bases to-morrow. Olympia—Stark's Vienna Orchestra. Velodrome—Corner Baker and Fell streets, Baseball.

AUCTION SALES. By Killip & Co.—Monday, January 10, Horses, at corner Van Ness avenue, at 11 o'clock.

THE OMNIPRESENT GERM.

BY finding the oyster full of typhoid science is lending emphasis to a new and woful aspect of life here below. If the oyster can no longer be trusted to comfort the stomach lest it take into the same a lot of germs warranted to create disturbance and funerals it might as well stay in its shell. Nobody about to experience the joy born of the easy downward glide of a fat and bulging bivalve can reasonably be expected to pause while science takes the temperature and pulse of the morsel. There is nothing now that the investigator has left us fit to eat. The oyster hung on manfully, but he has had to go. Everybody who reads knows that one by one the articles on which ignorant ancestors thrived, not having had the valuable information we possess, have been found to be poisons. From a laboratory somewhere comes the dictum that meats are not only unwholesome, but deadly. Another discovers that fruit swarms with minute organisms designed by a benign Creator for no other purpose than to kill and destroy. All cereal compounds, we are told, produce through fermentation a microscopic life warranted to bore its way through the strongest vitals. True, there is still hay, but this does not appeal.

The only avenue of escape from death by eating seems to be to refrain from the habit. To listen to every voice of warning man would become afraid to bite so much as his own lip. He would pine away unfed, his ribs projecting in silent and pathetic defiance of the devouring germ, and his stomach's concave front flapping idly against his spine.

THE JUBILEE PARADE.

ALL people who take an interest in the Golden Jubilee and the mining exposition to follow it expect San Francisco to make the grand parade a feature of notable brilliancy and beauty. As the pageant precedes the opening of the exposition the fame of it sent abroad will have much effect in forming first impressions concerning the exposition itself, and for that reason, if for none other, the people of the city should see to it that the parade is made imposing and impressive in every particular. A pageant of the kind required for the occasion cannot be provided without money. The United States is rapidly becoming a country of grand parades. Without counting the marvels accomplished at New Orleans and St. Louis in affairs of this kind, there are a whole host of parades presented to the people every year. In California itself there are several of these annual pageants that have become notable. The country, therefore, has a high standard by which to judge of such matters and it is not going to be an easy task for San Francisco to achieve something that will win applause as a genuine triumph. Money for the grand parade is needed and should be forthcoming without delay. The directors of the enterprise are compelled to work rapidly and decide promptly what is to be done. They have not the ample time of a full year in which to make preparations, as is the case in annual parades in other cities. The time at their disposal is counted by days, not by months, and prompt contributions are therefore essential to their work.

The days of the jubilee will be virtually San Francisco and California days at the exposition. The pageant will be the special entertainment we are to provide for those who accept our invitation to join with us in the celebration. Our civic patriotism is at stake. We must celebrate the great discovery and open the exposition with a pageant that will add to the prestige of our city. The managers should be provided with ample funds to make the display gorgeous, golden and glorious. The time is short. The enterprise is important. Make your contributions liberal and make them now.

Mr. Hearst seems to be much interested in the city which he has so modestly enlarged, and under his direction it appears to be thriving as well as could be expected. Yet we can but wonder that the swollen municipality should have gone to the trouble of electing a Mayor. Possibly, however, Mr. Hearst needs a few assistants.

It is painful to observe that a Spokane divine who had worn out his welcome was attacked in the church by the opposing faction, gagged and fired from the sacred edifice. There is almost a touch of worldliness about the incident.

Probably it was from knowing of the standing order that any one hauling down the American flag shall be shot on the spot that the Mexicans selected a spot out of range.

The Kaiser has been "inspiring" some editorial again, but all this does is to arouse more curiosity as to what has been inspiring the Kaiser.

SENATOR PERKINS AND ANNEXATION.

MUCH has been said and sung recently to keep up the waning courage of the annexationists, but it is all nullified and vacated by the very frank admissions of Senator Perkins. He declares the treaty foredoomed, though he supports it, and is firm in his conviction that the joint resolution plan is so rankly unconstitutional that it cannot pass. Indeed, he is informed by several supporters of the treaty that they will oppose the joint resolution. It is imperative that this country take advantage of the situation created in the East by the presence of the European powers and their jealous contention over the Chinese carcass. Their disposition and their necessities make them all subject to our policy for the independence and neutrality of Hawaii. Senator Perkins knows clearly and approves every reason against annexation, and he knows with equal intelligence the reasons for the independence and autonomy of that country. California would advance to a very proud position in the Union if Senator Perkins would prepare action for the Senate instructing the President to proceed with a statement of our policy toward Hawaii, giving notice to the world that we abstain from aggrandizement there and that like abstention is expected of the other nations, and that any different policy on the part of any of them will be regarded as unfriendly and intolerable.

Such action would be not only statesmanship of the first order, but it would also regain our national prestige as a people not only free but just, and would secure for us just now the only honorable prominence we can possibly enjoy. While Europe stands with a carving knife over China and the four powers are disputing over the prospective spoils we may be distinguished by appearing with no stolen birthright in our possession.

If Senator Perkins could take the leadership in this policy California would everywhere gain prestige that would advance her interests and dignity her people.

This State should not appear to always follow some other lead. The position of Hawaii affects us more than any other part of the Union. A majority of our people oppose annexation. A very large majority of them object to Senator Morgan's offensive assumption of ownership or leadership of California.

Then let our Republican Senator lead and we can assure him he will have the people at his back.

THE LAW OF CONTEMPT.

THE monograph upon the law of contempt contributed to the California reports the other day by the Supreme Court makes a rich addition to the literature of the subject. The opinion of Justice Van Fleet and the concurring opinions of Chief Justice Beatty and Justice McFarland are not interesting because they preserve the "liberty of the press" or reaffirm the doctrines of "free speech." The liberty of the press and the doctrines of free speech were already firmly imbedded in our constitution and laws. The decision is important mainly because it elaborates the law of contempt and places restrictions upon the power of Superior Judges to punish editors who criticize them.

The power of a court to punish summarily for assaults upon its dignity is left unimpaired. Thus, when a person swears at a Judge or otherwise interferes with the orderly proceedings of his court he may be fined and imprisoned on the spot. The theory is that an offense committed in the presence of the court need not be the subject of inquiry. The Judge having witnessed the contempt may punish it at once without trial.

But when some one "roasts" a Judge from a distance, as was done by the Sacramento Bee, there are two courses open for the jurist. If the criticism is an interference with the proceedings of the court, as an attempt to influence a jury or intimidate a lawyer would be, the Judge may summon the critic, take testimony in the usual way and punish for contempt. If it appears that the criticism was not an interference with the business of the court, but was, as in Judge Catlin's case, an attack on the jurist personally, the law of contempt does not apply. The Judge in that event may either sue for libel or club the editor. Whether the alleged contempt was actually an interference with the business of the court or a personal attack on the Judge is a question of fact to be determined from the evidence, subject to review by the Supreme Court.

The mistake committed by Judge Catlin consisted in refusing to give Editor McClatchy a chance to defend himself. In that respect his course was tyrannical and inexorable. The facts of the case indicate that the Bee's criticism was well founded and that in upholding the attorney who launched the attack on the paper Judge Catlin gave way to his temper. Probably he had been stung by the Bee on another occasion and was still smarting. At all events his conduct of the contempt proceeding from beginning to end proved his utter want of a judicial disposition.

The decision of the Supreme Court is a valuable addition to the literature of contempt for the reason that it lays down a rule of newspaper criticism beyond which no editor need ever go. The press may discipline the Judges so long as it does not interfere with the proceedings of their courts. It may express its opinion of decisions and comment upon testimony without fear of being hauled up and sent to jail. The only defense necessary in a prosecution for contempt committed outside the hearing of the court is a spirit of fairness and a disposition to stick to the truth. To this extent the decision in the McClatchy case improves the law of contempt. Amenable to well founded and honest criticism, the Judges will be more judicial, and with fine and imprisonment hanging over them editors will be fairer and less disposed to get excited.

For the increase of diphtheria the Health Department blames the Board of Education. The latter body refused to heed the warning of the former or to close the schools that had been officially pronounced dangerous. Perhaps the educators think that the death of a few children is not so much to be considered as the value of the little ones being able to employ their last gasps in naming the capital of Timbuctoo or locating the realm of the Akooond of Swat. This view can hardly be called humane, the opinion still existing that a living child, even after missing a term at school, may be a real comfort.

Three men detected in stealing sand have been dismissed because of the impossibility of determining just when the sand ceased to be realty and became sand. To steal realty is an art, while to steal sand is larceny. All of which shows the law to be the accumulated wisdom of the ages.

The pretense of Fitzsimmons that Corbett must make a record before being worthy to meet him is extremely weak. Corbett has a record many columns long, representing much hard work on the part of his secretary.

THE UNIVERSITY COMPETITION.

THE issue of an invitation to the architects of the world to co-operate in the preparation of a permanent general plan of buildings and grounds for the University of California serves to recall public attention at the beginning of the new year to the lofty hopes and noble purposes of the trustees and friends of that institution.

It is most appropriate that the invitation should be issued just at this time. It will be another reason for the world to give consideration to California at this period, when her prospects are most bright and her attractions to home seekers and investors most promising. The material advantages of the State are set forth prominently in many ways at this juncture, and it is fortunate that the great plans of the university are made known also in order that the world may understand that California has aspirations for learning and art as well as for wealth and business.

It is not worth while attempting to forecast the results likely to be obtained by the competition. It is sufficient to know that no better plan could be devised to accomplish that at which the trustees aim and what every patriotic Californian desires. From an artistic contest in which so many eminent masters take part it is a fair assumption we shall gain a group of buildings sufficiently original in mass and detail to constitute one of the notable architectural triumphs of the world.

The terms under which the competition is to be conducted are calculated to excite the emulation of architects of all countries. They are fair to all competitors and promise rich rewards in the way of enhanced reputation to all who are successful. The contest will be particularly attractive to young men of talent and ambition who are striving to win a name for themselves and to demonstrate their ability to compose edifices of more than ordinary dignity and magnitude.

The grandeur of the idea involved in this plan for arranging the permanent edifices of the university is in harmony with the greatness of the State. California is in many respects an empire within herself. The possibilities of her destiny permit her to become within a time comparatively short the leading commonwealth of the Union and one of the most renowned regions of the world.

We have reason to aspire to a culture peculiarly our own, distinct in tone if not different in nature from that of any other land. The foundations of that culture will be at the two universities that have been already so well endowed. It is therefore fitting that each of them should be magnificently housed, and this is particularly true of that which bears the name of the State. Great hopes go out with the invitations sent to the architects of the world, and along with those hopes should go a resolve on the part of Californians to make right use of the best plans the world can give by living up to them and hastening the completion of the edifices designed.

OUR SUGAR INDUSTRY.

AMERICAN agriculturists are indebted to the Orange Judd Company for the publication of a treatise on the sugar industry which is both valuable and opportune. The work was written by the editor of the American Agriculturist, Herbert Myrick, assisted by Professor W. C. Stubbs, director of the Louisiana sugar experiment station, and deals exhaustively with the problems involved in the development of the industry in the United States. From statistics quoted in the book it appears that it required every pound of wheat and flour exported from the United States in the fiscal year of 1896 to pay for the sugar imported. The barley, oats, rye, fruits and nuts, hogs, vegetable oils, oleomargarine, butter and cheese, pork and hams that were exported last year, all put together, represent in value only two-thirds of the sugar imported.

While in order to buy sugar our farmers are thus compelled to raise staple crops and sell them in competition with the same crops produced in cheap land and cheap labor countries, their lands in many States are as well if not better adapted to sugar production than those of any other people. An acre of land in the West will yield a corn crop which, when sold, brings a price equal to that of about 100 pounds of sugar, but the same acre of land, according to Mr. Myrick, when planted to sugar beets will produce from 2000 to 3000 pounds of the best refined sugar in the market.

By pursuing this blundering economic policy of growing cheap staples and exchanging them for imported sugar the country has lost and is losing enormous sums every year. It appears that from 1880 to 1885, inclusive, the people of the United States paid out for imported sugar almost \$1,500,000,000. If the imports of molasses were included and the exports of saccharine deducted the figures would show fully that amount.

One of the worst features of the business is the rapidity with which the imports are increasing. Our imports from Europe in 1896 were five times as much as during the preceding year. Almost as large was the increase of the imports from the Orient. Mr. Myrick says, however, that the worst and most inexcusable phase of the sugar situation is the unjust, unfair, illegal and unbusinesslike competition of sugar from the Hawaiian Islands, where contract coolie labor is employed on terms with which no American workingman can compete or should be required to compete.

Fortunately the outlook for the future is bright. The American people have begun to study the problem and have discerned the folly of importing sugar when they can produce it at home. It requires no long argument to prove to a man that he is engaged in unprofitable business when he exchanges for the value of 100 pounds of sugar the product of an acre that would have yielded 2000 pounds.

We have only to give the American sugar producer an adequate protection against the bounty supported industry of Europe and the coolie industry of the Orient and Hawaii to assure the production in this country of all the sugar we need. By that work we will accomplish a saving of \$100,000,000 annually, and at the same time by diversifying our rural products add to the general welfare of agricultural industry.

Probably the man who says that for \$15,000 he will produce in court the woman for whose murder Luertger is being tried is a plain but rather robust liar. But while many are able to compete with him in this line if his story is untrue, he is clear ahead in the mean-man competition if there is veracity in him.

Without venturing a conjecture as to what Mr. Mills said to Major Winchell, it may be taken for granted that it was nothing of the sort once said by the Governor of North Carolina to the Governor of South Carolina.

Perhaps Chicago is keen to secure the armor plant under the impression that it is a new kind of pig factory.

WITH ENTIRE FRANKNESS.

BY HENRY JAMES.

Last week I made a wholly futile endeavor to say something about Hall Caine's "Christie." The machine which sets copy, not according to the way it is written, but as it thinks it should have been written, simply refused to permit this duty to be performed. From somewhere in its inner consciousness it brought a jumble of words, eliminated the name of the book and the name of the author, leaving the reader to guess what the matter was. Just now, being engaged in an effort to forget the book, that I ever read it, and to lead a better life, I refrain from trying to recall what had been written. But the general effect of it was to set forth the volume as being permeated from cover to cover with the odor of decay.

Without desiring to give a temperate lecture it may be possible to call attention to three items in the paper of the morning after Christmas. Each of the three records the fact that a man had been burned to death, and in each instance the man was drunk. Perhaps if all the trio were predestined to perish by flame it is as well that they should have numbered their senses, but alcohol being so inflammable, caused them to ignite more readily, burn with a finer glow and get to a nerveless end with the least delay. However, had they remained sober there is a probability that they would have been still alive and raw.

Members of certain professions take pride in a code of "ethics." This code to the world outside is often a puzzle, but to ask what it may be for is a violation of something or other not fully understood. The lay mind is supposed to be unable to approach it in a spirit even of respectful inquiry, for it is baffled at the threshold of professional entrenchment, and from within there comes no ray of light. A code which binds to honor may be comprehended of all men, but one which does not do this must fail to excite universal esteem. The mere possession of a system of ethics is no sign of virtue, for thieves are thus so notably equipped that the fact has passed into proverb. Perhaps Attorney J. C. Campbell could explain a subject now shrouded in doubt. What is the ethical standard? If a lawyer is bound to keep the secret of a client, though the revelation would be useful to the state, is he not equally bound to keep the secret which comes to him unaccompanied by a fee? Mr. Campbell is a lawyer of standing and experience. Doubtless his lips have often been sealed concerning the names on which the public eagerly sought information. Yet the tale told to him at a lunch, a place where the tongue is prone to looseness, was babbled about and at last he made oath in court to have heard it. It is true that his retelling of a personal and private communication had an apparent tendency to protect a criminal, but does this circumstance, even appealing as it must to the instinct of his calling, serve as a valid excuse? I do not charge Mr. Campbell with having done wrong. In proper humility I seek knowledge. But it is not too much to say that many a man who is not hedged in by a wall of "ethics" would have scorned the thought of violating a confidence hastily and foolishly bestowed.

If the object of a long and expensive trial is to determine the guilt or innocence of a prisoner my notion is that the truth being known in advance robs the occasion of usefulness and dignity, reducing it to the level of a farce. It seems to me there should be a short cut in such cases, and that proceedings ought not to occupy much more time than required for the passing of sentence, or formulation of an honorable discharge. It is true that no constitutional provision exists making this possible, but there is no proof that any constitution yet devised is perfect. The example of young Flannely may be taken as an illustration. Flannely killed his father and the officer who undertook to arrest him for the crime. Yet there will be an elaborate trial, appeals, finally to the Supreme Court. And all for what? To keep a murderer from a hanging he has earned twice over. My position is strengthened by the fact that not a lawyer in the world will agree with me in it.

The fact that Trinity is to have a new rector is cheering in that it shows the absence of the Rev. George Walk to be more than temporary. I have been in Trinity but once—on that occasion being one of twelve who were acting as pall-bearers at the funeral of Kate Field. Eight of the number were newspaper men. We were met at the door by Walk, fully robed, but acting the part of a drunken, blustering bully, with a perfection which bespoke long practice. Something had occurred before our arrival to awaken unpleasant emotions within his savage breast. What it was we did not know, nor was Walk coherent enough to explain. So we stood there in wonder while he heaped abuse alike upon the living and the silent dead. We even refrained from reply, fearing to rouse his wrath to a more noisy indecency, and having to the sanctuary a respect wholly wanting on the part of the rector. When he had finished his tirade he strode up the aisle, ignoring the words of the beautiful service, but the voice was the voice of a sinner who wanted to swear, and his every footfall was emphasis to an unseemly anger. Walk deserved to have been knocked down and stepped on, and though at least eight gentlemen realized this they forebore, not for the fellow's sake, but because of the place and the presence of the dead his wanton tongue assailed. For one I have remembered Walk and have intended, when indignation had been so mellowed by time as to permit the matter to be treated dispassionately, to make a few remarks about him.

The utility of the Coroner is a matter to which thought is naturally directed by the fact that although he is constantly rendering verdicts none of them adds one whit to the sum of human knowledge. When a man is found dead in a room locked from the inside, every gas burner unlighted and turned on, a note on the table explaining why he intended to kill himself, the supposition of suicide is entirely safe. When a murderer is executed the records of the prison ought to be sufficient to show how he died. It is true that if careless on the part of a person or corporation is shown the Coroner sometimes makes bold to formulate a "censure," the effect of which has never been observed. No verdict for damages was ever found on a Coroner's censure, and by reason of it no corporation ever missed a dividend. Whether the death led to criminal or civil action the part taken by the Coroner amounts to nothing, being absolutely ignored. The only thing accomplished by this official, so far as I can see, is to keep a mortuary record, which could as well be kept by the gentleman whose melancholy duty it is to issue burial permits.

An actor named Ratcliffe has been sentenced to jail for six months for overindulgence in the habit of wife-beating. It must be remembered, however, that while doing this Ratcliffe was not in his professional capacity and in no way impaired his right to recognition as a matinee darling. Indeed, he should be grateful for an incident the effect of which must be to stimulate his histrionic powers. As the duty of an actor is known to be that of pretending to be somebody else, if Ratcliffe has any sense he will find a new and particular joy in successfully carrying out the pretense of not being Ratcliffe, and thus in his art be brought close to perfection.

The question of annexing Hawaii does not particularly concern those who have an abiding faith that the people of the United States are not intent on the business of larceny. If they take territory to which they have no right they will be doing that which others are doing at the expense of being known as robber nations. There is this difference: The others are prepared to battle for what they want. The annexationists observe that theft has already been committed, and all they have to do is to divide with the original thief the plunder and the guilt. It is not a noble scheme. I can see no excuse for taking Hawaii which does not with equal force apply to picking a pocket or raiding a henroost. That the power in the islands is held temporarily by the descendants of people who went there to save souls and compromised by grabbing reality does not mitigate the contemplated crime. If we must confiscate property to which others have title let us at least be manly enough to take some worth having, involving perhaps a fight, and by open method of brigandage such as civilization regularly practices while on its glorious march.

Senator Wolcott has earned esteem by his denunciation of what he described as something calling itself journalism, but whose name in pander and color yellow. When a man with Wolcott's vocabulary gets after yellow journalism or anything else words are going to fall all around there, the thud being heard afar, and the odor of scorching fill the land. The gentleman said nothing but the truth in portraying the object of his warm remarks to be all that is vile, dishonest and unclean. It's all right for Wolcott to feel this way. Perhaps he was provoked to it by that elongated monstrosity whose unpleasant head bow-rows in New York, while its tail wears the tinsel of contempt in San Francisco. Or possibly he was trying to smother a qualm of conscience, for Wolcott once owned a paper himself. It was not yellow exactly; the term had not been put to its present use, but looking back to it I can recall a lemon hue which was gradually assuming a more pronounced shade. This was in the old days in Denver when the Tribune was a power and Wolcott was the Tribune. To be sure Rothacker, now dead, wrote the editorials that drove Congressman Belford out of public life, and Gene Field was trying his sarcasm in roasting anybody who seemed too raw, while Ed Cowen, afterward Bennett's trusted lieutenant in Paris, chased political news through the streets. Newspaper illustration had not reached its present distressing stage, yet the boys managed to make the Tribune pretty hot. But for whatever course the paper took Wolcott was directly responsible, and the course was erratic, lemon-tinted, suggestive of modern saffron. Wolcott was considerably younger then, the town was crude, voters wanted the same office he did, voters were rated at \$2 apiece and wouldn't stay bought. Altogether there was much to annoy, and hence much to mitigate. Anyhow, Wolcott's trade against yellow journalism was good enough to set over against his Tribune days and not only even the score but leave a balance to his credit.

tion inures to the benefit of a criminal that they view it as a matter of course, and ascribe the fault to the law itself. They do not reflect that lawyers make the laws they afterwards overturn. When a law says plainly that a certain offense shall be punished in a certain way, and when the offense has been proved, and it still contends that the attorney who tries to avert the penalty from his client seems to me to become a participant in the client's guilt, and no amount of sophistry can clear him or make his work appear honest or honorable. However, if hanging is too severe a method of reforming the lawyer who professionally promotes the cause of crime the less repellent scheme of fining him to the extent of his fee would serve the purpose and seem to him something really more to be dreaded.

The Gerry Society, about which all who read New York papers are forced to observe frequent mention, seems to be a queer sort of thing. It recently, because of her tender years, estopped the daughter of Tom Edison from appearing on the stage at a charity performance. The parents of the child had not worried about this, having, indeed, been wickedly glad to see the child engaged in so sweet a pair of parents' task. But of course a mere pair of parents cannot hope to be a Gerry Society, nor to feel for their offspring that tender solicitude which causes an organized effort to stick into the business of other people. Edison is a great man, and those familiar with his career believe the zenith of his powers has not been reached. Perhaps in time he may contrive a new set of brains, and with the astuteness of one who realizes where they are most needed, present them to the Gerrys, who will thereupon be forced to pass a vote of censure on their own tomfoolishness and disband.

It is possible to make a few appropriate remarks concerning almost any episode of daily life. But were I fittingly characterizing thieves who looted the benefit of helpless poor, the tender solicitude which causes an organized effort to stick into the business of other people, Edison is a great man, and those familiar with his career believe the zenith of his powers has not been reached. Perhaps in time he may contrive a new set of brains, and with the astuteness of one who realizes where they are most needed, present them to the Gerrys, who will thereupon be forced to pass a vote of censure on their own tomfoolishness and disband.

To not have some admiration for the thoughtfulness of the Guatemalans is impossible. Information comes from that country that the natives are planning to do a little more fighting as soon as the coffee crop can be gathered. Here is an unwonted kindness tempering the austere spirit of war. Pining for battle, the people refrain. Battle is a luxury; coffee a necessity. It is an instance of business before pleasure. In other lands toilers in the harvest field look forward to the time the last sheaf shall be in the stack, for then they can be in the stacks and eat. But the festive season has as its antecedent date as the harvest, and to do any jubilation in advance would be an anomaly. Not so in sunny Guatemala. War is always on tap. Ever there is the tempting opportunity to drop the tools of labor, grab a gun and let the soft southern breeze have a chance to sough through the anatomy of a person of different political opinion. Yet the Guatemalans go on getting in the coffee. They are a peculiar lot with a passion for killing and being killed, but they won't let this interfere with the coffee. I move a vote of thanks and express the hope that some day we shall have the joy of perishing on the field of carnage may go hence with the taste of the cheering beverage still upon his tongue.

Mr. William Jones of Nevada has my sympathy and the hope that this knowledge may reach and cheer him. He has received a certificate of character such as would seem to mark him as a valuable citizen in any community, but attended by some assertions amounting almost to the usual fly in the ointment. The certificate is in the form of a warning from the lynchers of Uter to get out of the State right soon, and intimates that the course suggested will be promotive of longevity of the part of Mr. Jones. Whom it families in address as Bill. If Jones is the sort of a man the warning implies, he will not leave the State. On the contrary, he will stay there and as long as ammunition holds out assist others to leave for a state the location and essential features of which have never been determined.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

PRISONERS—H. S. City. The prisoners at San Quentin should not allowed beer or any liquor. Under certain conditions they are allowed tobacco.

LORENZO—Constant Reader, San Mateo, Cal. W. Stanley Hollis, recently nominated for consular duties at Lorenzo Marquez, Africa, will succeed James McIntosh, who was United States Consular Agent at that place.

A BUSINESS TRANSACTION—C. A. St. Alameda. If you desire to engage in the business named in your letter of inquiry and desire a partner, the best thing you can do is to advertise for one in the San Francisco Call.

ITALIAN OPERA—A. C. G. City. For opinions as to the merits of the Italian Opera Company now in this city you should read the criticisms that have appeared in the San Francisco Call since the company has been here.

SEQUENCE IN CRIBBAGE—F. City. If in a game of cribbage B plays a 3-0, a player cannot claim a run of three for the reason that the second 7 is an interfering card, and a sequence cannot be formed.

AN INSURANCE POLICY—S. M. H., Petaluma. If C insures his life for the benefit of A, if living, otherwise C and A dies, and by consent of the company C assigns the policy which reverts to him on the death of A, C has no right in that reversion, who has no further right in it.

CRIMINAL CASES—Concord, Mare Island, Cal. A court has a right to appoint an attorney to look after the interests of a person accused of crime if he is without counsel and unable to employ such, but such appointments does not receive any compensation from the State or county.

Guilford Cream, 935 Larkin, Tel. East 198. E. H. Black, painter, 19 Ellis street. Ca. Glass Fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's. Special information supplied daily to business houses and by the Press Clipping Bureau, (Allen's), 510 Montgomery St., Tel. Main 1042. Tut's leather and flower display, from Madison Square Garden, Lower Broadway, 222 Congress Hall, Saratoga, is an exhibition at Baldwin Pharmacy. Every one should see this beautiful work of art. The third Duke of Roxburg, who was a famous bookworm, paid \$11,300 for a first edition of Boccaccio's "Decamerone." Cure your cold with Low's Horehound Cough Syrup; price 10c. 417 Sansome St.