

The Call

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THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL (DAILY AND SUNDAY) is served by carriers in this city and surrounding towns for 15 cents a week. By mail \$6 per year; per month 65 cents.

THE WEEKLY CALL: One year, by mail, \$1.50 OAKLAND OFFICE: 908 Broadway Eastern Representative, DAVID ALLEN. NEW YORK OFFICE: Room 188, World Building WASHINGTON D. C. OFFICE: Riggs House C. C. CARLTON, Correspondent.

BRANCH OFFICES: 527 Montgomery street, corner Clay, open until 9:30 o'clock. 621 McAllister street, open until 9:30 o'clock. 615 Larkin street, open until 9:30 o'clock. S.W. corner Sixteenth and Mission streets, open until 9 o'clock. 2518 Mission street, open until 9 o'clock. 106 Eleventh st., open until 9 o'clock. 1505 Polk street, open until 9:30 o'clock. N.W. corner Twenty-second and Kentucky streets, open until 9 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS. Baldwin—"The Man From Mexico." California—"A Night in New York." Alcazar—"Esmeralda." Morosco's—"The Plunger." Tivoli—"Mother Goose." Orpheum—Vandeville. Bush—The Thalia German-Hebrew Opera Co., to-morrow night Oberon—Carnegie Opera House. Sherman, Clay & Co. Hall—Debut of Miss Frances Davis. The Chutes—Cluella and Vandeville. California Jockey Club, Oakland Race-track—Races To-day.

AUCTION SALES. By A. P. Rooker—This day, January 11, Horses, at 721 Howard street. By Frank W. Butterfield—This day, January 11, Furniture, at 510 Geary street, at 10 o'clock.

THE HATPIN'S NEW RENOWN.

THE hatpin seems to have engrained itself upon modern civilization by embedding itself in the muscular tissue of the race. As a mere implement devoted to the laudable purpose of keeping the feminine hair on straight the pin could never have attained to renown. The best it could have hoped for was a moderate popularity. But soon the pin was found to be available in many directions. It would, when intelligently guided, pick a lock, open an ink bottle, furtively spear a pickle. In fact there would be difficulty in naming all the things it was able to do. Then all at once the sphere of the hatpin widened. If a man in a public place crowded more than the exigencies of the jam seemed to warrant a sharp prod awakened him to a sense of error and suggested sudden reform. The pin became a weapon of defense. Far be it from us to say that it ever was a weapon of offense. Let the men who have been punctured by it examine their own consciences and make plain if they can.

But just now the hatpin is at the zenith of its fame. It has vanquished a robber. He had invaded, with evil intent, backed by a gun, a Chicago street car, and he fled thence with a tiny drop of blood marking the place where the hatpin had pointed out to him his mistake. There was a woman in the car when he entered, and she drew her hatpin so hastily and employed it so well that all he could do was to say "ouch" and go away from there. What reck it if the woman's hat sagged sideways the while? What if it even fell off? This was no ordinary occasion. The hatpin forever!

THE LOS ANGELES SCHOOL SCANDAL.

BIASED to the verge of vicious partisanship must have been the Los Angeles Herald when in a recent editorial it said: "The articles in the San Francisco Call of last Tuesday relating to the School Board scandal in this city formed one of the most contemptible pieces of work of which an alleged great newspaper was ever guilty. The Call apparently placed its columns at the command of Webb in order that the latter might distort the facts and confuse the minds of the paper's readers with respect to his own questionable actions."

To refute that wanton misrepresentation there is needed only a plain statement of the facts. When the first disclosures in the Los Angeles school scandal were made The Call recognized the importance of the issue to the people of that section and indirectly to the State at large. It thereupon set about making a full and fair investigation of the charges and counter charges on both sides. Its representatives and special correspondents gave much time and careful study to the proceedings as they developed from day to day, and The Call itself gave much space to their reports. The first notable feature of the case was the testimony given by Axtell and Adams, which incriminated Webb. Full reports of the evidence of these men were published in The Call, and then Webb asked for a hearing. The charges of the accusers having been made public, it was only fair to give the accused a chance to be heard before the same popular tribunal. To have refused his request would have been a denial of fair play repugnant to every sentiment of justice and false to the settled policy of The Call of acting in all affairs of this kind with judicial impartiality.

Mr. Webb, having been accused of gross offenses in office, had a right to be heard. We published his statement as an essential part of the proceedings in the investigation of the truth. He claimed that he did not have a fair hearing at home, and the violence with which the Herald attacks The Call for permitting him to be heard at all goes far to justify the claim. That fact was an additional reason, if any had been needed, why The Call should permit him to make the best defense he could against his accusers. When a charge is well founded justice suffers nothing by that liberty which gives the accused a chance to defend himself.

The Call is eager and earnest in the performance of the duty of exposing every corrupt practice that exists in official life. It desires to maintain, as far as possible, the highest standards of honor in the administration of all public trusts, and to that end gives prompt and powerful assistance to every movement designed to expose rascality and turn the rascals out. It does not intend, however, to act from biased motives, prejudice or passion. Nor will it condemn any man unheard. It seeks the truth and in all cases acts fairly, impartially and justly by giving a hearing to both sides. To do otherwise would be to perform what the Herald calls "one of the most contemptible pieces of work of which an alleged great newspaper was ever guilty."

One of the girls who is ambitious to shine as a football player has been arrested for vagrancy. She sprouted fairly well, but the policeman who tackled her was out of her class as to weight and she didn't reach the goal.

UNSAFE LEADERSHIP.

THE policy of following the lead of Senator Morgan in annexation or any other serious matter has doubts cast upon it by the consequences which are upon the country through listening to him in the past.

The United States had claimed exclusive ownership of Bering Sea and all that swam therein. To make this claim good we had forbidden other nations to take seals in those waters, and when ships were sealing there under the British flag we captured and sold them as prizes. England disputed our claim of a closed sea and denied our right to make prizes of the property of her subjects. Finally the dispute was left to arbitration and the nations were asked to sit in judgment upon our claim and its denial by Great Britain. Senator Morgan was appointed one of the American counsel. The tribunal met in Paris and after patient and learned investigation found against us on the claim of a closed sea and found us indebted to Great Britain in a sum equal to the value of the ships taken under her flag as prizes. We had agreed before the arbitration to abide by the verdict. Our Secretary of State, Gresham, and the British Minister at Washington, after investigating the subject, agreed that under the verdict of Paris we owed Great Britain \$424,000 for her ships taken as prizes. The President sent to Congress a message apprising it of the verdict and asking an appropriation to pay it. Then was presented an opportunity for statesmanship of the Morgan type. The Alabama Senator was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; he had been of American counsel at the Paris arbitration. He spoke by authority, and so speaking proceeded to declare that in asking an appropriation to pay this award the President was picking the pockets of the American people to carry favor with Great Britain. He declared that we did not owe England a cent for these prizes and uttered much more bar room diplomacy. The appropriation was refused, and at Senator Morgan's instigation a supplementary court was created, subordinate to the Paris tribunal, to traverse the subject again, take testimony and reach a verdict as to whether anything was due Great Britain and how much.

This court has just finished the labor, which occupied it nearly two years and involved sessions at Victoria, San Francisco and elsewhere, where numbers of witnesses were to be had, and has reached a unanimous verdict that we owed Great Britain \$424,000, as found by Gresham and Pauncelote, and that sum with interest swelling it to \$464,000 must be paid by us, together with the costs of this supplementary court, the whole sum being \$600,000. It has, therefore, cost American taxpayers \$176,000 to follow the advice of Senator Morgan.

That is not the total cost. At the close of our Civil War we claimed damages of Great Britain for destruction of our merchant marine by Confederate privateers built, launched and armed on the Clyde. She denied responsibility and we asked the nations to sit in judgment between us. That high court met in Geneva and found a verdict for us and against Great Britain in the sum of \$15,000,000. Britain without a moment's delay or word of complaint paid that enormous fine into our treasury.

Is Senator Morgan capable of appreciating the contempt and dishonor into which he brought this country by inducing Congress to refuse to stand by the Paris arbitration when the sum at stake was so pitifully small in comparison to that which England paid to us?

Do his admirers appreciate the loss of standing and of character among the nations which we have suffered by his leadership?

After this disgraceful incident should any one follow him into further smirch of the country's honor by annexation of Hawaii against the protest of its people?

THE FIGHT FOR THE RIVERS.

PROSPECTS for the improvement of the river system of California were never brighter than at this time. In both the Sacramento and the San Joaquin valley the revived hopes of the people have stimulated their energies and they are working with vigor for the accomplishment of the enterprise.

The outlook is certainly promising. The State officials are showing commendable activity. The Attorney-General has approved the contracts let by the State Commission for deepening Newtown shoals, and that work will begin as soon as a favorable decision on it is received from the War Department.

The United States engineers recognize the importance of the improvements and are co-operating in the effort to obtain them. They have this year recommended an appropriation by Congress of \$280,000 for the purpose of deepening the Sacramento from Newtown shoals to Sacramento, and as this is the largest sum ever recommended for that section it is an unmistakable evidence of the growing interest taken in the work by the national officials.

Nor is it among officials only that we find evidences of an increasing purpose to bring about the much desired results. The people are aroused and are ready to do their share in completing the task of saving the valley lands from the recurring floods. According to the Sacramento Bee the farmers of Yolo are freely signing an agreement to build up and connect the levee system to either side of a long and substantial overflow weir. The effect of this will be that no water will flow into Yolo County until the high water mark is touched by the flood at the city of Sacramento.

Each of these things will count as a factor in support of the bill introduced by Congressman De Vries appropriating \$500,000 for river improvement, and if all the forces now in movement can be brought to work in concord we may reasonably expect the passage of the measure.

Patent inside papers are yet passing about to an admiring constituency accounts of the beautiful presents Pugsill Fitzsimmons made to his wife Christmas. These are diamonds and other costly articles such as the wife of the average man sees only in a show window. And now comes an Australian paper relating with frankness little less than brutal how the parents of this liberal person have had to go to the poorhouse. There is no doubt that Fitzsimmons is a hard man to whip, but if the paper quoted is not in error there is no doubt that he needs whipping as badly as any one who could be mentioned.

An evening paper known as the Bulletin has the bad taste to speak of itself as a "rival journal." Rival to what? The thing excites moderate curiosity.

Though the actions of Rev. Edwards Davis at San Quentin have been indorsed by his church, the church, it may be worth while to remark, was not there to observe the actions.

A CHICKEN-HEARTED BOODLER.

THE prospect that one of its editors will soon be compelled to appear at the bar of the Superior Court to answer a charge of criminal libel seems to have completely unmoved the Mission street Boodler. For several days the Boodler has been writing up Judge Campbell's court in a vituperative way, printing at the same time extensive accounts of that jurist's jokes—the evident intention having been to reach his heart by flattering him. The Judge, however, has proved impervious to such blandishments. On Saturday he expounded the law of criminal libel contrary to the Boodler's expectations.

The change in the attitude of the sheet was immediate. Not only does it now link the law of libel with Judge Campbell's character and denounce both as the aversion of all valiant champions of "the people," but "it does not fear the result." It is quite plain, however, that the Boodler does fear the result. Its talk is the merest bravado. The heart of the Boodler is in its throat. It thinks that at last a method has been discovered for making somebody responsible for its libels and slanders which, when made public, is certain to put an end to its irresponsible career.

As we understand the proceeding before Judge Campbell, the Boodler sought to engraft the law of agency upon the law of libel. It attempted to establish the principle that the editor of a newspaper is not criminally responsible for what appears in its columns—in other words, that the proprietor's agents, having no special authority to libel people, are on the same footing as agents acting without the scope of their authority. To acknowledge this doctrine would compel persons libeled by the Boodler to look to its proprietor, who resides in New York, and who is therefore beyond the reach of the courts of this State. Under our laws execution in civil actions cannot issue against a defendant who has not been personally served with summons, and as the owner of the Boodler cannot be personally served so long as he lives in New York, to grant its theory of the law is equivalent to granting it immunity from the laws of libel altogether.

We are glad that Judge Campbell has taken the correct view of the law. A weaker man might have yielded to the blandishments of the Boodler, which is a fawner as well as libeler. There need be no fear of the "liberty of the press" being interfered with. The constitution guarantees every man the right to speak and print his sentiments, so long as he exercises the privilege with a due regard for the right of every man to have only the truth spoken and printed about him. The Boodler's privilege of levying tribute upon corporations may, it is true, be curtailed, but it cannot be said that this is one of the industries of California which should be protected by law. Holding up railroads for "advertising" contracts may be a profitable business for the Boodler, and libel and slander may be necessary instruments in prosecuting it, but if the Boodler engages in that species of high-waymanry it must be prepared to take the consequences.

The Boodler ought not to be afraid of a jail. Nor should it be guilty of perpetuating the chicken-hearted farce of telling its readers that putting it in jail is a "serious matter." There is nothing serious about putting the Boodler's crew in jail. A jail is the proper place for all journalists who commit unjustifiable libel.

SOMETHING GREAT FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR the whole United States this is a year of unusual opportunities. A thousand evidences of the coming of an unsurpassed prosperity are to be seen on every side. All over the Union men of enterprise and business sagacity are preparing to make full use of the industrial revival. Affairs more or less great are to be undertaken in every State. The competition will be keen and those who are ambitious to win the richest reward for themselves and their communities must be prompt, vigilant and energetic.

The prospects for California are brighter than those of any of her sister States. In the wide sweep of the republic there is no commonwealth whose opportunities in this year of promise are so golden as ours. We have every advantage of reviving industry and increasing trade that other American communities possess, and in addition thereto we have the promise of the marvelous traffic that is to grow up on this coast out of the coming development of the gold fields of Alaska.

Men of light and leading among us have already set about devising means to seize these opportunities as they arise and profit by every benefit they afford. Steps have been taken to draw the Alaskan trade to this city and to hold it. The Golden Jubilee will be an enticement to tourists and the mining exposition will attract miners of all classes from those who labor with pick and shovel among the placers to those who have millions to invest in gold-bearing quartz.

The plans devised for the Jubilee and the exposition are of such excellence as to merit the support of all Californians who have the ability and the public spirit to support anything. The whole community should join in the two movements with the ardor of a genuine civic patriotism. There should be no lack of active co-operating work, no lack of liberal contributions.

This is the time to do something great for California. This is the time to show to the world the bountiful profusion of her resources, the rich products of her labor and the industrial skill and energy of her people. State pride and commercial profit are alike at stake, and the issue appeals to both the business and the bosoms of men.

Unless the Governor of Georgia interfere a woman will shortly be hanged in that State. There will be a general hope that the executive will exercise his right of commuting the sentence to imprisonment. Women are not prone to murder. They do not commit one offense of this kind while men are committing a hundred. They do not so notably need a lesson nor show the lack of restraint. And in so many respects they do not stand before the law as the equal of men that the mind revolts against holding them equal in the matter of punishment.

Mrs. Mack of New York has been sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary. Her offense, it will be remembered, was that of killing a man and chopping him into bits easily portable. She certainly has no reason to complain. Not being old, she may be released while yet vigorous enough to swing an ax.

Young Mr. Fair's bar room fight in New York was perhaps worth telegraphing across the continent. In other respects it was much like any one of a dozen "scraps" the observant citizen who stays out late may have the joy of seeing any night or even of participating in if such be his humor.

DR. CHAPMAN'S CRUSADE.

BY MIRIAM MICHELSON.

The members of the Market-street Congregational Church in Oakland are protesting against the retirement of Dr. E. S. Chapman, who has decided to resign his pastorate and accept the superintendency of the Anti-Saloon League.

Dr. Chapman is a remarkable man. He has been a lawyer, politician, a Methodist, a Presbyterian and is now a Congregationalist. He has been in charge of various churches in Oakland, where he has lived for thirteen years. He is a most successful minister. He lives in a very pretty, comfortable home in West Oakland. His children are grown. He is no longer a young man, yet he is about to resign the ministry of a church, the people of which are united in their affection for him, and their desire to refuse to accept his resignation.

"It is simply a question of duty," said Dr. Chapman yesterday, running his hand through his thick white hair. "A minister is a teacher. His mission is to educate, to elevate the public sentiment. He people first with the laws I tell them to raise their own standard, and the standard of the law-makers must be correspondingly raised. And this is work for the minister. When I get through my work here and go before God he will ask me what I have done against the liquor curse of California.

"Well, I can say, 'I preached against it.' " "But before whom? To whom? He will ask." "And that may be a hard answer to make," must leave the church with which my relations are of the kindest, the closest. I must leave my home and go out all over the State and preach against intemperance." The words were spoken in a low, quiet voice. The doctor's manner is simple and very earnest. His broad, kindly face is animated, alert. His use of words is free and not cast in a stereotyped mold. And there can be no question of his sincerity.

The Anti-Saloon Alliance is a means for the union of all people who believe in temperance; not necessarily prohibition, and not excluding prohibitionists. Our endeavor will be to do away with the open saloons, of which there is one to every ninety-nine people in California to-day; thirty-five times the number there is in Mississippi, which means that California men have thirty-five times the appetite for liquor that Mississippi men have.

"Why? Because they have thirty-five times the opportunity to gratify that appetite, to satisfy the public sentiment. I'll admit that the thing is retroactive. But that is not the point. I never knew how many books I wanted, how many I needed, till I entered a bookstore." "People say, 'Why, you can't regulate a thing like that by law; it's a question of morality.' " "So it is, but so is theft a question of morality, and we make laws against it. So is the relation between husband and wife a question of morality; yet we have laws in that respect, too. But that is not the point. I never knew how many books I wanted, how many I needed, till I entered a bookstore."

"Understand, I don't hope to do away entirely with drinking. There are laws against murder, and yet men commit murder. But I do insist that it is an outrage that Government should legitimize immorality. " "This is the position of the league to-day. We believe that there is a majority of the people opposed to saloons. We believe that that majority should rule; not that the majority should rule in all things. It would be absurd for us, supposing we're in the majority kind. But, in a matter of this kind, where wrong is done, where the very best and brightest of our men are enslaved by their own weakness, it is the duty of the Government to protect them from themselves. You'll observe that it isn't the close-fisted, stingy, pin-headed man who needs protection. He's too mean to be a drunkard. But it's the man you admire, the man whose generous, warm-blooded, lovable qualities endear him to you, the man of mind and heart—he's the one who needs protection. It is the duty of the Government to protect him from himself. It is the duty of the State to protect his man's benefit, the very choicest, the most perfect—were it not for this one flaw—specimen of her sons?"

"We believe that we have the right to educate public sentiment up to believing as we do, to make converts if we can. And we also hold that we have the right from time to time to vote upon this matter, and, if the majority declare against the open saloon, that it should be abolished. " "This is the position of the league to-day. We believe that there is a majority of the people opposed to saloons. We believe that that majority should rule; not that the majority should rule in all things. It would be absurd for us, supposing we're in the majority kind. But, in a matter of this kind, where wrong is done, where the very best and brightest of our men are enslaved by their own weakness, it is the duty of the Government to protect them from themselves. You'll observe that it isn't the close-fisted, stingy, pin-headed man who needs protection. He's too mean to be a drunkard. But it's the man you admire, the man whose generous, warm-blooded, lovable qualities endear him to you, the man of mind and heart—he's the one who needs protection. It is the duty of the Government to protect him from himself. It is the duty of the State to protect his man's benefit, the very choicest, the most perfect—were it not for this one flaw—specimen of her sons?"

"We do not assert that if a people vote in favor of saloons saloons shall be abolished. But we do hold that the people should have the right to vote upon the question, and that their decision should be law—for the time; till another election, which shall confirm or contradict their verdict. " "Would the abolishing of saloons work harm to innocent people? Possibly. But a minister has no right to take any responsibility. The freeing of the slaves was wrong, in opposition to law; perhaps not expressed, not written law, but the law of right, against which the open saloon is a gross, flagrant violation. " "I am going into this fight with the hope and the desire to free California from the greatest curse that modern civilization knows. I shall go all over the State. Fortunately, I have had considerable experience in public speaking. I go into this world—but with the determination to do all that there is in me to free men from temptation to drink."

If you do not agree with Dr. Chapman you'll none the less respect and admire him. If you do agree with his views you'll be justly proud of him. If you have only a vague idea of the temperance reformer as a species of bigot, who is trying to make the whole world according to his narrow, illiberal formula, you'll be surprised to find in this man a hearty, warm, human, humorous fellow creature, quite unstratified, easy, vigorous, natural speech, in which there is nothing of the demagogic order, and a cheery willingness to argue the question without passion or prejudice.

AIMS TO GIVE NEWS, NOT FILTH.

THE PARSONAGE, COTTONWOOD, Jan. 10.—Manager The Call: Sir: I cannot refrain from writing a line to you to express my thanks to you for the object lesson which you gave to the people of California and through them to the world in your Saturday edition of The Call. For some time I have noticed and favorably commented upon the absence of all vulgar sensationalism in your paper, but I was particularly pleased on Saturday by the absence of illustrations of the Durrant execution.

I thank you for thus proving that San Francisco can and does produce a clean, pure paper whose aim seems to be to give news and not filth to its customers. Hoping that you will receive the support you deserve, believe me yours faithfully, WILLIAM D. KIDD, Pastor Congregational Church.

COLLECTED IN THE CORRIDORS

Dr. A. M. Gardner of Fresno; secretary, Otto Shackelford of this city. L. G. Ronshoff, a business man of Salt Lake City, is at the Baldwin. J. T. Hare, a well-known business man of New York, is at the Baldwin. Dr. A. M. Gardner, superintendent of the Napa Insane Asylum, is at the Baldwin. J. R. Lyons and M. Chabot, two wheat men of Walla Walla, are at the Baldwin. Harry Lansing, a large rancher of Oregon, has registered at the California. George H. George, a capitalist of Astoria, is at the Occidental with his family. S. J. Kaufman, a miner of Dawson, is at the Baldwin from Washington Territory. J. L. Koser, the manager of the Spreckels Sugar-mills at Watsonville, is at the Grand. Dr. C. C. Gleaves of Redding, formerly surgeon of the Bear, is a guest at the Grand. H. M. Yerington, a prominent railroad man of Carson, Nev., is staying at the Palace. S. T. Black, Superintendent of Public Instruction, is at the Lick from Sacramento.

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 CO., NEW YORK.

him how he expected to get a fish up through so small an aperture. "Well," said he, "I don't know. You see, in the five years I've been coming down here I have only had one fish on the end of my string, and he was a crab. But there is a heap of satisfaction in expecting something to bite—just as a fellow dreams of what he would do if he was rich."

R. P. Schwerin of the Pacific Mail Company has gone to New York on a business trip.

R. Demming, a mining man connected with the Treadwell mine, is staying at the Occidental.

Dr. W. E. Mack, who accompanied the river boat Vallee to the mouth of the Yukon, is at the Grand.

C. A. Low, formerly with E. L. G. Steele & Co. of this city, has returned from New York, and is at the Palace.

Miss de Courcy Corbett, a prominent Irish society lady, is registered at the Occidental. She is traveling through the United States on a pleasure tour.

F. E. House, general superintendent of the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad, and wife, accompanied by Mrs. H. A. House, are visiting Mrs. A. L. House of Hill Hyde street.

Colonel A. E. Leonard, proprietor of the Lawrence Daily Journal of Lawrence, Kans., also tax commissioner of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway, is in the city, on his way to visit a large ranch near Gilroy.

James McGilivray, one of the pioneer miners of this State, has returned to San Francisco after an absence of fourteen years. Mr. McGilivray is at present operating mines for a London company in British Columbia.

J. D. Barnes, who arrived here a few days ago from the gold fields of the north and whose good luck in that portion of the globe has already been published, met with a very pleasant surprise yesterday afternoon in the office of the Palace, where he is stopping. His brother, J. L. Barnes, and he have been separated for nearly twenty years, and though they have spent many thousands of dollars in searching for each other they were always disappointed in their quest. Yesterday they at last came together, and the reunion was a joyful one indeed.

A TOUCH OF NATURE.

Yesterday Jolly Miss Nellie Henry, who is at the Palace, got into a Market-street car in front of the door of her hotel to go up to the Baldwin Theater, wearing in the bosom of her gown a large bunch of violets, tied with a purple ribbon. Seated in the place directly opposite to her was a frail little fellow, who could not have been over twelve years old. He was evidently a sufferer from some sort of spinal trouble, as his head and the upper portion of his body were inclined in a frame of steel and leather, and an armed brace was tightly strapped to one of his legs. Poverty, too, had set its hand on him, as his clothes, though clean, were old and threadbare, and there were holes in the fingers of the cheap cotton gloves worn by his sister, who accompanied him. The violets worn by Miss McHenry caught his eyes, and, turning, he whispered something to his sister, who blushed and told him to wait a while. He remained quiet, but continued to gaze at the flowers with his sister, and his large, sad eyes. Just before reaching his destination Miss McHenry's attention was attracted to the little fellow, and, noticing his evident admiration of the flowers she was wearing, she took them, ribbon and all, and handed them to him, told him to wear them for her, and then got off the car. After her departure it, somehow, seemed as if the sun came into the car from both sides at once.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SILVER DOLLARS—Correspondent, Milton, Cal. Silver dollars of the United States are a legal tender to any amount, unless otherwise expressed in the contract.

A CONVICT—F. H. City. A convict out on parole does not lose his civil rights, consequently he is not entitled to vote. In order to be restored to his civil rights a convict must first be pardoned.

HALF-DOLLAR—Coins, San Jose, Cal. The half-dollar of 1861 you have is one of the last of the denomination coined in the United States branch mint at New Orleans. There is no demand by dealers for such. Dealers offer them for 50 cents. The only demand for them is by Maximilian dollars of 1875. Such are offered at from \$1.75 to \$2.50.

COPPER CENTS—A. City. Copper coins of the United States are a legal tender in any amount not to exceed 25 cents. If you offer five 1-cent pieces in payment of fare on a streetcar the conductor is bound to accept the same. The fact that a conductor refuses to take such from you in tender of fare does not alter the fact that the amount you tendered was a legal tender, and if he allowed you to ride free that is a matter he will have to account for to the city.

Cal. grape fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's. Mocha pistache, pineapple cake, 95c Larkin.

Open Sundays 12 p. m. Genuine eye-glasses, specs, 15c up, at 33 Fourth st.

Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 510 Montgomery st. Tel. Main 1042.

Lady Coventry, who was married in 1815, and is the mother of six sons and three daughters, has a hobby for collecting antique and beautiful things, and at Balfour Place, her handsome London house, there are some of the finest specimens of Chinese and Japanese art. She also possesses much beautiful old china and many fine pictures.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS are endorsed by all the leading physicians and chemists for purity and wholesomeness. Get the genuine.—Dr. Siegest's.

THROAT TROUBLES. To allay the irritation that induces coughing, use "Bronch's Bronchitis Trochees." A simple and safe remedy.

During the late Dr. Houghton's ministrations at the Little Church Around the Corner one of his parishioners was accused of forgery. The doctor hastened to him and received a confession of his guilt. He advised the man to plead guilty, which was done, and nearly every day of his service in prison the rector visited and comforted him.

