

The Call

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1898

JOHN D. SPRECKELS, Proprietor. Address All Communications to W. S. LEAKE, Manager. PUBLICATION OFFICE: Market and Third Sts., S. F. Telephone Main 1888. EDITORIAL ROOMS: 217 to 221 Stevenson street Telephone Main 1874.

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 68 cents.

THE WEEKLY CALL: One year, by mail, \$1.50 OAKLAND OFFICE: 903 Broadway

Eastern Representative, DAVID ALLEN. NEW YORK OFFICE: Room 188, World Building

WASHINGTON D. C. OFFICE: Riggs House C. C. CARLTON, Correspondent.

BRANCH OFFICES—577 Montgomery street, corner Clay open until 9:30 o'clock. 339 Hayes street: open until 9:30 o'clock. 621 MoAllister street: open until 9:30 o'clock. 615 Larkin street: open until 9:30 o'clock. 506, corner Sixteenth and Mission streets: open until 9 o'clock. 2215 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—"Rip Van Winkle." Columbia—Primos and West's Minstrels. Alcazar—"The Girl in the Park." Morosco—"The Woman in Black." Tivoli—"The Gelsas." Orpheum—Vandeville. Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialists. The Chinese—Chiquita and Vandeville. California Jockey Club, Oakland—Races to-day.

"AN OUTLAW AMONG NATIONS."

DIPLOMATISTS and international lawyers are exhibiting a great fondness for the term, "An outlaw among nations." They tell us that in the event of Spain's being proved guilty of the deliberate destruction of the Maine, such would be the proper characterization of that country.

Unless the nations are lost to all sense of moral appreciation, unless there has been set up a false and pernicious standard, unless murder is to be considered justifiable, torture a legitimate scheme of warfare, Spain is already an outlaw. To treat that Government as respectable, civilized, as entitled any more consideration than the bandit, caught red-handed, is flattery. The Spanish Government as applied in Cuba is a crime of the most hideous type. It has earned the detestation of all who are opposed to assassination, to atrocity, to rapine. It deserves the severest treatment the ships and men of the United States can give. An individual inspired by similar motive and employing similar methods would be hanged, and if the law were slow about it the community would have to rise in its might and rebuke the law.

There is no utility in making a plea that action should not be taken until Spain has been declared guilty of the Maine affair. Certainly it would be out of the question to punish her for a thing she never did. But if innocent on this count she is guilty on many others, and the diplomatic desire to spare her feelings does not effectually appeal to the judgment.

AN INDUSTRIAL MARVEL.

BY statements published in The Call yesterday the Mayors of Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Jose, Napa, Marysville, Fresno, San Diego and Pomona expressed a warm and cordial endorsement of the projected exposition in commemoration of the admission of California to the Union, and in doing so gave evidence of the wide and deep interest taken in the enterprise in all parts of the State.

It is everywhere recognized that the great West should at this time unite in carrying out some undertaking of sufficient magnitude to attract the attention of the entire Union to the wonderful accomplishments of the fifty years of its history. There have been many industrial wonders achieved in different parts of the world in the last half of this century, but the upbuilding of the western portion of the United States is greatest of them all, the most wonderful in every respect that is recorded in the annals of human endeavor.

If the proposed exposition had nothing more to show than the products which American industry and enterprise have brought forth from the natural resources of the broad domain west of the Rockies, it would still be worth holding and visiting, for it would present a striking object lesson of what can be accomplished by civilized man under favorable conditions in transforming a wilderness of thousands of square miles into a garden that literally blossoms as the rose, and in developing a manufacturing industry of vast wealth in the aggregate within the lifetime of a single generation.

The commemoration of the past, however, will be but half of the great exhibit that will be made if the exposition is carried out on the scale proposed. Even more important than that from an industrial standpoint, and as attractive to the general public, will be the evidence furnished by the exposition that the future of the West is to be more wonderful and more golden than the past. The generation of the pioneers and their descendants of this generation have hardly done more than clear the ground for those who are to come after them. The chances for acquiring wealth by Western investments were never better than at this time, and the fact will be demonstrated whenever the West unites all her States and Territories to make a showing of the resources of her soil and climate and the products of the industry of her sons.

From the statements made by the Mayors it is clear that California will give her sister States of the West a worthy lead in the movement to promote the enterprise. There is, moreover, every reason to believe that the lead will be promptly followed. Letters published heretofore in The Call from Governors of various commonwealths of the West show that the sentiment of all is favorable to the undertaking. The prospects of success are therefore good. The region from the Rocky Mountains to the ocean has never had an adequate exhibition of its marvelous industrial progress, and it is certainly time to arrange for making one.

Evidently the Italian duel does not partake of the pacific and innocuous character for which the French encounter is justly celebrated. Either this or the gentleman who met another gentleman on the field of honor at Rome, and killed him, was guilty of a serious mistake.

Irish-Americans are announcing their willingness to fight for the country. Nobody doubts that they are willing, and the purchase of a ship named the O'Higgins would do nothing to diminish their zeal.

It is a strange commentary on the uselessness of certain people that the principal regret felt in connection with the shooting of Mabel Keating and her husband is that they may recover.

DEMOCRATIC DISINTEGRATION.

IT has been held, justifiably, that a large percentage of the vote cast for Mr. Bryan was given unwillingly, under the spur of regularity and the spell of a name.

The men who cast that vote show a determination not to be caught again.

The Tammany organization, which controls the party in New York, has always been fond of an independent kick. It antagonized Tilden and Cleveland, and in 1888 went so far as to deliberately throw the State for Harrison, thereby entrenching itself in the local control of New York City.

Before that it had shown its strength in an independent movement by nominating John Kelly against Lucius Robinson in 1879, getting for him 70,000 votes and electing Cornell. Tammany shows a revival of its independent spirit, and, while it cannot hope to control the Bryan National Committee or the convention of 1900, it evidently does not intend to be forced again to hold its nose while it votes a regular ticket. But the most important sign of all is the growing unrest of the South.

The Southern States want a good condition of credit. They have not restored yet the materialities that were destroyed by the Civil War. The Southern people have felt the consequences of their action in 1861. They show signs of bolting away from their political leaders.

In Texas Senator Mills has quit. In his letter, declining to stand for re-election, he repudiates independent free coinage at 16 to 1, and declares that question is settled by the attitude of the commercial world, which this country alone cannot change. He repudiates the 16 to 1 test forced upon the party in his State, and attributes it to the wish of his rivals to make a test that will so ensmall the constituency of a convention as to make easier its control and advance thereby their personal ambitions. The Democratic seems to be in the position of trading off its own leadership in an exchange for that of Republican renegades like Towne and Teller.

There is but one course open to those who repudiated the Chicago platform, but voted for its candidates. They can consistently do nothing else than plump for the defeat of the new managers whom they regard as usurpers, that have made the party kneel at alien altars and worship strange gods.

Mr. Bryan recently, in a speech in Lincoln, made a violent attack on Alexander Hamilton, which would have prostituted the shade of Aaron Burr. This is significant to all original Democrats who remember that when Hamilton, as Washington's Secretary of the Treasury, formulated the financial policy of this country, aligning its coinage scheme with natural law, Mr. Jefferson hastened to his support and put on record his approval of the views of his antagonist upon this question, which was then, and is now, purely a scientific matter.

The followers of Jefferson and of Harrison never differed upon this issue. The Federalists under Adams and the Republicans under Jefferson, as the Democrats under Jackson and the Whigs under Webster, stood as one in opposition to the theory and practice of fiatism. The same political schools under McKinley and Cleveland find as little difficulty, in these days, in agreeing upon the original ground where Hamilton and Jefferson shook hands.

The fiatists seem determined to make this the only political issue this year and in 1900. Its decision involves every material question of government. Without a safe and sound financial system there is no politics in this country to interest a thoughtful patriot. Until this is settled such men cannot divide and submit to conquest by a sentiment equally repugnant to every follower of Hamilton and of Jefferson.

More questions of taxation and revenue are easily the subject of public sentiment, and cannot be so badly settled as to seriously affect the highest interests of the people. But the financial issue is so fundamental that its right adjustment is the foundation rock of all prosperity, and its wrong settlement is the slough in which all interests will mire.

PRISON-MADE GOODS.

MR. SOUTHWICK of New York has introduced into the House of Representatives a bill described in its title as "a bill to protect free labor and the industries in which it is employed from the injurious effect of convict competition by confining the sale of goods, wares and merchandise manufactured by convict labor to the State or Territory in which they are produced."

The bill provides that every person who knowingly transports, or causes to be delivered for transportation, for commercial purposes, from any State or Territory, in which they are in whole or in part manufactured, any goods, wares or merchandise, in whole or in part the product of convict labor in any penitentiary, prison or reformatory, or other establishment in which convict labor is employed, into any other State or Territory, or into the District of Columbia, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court, and such wares, goods or merchandise shall be forfeited to the United States.

Whether the terms of the bill will be found satisfactory in all respects may be open to question, but there can be no doubt of the soundness of the principle upon which it is based. We have felt in California the disastrous effects of the competition of prison-made goods imported from other States, and are in hearty sympathy with the advocates of the proposed legislation on the subject by the General Government.

It is not possible to forecast the fate of the bill at the present session of Congress, and yet it is a measure that should be promptly taken up. The Republican party is the champion of protection for American labor, and the policy should include protection from the competition of convict labor at home as well as from pauper labor abroad.

In the Eastern States the bill has been warmly commended, and is receiving the active support of persons interested in industries affected by prison-made goods. A similar support should be given on this side of the continent. Protection from convict labor cannot be given too soon. Free labor is in urgent need of it.

Of course there has been no occasion for tearing down the English flag flying over American possessions at the north. If the flag happens to be flying there the English themselves will take it down, and that without any row. England and the United States may have occasional misunderstandings, but they are both civilized.

The Spanish press seems to be pleased with Minister Woodford. This is a pretty hard thing to say of any American, but the evidence is indisputable.

Spain's objections to the approach of American warships may grow more acute than it is at present.

THE MENACE OF WAR.

THE widespread belief that with the passage of time the danger of a war with Spain arising out of the destruction of the Maine would pass with the passing of the popular excitement caused by the event has proved deceptive. The tension of the crisis has increased rather than diminished, and the probability of war was never more menacing than now.

It is clear that the issue of the event is not wholly in the hands of the Government at Washington, nor is to be determined by the will of the American people. The Government at Madrid is to be taken into account as a potent factor in the problem, and the populace of Spain will have as much to do in shaping the result as the citizens of the United States. It is this fact that darkens the horizon and adds complexity to the problem, for if the Spaniards be mad enough to provoke a war it will be impossible for even the most skillful diplomat to prevent it.

Under these circumstances the attitude assumed by the Spanish toward our Government in its relations to affairs in Cuba is a most important feature of the situation. If the Madrid Government showed itself friendly, conciliatory and eager to assist in seeking out the cause of the destruction of the Maine the outlook for the continuance of peace would be clear and bright. Unfortunately the Spanish Government has taken quite a different position. It has chosen this time of all times since the outbreak of the Cuban war to ask the recall of Consul-General Lee, and this can be hardly anything else than an intentional expression of hostility and distrust.

The right of Spain to object to the choice of any particular man to serve as an American representative as Minister to her court, or as Consul in any of her cities, cannot be doubted. That right is firmly embedded in reason and in international law. It is therefore not the act of objection itself, but the time of making it, that is the important element in the case. Surely if Spain desires peace she would in this emergency strain a point to preserve peace, and not needlessly add a new cause of discontent to the controversy.

There are a thousand reasons why Spain should keep peace with the United States, and not one why she should go to war, but that fact does not affect the situation. It is useless to talk of reason to a people who have thrown reason to the winds. It was known of old and said, "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," and that curse seems now to have fallen upon Spain. Her rulers are acting more like madmen than statesmen, and the Government at Washington has to deal with a set of antagonists in whom it can rely upon finding neither an honorable desire for peace nor an honest effort to attain it.

It is under these conditions the country waits the termination of the crisis, prepared for whatever may result. The firm refusal of the President to remove General Lee or to yield to the demand that relief supplies for Americans in Havana should not be sent in a warship is an evidence that there will be no weakness shown by the Government at Washington in dealing with the controversy. The probability of war is, therefore, imminent, for unless the Spaniards soon learn the value of discretion at this juncture their folly may precipitate a conflict that will destroy the last vestige of their dominion in this hemisphere forever.

THE TREASURY DEFICIT.

NOTWITHSTANDING the assertion of Chairman Rottazzi of the Finance Committee that the accounts of the city will balance at the end of the fiscal year, there is every reason to believe a deficit in the general and school funds of \$100,000 or more is certain. It is well known that the County Clerk will expend \$43,000 more than was appropriated for his office. It is equally well known that the Superior Courts will draw for expenses \$30,000 more than was provided for them in the tax levy. Here, then, is a shortage in the general fund of \$73,000, for which no levy was made. How Supervisor Rottazzi can figure out a balance with this sum staring him in the face is a mystery. It can hardly be contended that shutting off the gas lamps and stopping work on the streets and sewers will make up the amount.

But there is ample evidence that other appropriations included in the general fund will be found inadequate. Already it is stated that the hospital appropriation is certain to run short, that a sufficient sum has not been provided with which to maintain the police patrol system, that the street-hand reporters of the criminal courts will, as usual, want more money, and that unless large numbers of tax-eaters are immediately dismissed there will be small deficits in various other appropriations. This is saying nothing about the school fund. There is also reason to believe that as things are going that fund will wind up the fiscal year from \$50,000 to \$100,000 short.

Probably there will be little or no difficulty, however, in fixing responsibility for the deficit. Mayor Phelan may wriggle some in an endeavor to shift it from his shoulders, but the fact must remain that he, more than any other official at the City Hall, is directly to blame. When he engaged in his revolutionary attempt last year to oust the elected Supervisors and place a board of his own appointment in their places, the tax levy was part and parcel of his scheme. Although his levy was not sustained by the Supreme Court, the one declared valid was almost an exact copy of it. The rate was about the same and the appropriations were similar. At that time the Mayor was informed that whichever went into effect it would create a deficit. This would have been the case even had the new board succeeded in establishing its title to office; for, as Mr. Phelan well knows, 80 per cent of the expenditures of the city are fixed by law and cannot be reduced by making inadequate appropriations to meet them.

We have no disposition to gloat over Mayor Phelan's embarrassment, but it is proper to remark at this time that had he heeded the advice placed at his disposal by The Call last summer he would not now be on the verge of political dissolution. Time and again it has been proved that a deficient tax levy will not enforce economy at the City Hall. Had the Mayor been actuated by a sincere desire to promote the public weal he would have discovered last year that the only remedy for municipal extravagance is the abolishment of offices and the discharge of tax-eaters. So long as the offices exist and tax-eaters are appointed money will have to be provided for them.

As the most important regulator of municipal finance and the head of the government, Mayor Phelan is responsible for the impending deficit. He may try to wriggle out of this situation, but it will avail him nothing. The deficit could have been averted had he done his duty.

City employes who sell their salary warrants to several different brokers are causing the Auditor some annoyance. It may be assumed that the brokers do not exactly enjoy it either, although the public does not feel any impulse to shower sympathy upon them. In the interest of good government, however, the employment of men above indulging in swindling would seem to suggest itself.

A COLONEL OF ARKANSAS MILITIA.

MISS EMMA W. WHITTINGTON of Hot Springs, Ark., has been commissioned a colonel in the Arkansas militia by Governor Jones of that State. This is the third time in the history of this country that the honor has fallen upon a woman, and the first in Arkansas, says the St. Louis Republic.

Colonel Whittington is sponsor of Company A, Third Infantry, located at Hot Springs; she is a military enthusiast. Is proud of her company and of the title she holds. She is a well-known and popular young society belle at "the Springs." As a hostess she has no superior in the South, and she is never so happy as when giving pleasure to and entertaining friends. It is "open house" with her all the year round. It is her wont every summer to make up a "house party" for her summer place at "One Thousand Dripping Springs," or, as her young friends call it, "Bonny Glen," located some five miles from Hot Springs, where it is a continuous round of pleasure from arrival to departure.



COLONEL EMMA W. WHITTINGTON.

Colonel Whittington is the daughter of Major Alf Whittington, one of Hot Springs' most prominent citizens; a granddaughter of Colonel Hiram Whittington, one of Arkansas' pioneers, who settled in Little Rock in 1826, and established the Little Rock Gazette, which paper is still in existence. In 1832 he moved to Hot Springs. He was selected to represent in the General Assembly what was then the Western District of Arkansas, and was prominent in framing the new constitution of the State. In her full uniform of a colonel Miss Whittington will be a prominent feature at the State encampment, to be held at Little Rock in July.

A CRY FOR VENGEANCE

When the stars of night assemble in the somber Cuban sky, Looking down upon the harbor where our murdered heroes lie, Oh, their kindly glances tremble on the dark and slimy tide, Rippling o'er the iron coffin where the dead sleep side by side. For the stars have heard the pleading of those dumb and pallid lips From the ocean tomb appealing to Columbia's mighty ships, Praying justice, praying vengeance on the treacherous brood of Spain, For the flower of our manhood by Castilian dastards slain. Shall the white fleet rest unmindful of that cry of slaughtered ones, Or let blaze a fitting answer from the muzzles of its guns? Ask the nation—she will thunder the reply from hill and plain: "Let us dash a thousand Spaniards down to join the sunken Maine!" San Francisco, March 7. FRED A. HEALY.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

Charles Hamilton of Stockton is at the Lick. Miss Darling of Fresno is at the California. A. H. Crocker of New York is at the California. Dr. J. M. Livingston of San Jose is at the Baldwin. Mrs. E. M. Simpson of Sacramento is at the Occidental. Captain A. A. Talbot is registered at the Grand from Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Rowe of Boston are guests at the Occidental. Lieutenant Governor William A. Jeter was at the Palace yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Smith are registered at the Occidental from Rhode Island. Carl Schmidt, a prominent manufacturer from New York, is at the Palace. George Carson, a mining man of New Almaden, is at the Occidental with his wife. S. M. Ballard of Courtland, N. Y., is at the Palace. He is accompanied by Mrs. Ballard. [Scene 1. Drawing-room, Madison avenue, New York. Time, afternoon; year 1886.] Girl, speaking— I'm so sorry, Mr. Mason, that you should have misconstrued my regard for you. I acknowledged the fact for some time, but, then, I thought you were a man of the world and too sure of yourself to allow an idle summer flirtation to become a serious matter with you. And, besides, you could not begin to support a wife in the luxury I'm accustomed to. What! you're going out West? Well, I think it a wise idea. They say the chances there for a young man are excellent. Now, I've got to go and dress for the Hampton, so good-by, and whenever you have time I will always be glad to hear from you. [Scene 2. Room of Mrs. Hampton in the Palace Hotel, San Francisco; two years later. Enter Mrs. Bulow, fellow-tourist, with New York paper in her hand.] Mrs. Bulow—I have just received the Diurnal, and there, big as life, is the picture of pretty Carrie Compton and a full account of her marriage to that fellow of the Russian legation with the big rent-roll and unpronounceable name. It was an awfully swell affair, and all the members of the different embassies came in their uniforms. I would have given anything to have been present. It must have been immense. By the way wasn't young Mason very attentive there at one time? Mrs. Hampton—Yes; but she threw him over, and he left. Mrs. Bulow—What became of him? Mrs. Hampton—Oh, I don't know. I believe he came out West here with the intention of making a fortune. Come on, if you're ready we'll go out. [Scene 3. Coroner's office, same evening. Dasher, reporter for the Morning Lark, at the telephone, talking to his editor.] Dasher—Hello! Yes, this is Dasher. Anything doing? Nit, that is, nothing worth very much. A Barbary Coast

rounder shot himself through the head, but as you're crowded for space, I don't think it is worth more than a short two-head. Yes—yes. No. Well, good-by. I'll come in shortly and write up. What's that? Oh, ha-ha; I guess you're right. So long. Heading clipped from the Lark the following morning: "COULD NOT STAND SUCH TRASH. Unknown Man on Barbary Coast Kills Himself After Reading the New York Diurnal." George E. Goodman, a prominent banker from Napa, accompanied by his wife, is at the Palace. L. J. Parks of Houston, Tex., who is visiting the coast on his bridal tour, is registered at the Palace with his wife. Henry Weber and F. E. Woller are two Milwaukee business men who are out here on a visit. They are at the California. General Manager Kruttschnitt of the Southern Pacific and George Crocker have returned from their trip over the Texas division of their road. They went as far south as Durango, Mexico, and thoroughly inspected the different properties of their line, returning home by way of New Orleans. Mr. Kruttschnitt, when asked as to who would succeed to the place left vacant by the death of A. D. Wilder, said that he had not as yet decided, but would go over the matter in a day or two with Mr. Fillmore and decide on the one to be appointed. GRABBING CHINESE BONDS. London rises to the new Chinese loan like a trout to a fly or a pike to the exposed bulfrog of the marsh. Half of it, amounting to about \$40,000,000, issued at 90, was fully subscribed for one day this week, and there is no doubt that the other half, to be offered a week hence, will go off with equal celerity. There are the best of political reasons why England should take up the loan, nor is there any doubt that under judicious management Chin Chinman is perfectly good for it. He has not yet begun to find the measure of resources, which will be practically limitless as soon as he adopts the industrial and business methods of the west, which he is now proceeding to do as rapidly as circumstances will permit.—New York Tribune. COOLING A BASTFUL COLONEL. It is hard to convince an American who has kept watch of the war in Cuba that

the Spanish soldiers are great fighters. It was not very long ago that a Spanish colonel in Cuba was bragging of what he could do with his regiment. He declared that he could land at Key West and march straight on to Washington, Baltimore and New York. General Bradley T. Johnson of this city heard the Spaniard boast and assured the doctor that he was very much mistaken. "We Americans," said General Johnson to the colonel, "are the most orderly people in the world, so orderly, in fact, that at the first village your Spanish soldiers reached they would all be run in by the police without any fighting at all." The Spanish colonel had no more to say.—Baltimore American.

KIPLING'S WELCOME TO AFRICA.

Rudyard Kipling, as was to be expected, received a very warm welcome on his arrival, with his family, at Cape Town, but the most interesting feature of it is undoubtedly a set of verses addressed to himself by a private in the ranks, and entitled "An Experiment in Imitation." They appeared originally in the Cape Times, and we take them from the Standard and Digest. No. 1. I suppose you know this station, for you sort of keep in touch With a Tommy whose ever 'e may go; Any you know out 'at's 'a shandy, made of 'otentent an' Dutch. It's a language which 'e hideous an' low, 'e don't you know That it's 'Wackit-ee-bitje' 'stead of 'Art a mo'?"

We should like to come an' meet you, but we have 'e without 'e. Even then we'd 'ardly like to make a fuss; For out 'ere they've got a notion that a Tommy isn't class. 'E's a sort of brainless animal, or wuss! 'E's vicious cuss. No, they don't respect intelligence from us. You 'ave met us in the tropics, you 'ave met us in the snows; You 'ave seen us in Mauritius, where the naughty cyclone blows. You 'ave met us underneath a sun that kills, An' 'e you girls, do we fill the bloom'n' bills?

Since the time when Tommy's uniform was musketoon an' wig, 'There's 'a always been a bloke wot 'ad a way of writin' of the glory and forgetting the 'fatig' 'im in his tunics day by day. 'E's smart an' gay. An' forgot about the smallness of 'is pay! But you're our part'iclar author, you're our patron, you're our hero, you're our hero. You're the poet of the cuss-word an' the swear, You're the poet of the people, where the red-mapped lands extend, You're the poet of the jungle an' the lair, To the ever-speaking voice of everwhere's chronicle.—London Chronicle.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DID NOT DIE.—Subscriber, City. The young lady who rode on "the earth" during the recent Jubilee parade is not "dead and buried." This department has not been able to discover that there is any foundation for the reports that half a dozen others who took prominent parts in the parade are among the dead.

SPEED OF VESSELS.—J. J. H., Oakland, Cal. In the space allotted to this department it would be impossible to answer the questions asked as to the speed of different classes of vessels in the navy of the world, as the answer would be a long list of numbers. The "Naval Annual," by T. A. Brassey, to be found in the libraries will give you the speed of each vessel.

MARINE ENGINEER.—F. A. G., Oakland. To become a marine engineer, the party desiring to do so must first secure a board of a vessel, must study from text books that bear on the subject and become familiar with steam, its action, and the operation of the machinery of a steam vessel. From over, if competent, he can be promoted third assistant engineer, and from there to second and first.

HAIR ON UPPER LIP.—Y. C., City. The small quantity of peroxide of hydrogen that would be required to bleach a growth of hair on an upper lip would probably not cause any injury to the system or the eyes, but that is one of those questions that cannot be answered specifically without a knowledge of the condition of the individual wishing to use the bleacher. While it might be possible to do so, any disastrous effect on one person it might have on another. If a person has a growth of hair on an upper lip, the most effective way is to use a first class depilatory, to be obtained from any druggist. That is preferable to the use of the bleacher.

DEFECTIVE TEETH.—H. B., S. C., City. It has been asserted that Californians have defective teeth because of the accessibility to fruit products. The same has often been laid to the inordinate use of candy. There may be certain conditions of the teeth that may be specifically fruit or candy may be harmful, but probably the principal reason that so many people have defective teeth, is that they do not pay sufficient attention to their teeth. If at home people would use a tooth brush as soon as possible after meals and keep their spaces between their teeth free from particles of food lodged between them, they would have better teeth. As to the particular case mentioned in your communication this department cannot advise you. It ought to be submitted to a first-class dentist, who, after an examination of the affected teeth, will be able to tell what remedy to suggest.

Best eyeglasses, specs; 15c. 33 4th st. Cal. glace fruit 60c per lb at Townsend's. House paints, wood stains, floor paint, varnishes and liquid glue in small cans for hand use. In artist. Material in apartment at Sanborn & Vail's.

Special information supplied daily to business houses and merchants by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 510 Montgomery street. Telephone Main 1042.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

A woman has no conscience as far as a man is concerned. Most women's ideas about a foreign war remind you of canned peaches that have begun to work. If a man can only keep a girl hating him long enough she is pretty sure to fall in love with him. The reason why a woman is shocked at a ballet is because she never realized before that she had two legs. You can't tell whether a man or a woman runs the house by watching at what age the youngest boy gets suspenders and at what age the oldest girl does her hair up. Every woman has her times when she wishes she dared act the way she did when she was little and used to make faces and stick out her tongue at the neighbors' children.—New York Press.

Nothing contributes more to digestion than the use of DR. SEBERT'S ANGIOSTRAT BITTERS. See that you get the genuine.

SUFFERERS FROM COUGHS, SORE THROAT, etc., should be constantly supplied with "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Avoid imitations.

LONG TIME BETWEEN WARS.

Indiannapolis News. This country has never been as long without a foreign war as it has been since the war with Mexico. The war of 1812 and England began twenty-nine years after the revolutionary war closed. From 1825, when the second war closed, to 1846, when the Mexican war began, was thirty-one years, and from 1848, when the Mexican war closed, to the present time is fifty years. The law of cycles to the law of cycles a foreign war is due.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL is the only Baking Powder that will keep fresh and of full strength in the climate of the Yukon.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.