The San Francisco Call

FRIDAY.....MARCH 18, 1898

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AMUSEMENTS.

Baldwin—"Mysterious Mr. Bugle."
Columbia—Primrose and West's Minstrels.
California—"Town Topics."
Alcazar—"The District Attorney."
Morosco's—"The English Rose"
Tivoli—"The Geisha"
Orpheum—Vaudeville.
Metropolitan Temple—Lecture on Phrenology.
Sherman, Clay & Co.'s Hall—Anton Schott Recitals.
Y. M. C. A. Auditorium—Violin Recital, to-morrow afternoon
Auditorium, Mason and Ellis streets—Recitals of Scottish Song and Story' Monday evening, March 21.
Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties.
The Chutes—Chiquita and Vaudeville.
California Jockey Club, Oakland—Races to-day.

AUCTION SALES.

By Frank W. Butterfield—This day, March 18, Furniture, at 230½ Third street, at 2 o'clock.

SHIPS THAT DON'T PASS.

IT is no longer the custom to believe anything the Examiner may say, and yet the possibility of its stumbling upon the truth must be recognized, even if remote. Thursday it presented illustrations of seven ships which it labeled "Some of the Formidable Vessels in Spain's Navy."

As people are cherishing a wicked hope that such naval force as Spain may possess will shortly be blown out of the water, they took an unwarrantable interest in looking at the array of hostile craft, forgetting the Examiner habit of ignoring fact. Here seemed to be a point concerning which it would have no object in lying, unless from mere love of it.

Of the seven vessels before whose invading prows the populace is to flee far inshore two belong to Brazil and a third is building in France for the same country. The fourth is a partly completed Chilean torpedo gunboat, the fifth and sixth are Norwegian, and the seventh is a fancy, there being no such ship afloat, in process of construction or of record in marine annals.

The ordinary citizen does not know much about the navies of other nations, but it would take a better authority than the Mission street purveyor of second-hand freaks to make him think Spain ever named a ship "Torkensjold" or "Haarfagre." The Castilian flavor seems to be absent from both titles. It was this fact which excited suspicion and led to the discovery that into one picture five columns wide the queer sheet had crowded a lie reaching from South America to the Scandinavian peninsula.

SCAPEGOATS NOT IN DEMAND.

IN showing that the building of the ferry depot has been marked by fraud, that cheap material has been used at the price of good material, that certain contractors have been favored to the extent of actually being paid more for the cheap material than they had agreed to accept for the good material, there has been no desire to place an undue portion of the burden of guilt upon Architect Swain, under whose supervision the changes have been made. Mr. Swain rushes forward to proclaim that if the charges are true he must be either fool or knave. The charges are true. Mr. Swain is at liberty to assume a dignified position under whichever classification may seem more to his taste.

Yet it were folly to suppose that he alone is to blame. He was not supreme. The Harbor Commissioners must share with him whatever of culpability there has been in the shameless waste of public money. When, for instance, Swain advised that the interior finish of the building be changed from oak to pine and a large part of it be omitted, but the contractor instead of receiving less be given more, he was clearly wrong. But the Commissioners had no right to yield to counsel so palpably erroneous. It was plain to the most ordinary intelligence that such a move was a robbery of the State. The same was true when expensive brick was eliminated and common brick put in its place; when tile arches were changed to expanded metal; when steel doors were replaced by wood; when six floors were left out of the tower, the contractor being charged $119, and when one of the six was used after all the contractor was paid $225 for that one floor; when a contractor was paid extra for putting in galvanized iron that had been clearly specified in his original contract; when a contractor who had agreed to put in white glazed brick was allowed to put in marble instead. In fact, the only limit to the jobbery which has been exposed seems to have been the limit of the number of contracts.

Of all of this rascality Swain must have had knowledge. Indeed for him to proclaim such to be the case is unnecessary. Yet the Commissioners could not have avoided the possession of a knowledge just as explicit. It is useless for Swain, by trying to accept all the responsibility, to endeavor to shield them. They will have to take their share of the odium, and whatever may be his object in portraying them as lambs of innocence, his devotion is wasted. He simply makes his own load heavier without lightening theirs. They are guilty of criminal neglect of duty and should be removed.

The pleasures of anticipation have been much considered by philosopher and poet. Perhaps it is this human tendency to read the future, however incorrectly, and to extract fun from the process, that has induced so many correspondents to let us know what the court of inquiry intends to say about the Maine.

When the Governor of Washington refused to honor the requisition of the Governor of California for a local swindler who had fled thither he made a display of hospitality such as confidence men generally will be likely to appreciate. Washington ought soon to have a colony of toughs.

It is to be regretted that the Hearst yacht engaged in carrying fake news from Havana should merely have been fined. It deserved at the least to be sunk.

THE DEFEAT OF ANNEXATION.

THE Senate Foreign Affairs Committee admits the final and entire defeat of the annexation treaty without risking a vote, which would exhibit its weakness.

As a substitute the committee proposes a joint resolution, which recites that "the said Hawaiian Islands be and they are hereby annexed as part of the territory of the United States."

The committee submits a report which makes the argument for the joint resolution. This report quotes the admission of Texas and says: "This important, clear and far reaching precedent established by the annexation of the republic of Texas is a sufficient guide for the action of Congress in the passage of the joint resolution herewith reported."

Without disrespect to the Senate committee we insist that the admission of Texas into the Union as a State by joint resolution is no precedent at all for the annexation of Hawaii. From the beginning of the discussion of modes by which our borders may be extended every statesman and writer on public and constitutional law who has referred to it has drawn a plain distinction between the admission of foreign domain into the Union as a State and its annexation as territory. The former may be done by act of Congress; the latter by treaty alone. Texas was admitted directly into the Union without territorial novitiate, under that clause in the constitution which says Congress may admit new States into the Union. The joint resolution admitted Texas as a State. In the Texas act the words annex and annexation do not occur. That resolution recites that:

"Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within and rightfully belonging to the republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government to be adopted by the people of the said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing Government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union." This action was taken March 1, 1845. It provided that the question should be first submitted to the vote of the people of Texas. On December 29, 1845, the question meantime having been submitted to the people of Texas and their assent having been given by ballot, the second joint resolution finally admitting Texas as a State was passed. It recites:

"Whereas the Congress of the United States by joint resolution approved March 1, 1845, did consent that the territory included within and rightfully belonging to the republic of Texas might be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, * * * which consent of Congress was given upon certain conditions specified, * * * and whereas the people of Texas * * * did ordain and declare that they assented to and accepted the proposals, * * * therefore resolved, That the State of Texas shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States of the Union in all respects whatever."

There is no resemblance, analogy or legal contact between the two cases. At no point in the proceedings are they on all fours with each other. The debates on the admission of Texas amply disclose the difference between them.

We annexed Louisiana territory by treaty, as we did Florida, and even after conquest we annexed what we took from Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. We annexed the territory of Alaska also by treaty.

It is, indeed, trifling with the constitution to say that in case of annexation of foreign territory the treaty power and a joint resolution are alternative and interchangeable methods. Such theory was never proposed before. In the San Domingo case it was clearly stated by Allen G. Thurman and other lawyers in the Senate that the right of the Texas case rested entirely upon the constitutional power of Congress to admit new States into the Union.

In the details of the two cases there is a lack of correspondence as great as their failure of resemblance on constitutional lines. The Texas resolution provided that evidence of the adoption and ratification of a State constitution by the people be submitted. In the San Domingo case Senator Thurman said, "We cannot in honor annex San Domingo without the consent of her people." To this Senator Edmunds added, "The United States should never annex any people without their consent." The most careful reading of the Hawaiian joint resolution fails to disclose any mention of the people of that country or of their assent.

It recites that "the Government of the republic of Hawaii having in due form signified its consent," etc. That government has never been submitted to the people. President Dole was never voted for nor elected by the people. He appointed a majority of the Constitutional Convention and the minority of that body was elected by a minority of the people, because he had, by military force, arms and arbitrarily disfranchised a majority of the people.

It is a government that has no authority to assent to anything for the people because they did not create nor delegate it. It is not their servant, but their master, as completely as the Ameer is master of the Afghans.

The Congress of the United States will not be found willing to lacerate the constitution in order that such a government may murder the autonomy and filch the sovereignty that belong to the people of Hawaii.

THE JURY BOX SCANDAL.

JUDGE HUNT'S discovery of malpractice in the selection of jurymen to serve in his court is one of the most serious events of the day in this city. It is hardly possible that such a violation of the law as that which the Judge detected could have been committed unintentionally. It has none of the signs of a clerical error. It looks like the result of a deliberately planned scheme and raises a suspicion that stuffed juries may not be uncommon in our courts.

It is impossible to overrate the menace to property, to justice and to society itself which is contained in this violation of the law regulating the selection of juries. In the case discovered by Judge Hunt no less than three men were found to have been drawn on a single jury whose names were not on the original list presented by the Judge. Since this has been done in one instance it is an inevitable supposition that it has occurred before. The citizens are therefore confronted by the possibility that their interests in the courts are not in the hands of juries impartially chosen, but are subject to the will of men selected for the purpose of deciding against them.

The value of an impartial jury under our system of laws is well understood. From time immemorial the jury box has been spoken of as the palladium of Anglo-Saxon liberty. One of the great English Judges declared that all the struggles of the people of that country for liberty, all their civil wars, all their acts of Parliament, all their efforts of every kind for the maintenance of society, culminated in bringing twelve honest men into a jury box. Without impartiality and honesty in that box all the rest of the skillfully devised system for guarding the rights of citizens would be worth nothing.

It is the same in this country. If the packing and stuffing of juries is ever tolerated among us the strongest safeguard to personal rights and liberties will have been overthrown. The best of Judges could not do justice under our system of law if juries were dishonest. It is imperative, therefore, that the selection of men to serve on juries should be hedged round with the most stringent regulations and guarded by the most careful observances.

Judge Hunt's discovery is therefore a matter of the gravest public concern. It suggests corruption in the very fountain of justice. It is far more ominous to the welfare of the community than ordinary scandals of official peculation or bribery. If it is proven that the wrongful drawing of jurymen in this particular case was due to fraud the guilty parties should receive the severest punishment our law permits for that offense. If it should be found to be the result of carelessness the negligence should be in no wise condoned. We can tolerate neither fraud, ignorance, nor folly in the management of the jury box and the selection of juries.

SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

THE revival after seven years of the late Senator Mahoney's celebrated law creating a "sealer" of weights and measures in every county in the State presents the mercantile community with a practical exemplification of the ancient saying that the evil men do lives after them while the good is often interred with their bones. During his lifetime Mr. Mahoney made no attempt to enforce his law. Although a politician of more than ordinary nerve, he did not possess the courage to insist upon persecuting the tradesmen of the State with "sealers." It has remained for a San Diego Board of Supervisors after seven years of innocuous desuetude to revive the law.

Probably a more outrageous measure than Senator Mahoney's notorious statute was never conceived by a California Legislature. The "sealer" act was passed at the session of 1891 and was thus worthily fathered. The Legislature of that year consisted mainly of boodlers, and it was out of its proceedings that the waste basket and Senatorial combine scandals emerged. It was said of this Legislature that had the Lord's Prayer been introduced it could not have been passed without the assistance of a "sack." Mahoney intended the sealer of weights and measures bill as a political instrument. Had it been enforced soon after its enactment it would have placed in the hands of a Republican Governor the appointment of an active politician in each county of the State with the power to harass the mercantile element at will.

Aside from any question of the constitutionality of the statute, it contemplates an unwarranted interference with the private concerns of the people. The theory upon which it proceeds is that all merchants are dishonest and engaged in cheating their customers. So it places over them an official invested with power to prescribe their weights and measures and to charge them a fee for his services. In other words, it creates a political parasite in each county of the State. In many communities the enactment of such a law would have been met with violence. There is reason to believe, indeed, that Senator Mahoney relinquished his design of enforcing it here because he feared the consequences personally and politically.

The statute was originally nullified by the late Secretary of State, E. G. Waite. That official declined to assume the role of "State Sealer" on the ground that the Legislature of 1891 had failed to make the necessary appropriation. The present Secretary of State, Mr. Brown, declines to assume the role on the same ground. Yet Governor Budd, at the request of the Board of Supervisors of San Diego and by the advice of Attorney-General Fitzgerald, has appointed a "sealer" for that county. The statute provides that the county "sealers" shall get their standard of weights and measures from the "State Sealer." As there is no "State Sealer," and as it is not likely that there will be one, the San Diego "sealer" will be unable to discharge the duties prescribed by the act. This may or may not interfere with his fees—probably not.

But one other reflection need be appended. We understand that it is the intention to appoint a sealer of weights and measures for this city. The advent of such an official will be awaited with interest. The moment an attempt is made to collect fees from the merchants and tradesmen of San Francisco for "sealing" their weights and measures the entire Democratic administration, State and local, will be blown into a thousand pieces. There are some things the people of this town will not stand. A "sealer of weights and measures," in our opinion, is one of them.

THE LAW AND THE DOPE FIEND.

THERE are many places in this city where opium smoking by white men and white women is carried on in a manner almost public. These places are well known to the police. No difficulty is experienced in finding them, for there is little or no concealment about them. The police enter them freely and the inmates are hardly disturbed in their dreams by the coming of the officers. The fiends know the law and they laugh in the face of those who try to enforce it.

The cause of the failure of the law in this case is the excessive reverence for technicalities by the courts of the city. Sergeant Martin of the police when asked why the opium dens had the boldness to operate so openly answered:

"Why? Because the law says that the offense consists, not in smoking opium, but in buying and smoking it in the same place. So if we do not see the victim buy the opium and smoke the same particle which he bought it is impossible to secure a conviction. We have even hired men to go to places and buy the drug, and we have then lost the case because there was a doubt in the minds of those trying it whether the opium we saw the defendant smoking was the same 'shell' or load of the drug which he bought. The law is so technically absurd that it could not have been worse for the police if it had been drafted by the proprietors of the opium joints themselves."

That is the situation in this city to-day in the contest between the law and the dope fiend. The law is a noble, impressive, majestic figure, clothed in the robes of authority and supported by the wealth of the State. The dope fiend is a slinking, blear-eyed creature whose soul serves hardly any other function than that of keeping his carcass from decay, whose clothing is little better than the covering of a scarecrow, and who is supported generally by the scanty earnings of degraded womanhood, and yet the dope fiend is stronger than the law and will remain so as long as law is a matter of technicalities rather than of reason and common sense.

The rumor that School Director Waller's conscience is hurting him can hardly be accepted. Such pangs as he may feel must be located elsewhere.

The arrest of H. E. Huntington will strike anybody who may notice it as a warmed-over bluff, not particularly impressive when fresh.

Perhaps the fact that Spanish sailors deserted from American warships at Havana is not to be particularly regretted. Doubtless the sailors who remained aboard will sleep sounder of nights now.

SPECIAL FEATURES IN NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL.

MARS and the March winds have stirred up a good many things within the last fortnight, and the stories of some of the most interesting events will be told in NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL.

Twenty-five years ago a woman was murdered by a very wealthy rancher. The crime created tremendous excitement. Vigorous efforts were made by citizens to lynch the murderer, but in the midst of the popular excitement the officers of the law succeeded in smuggling him into another county. He was regularly tried and condemned to San Quentin for life. But he was rich and influential, and on the day the Supreme Court decided that he had no hope for his freedom in this life he walked out of jail. On the edge of the town he disappeared as though the earth had swallowed him up. Not a trace of him could afterward be found, though the officers of the law hunted high and low for him and a big price was set upon his capture.

The most extraordinary part of this remarkable story has just occurred. The escaped murderer has just been discovered quietly living in a well-fitted up cave in the Sierras. He is well dressed, has plenty of money and lives very comfortably.

The exceedingly strange manner in which he was accidentally discovered by an old acquaintance, what was said, who was with him in the secret cave and what he is doing is fully told in NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL.

Old Mars is stalking about rather truculently of late. Suppose he succeeded in stirring up just an interchange of shots. Did you ever stop to figure out what a few minutes' real fighting would cost this country, say in a war with Spain? The country is not paying for ordinary Fourth of July fireworks by any means when the long blue lines deploy and the big rifled cannon begin to roar. Those same big rifled cannon swallow notes, currency, gold and silver a good deal faster than the country turns them out.

READ NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL, and you'll get an idea what an ordinary battle will cost nowadays.

You have your idea of what heaven is like, and your good neighbor around the corner mayhap has another. Select a dozen men, and you may gather nearly as many ideas of the Celestial abode. If you want to learn what some prominent men and women think about the subject

READ NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL.

There has just been discovered on the walls of a house in Rome a picture of the crucifixion. Eminent scholars believe from its character, position and surroundings that it was drawn by a Roman soldier who was present when that tremendous event took place. What this picture looks like and what learned scholars think about it will be set forth in

NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL.

Then there is a love story in real life that beats the record of most love stories nowadays. It is the story of a young man who fell in love with a five-year-old girl. Under a promise to the child's parents, he never said a word about love to the girl till she reached her eighteenth birthday. His was a strange experience even in a world of lovers. How the toddling miss with her dolls and blockhouses won his heart, how in the early days she held him fast with notes printed in great big blotted capital letters, how as a young girl she forged more stoutly the links and how he almost lost her after fourteen years of constant, patient waiting will be told in

NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL.

But these are not one-half of the good things the March winds have blown this way for the readers of the Sunday Call. Get them in a bunch.

BUY NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL.

THE OLD MAN'S PATROITISM.

They are talkin' of battle again, wife; I see
in the paper to-night
That the President's gettin' his back up, an'
reckon that stands fur a fight,
An' out in the barn this evenin' while the
boys were feedin' the stock
I heerd the two rascals indulgin' in a sort of
a half-whispered talk.
I think they're ketchin' the fever, as Johnny
an' Archibald done
When the war of the bloody rebellion had
hardly got fairly begun.
An' 'twouldn't do no good to argue, fur in case
of a rumpus, I know
The boys 'd be up on their mettle, an' surely
detarmined to go.

We've given two boys to our country; one's
sleepin' in ol' Tennessee,
An' t'other one fell in Virginny, when Grant
was a fightin' with Lee,
An' though the two blows nearly killed us,
what comfort we drew from the thought
That both of 'em perished a fightin' fur the
flag fur which Washington fought.
An' when the good Lord in His kindness sent
twins fur to bless us, we said
He surely had done it in mercy in place of the
two that was dead,
An' as we have watched 'em a growin' to man-
hood it softened the blow,
But now if they're gettin' the notion, I reckon
they'll both have to go.

We're both of us nigh onto ninety; we're
mighty near finished the race,
An' if the two boys should be missin' I couldn't
look after the place,
But safe in the bank in the city we've got
quite a snug pile,
An' so if they go to the battle we'll let the
farm rest fur a while.
When I think of the loss of that vessel, an' the
loss of her gallant young crew,
An' the impudent talk of them Spaniards, it
makes me red hot through and through!
Gol darn 'em, I wish I was able myself fur to
hit 'em a blow!
An' as fur the boys, if they're needed, you bet
your life, mother, they'll go!

—Denver Post.

KAISER WILLIAM'S WHIMS.

Not content with excluding from his dominions first the great American pig, next the innocent and unimpeachable American steer, and following these a lot of other American live and dead stock of all sorts, Emperor William now proposes to exclude the American student of technology, closing the German schools to him and forcing him to seek his technical instruction elsewhere. It seems a rather oppressive interdiction, but if the Emperor and the Fatherland can stand it we can.—New York Tribune.

SHARP THRUST AT PALEFACES.

"Many years ago," says the Bishop, who is testifying to the honesty of the red Indian, "I was holding a service near an Indian village camp. My things were scattered about in a lodge, and when I was going out I asked the chief if it was safe to leave them there while I went to the village to hold a service. 'Yes,' he said, 'perfectly safe. There is not a white man within a hundred miles!'"—Bishop Whipple.

SOUND FINANCIAL CONDITION.

If anything were necessary to demonstrate the absolute soundness of American financial conditions it would be found in the fact that nearly if not quite $6,000,000 of gold will come into this country from Europe during the coming week. If it is true that money talks it is evident that it is now exercising its conversational powers in behalf of American peace and prosperity.—Philadelphia Press.

ON THE RIGHT SIDE FOR ONCE.

When the London Times praises McKinley and the London Daily News prays that in case the United States engages in another war the English Government may not repeat any of its "historic mistakes," it looks as if John Bull were prepared to jump down this time on the right side of the fence.—Springfield Republican.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY PROBABLE.

Spain must be almost sorry to-day that she ever gave Columbus money to discover the United States. If she ever declares war against us she will make another discovery that will dwarf that of 1492.—Boston Globe.

INCENDIARY.

A fire was discovered burning briskly in a New York letter box the other night. When New York girls write love letters they are too ardent!—Boston Globe.

"THE RED BADGE OF COURAGE."

One of the horrors of war is war, the other is Stephen Crane.—Minneapolis Times.

COLLECTED IN THE CORRIDORS.

Frank Lyon, U. S. N., is at the Occidental.

W. B. Lane of New York is a guest at the Palace.

Marion Brooks of Los Angles is a guest at the Grand.

John C. March of Sacramento is staying at the Grand.

W. D. Haslam of Santa Cruz is a guest at the California.

F. S. Hartman of Los Angeles is staying at the California.

Dr. F. N. Voisard of Woodland is at the Occidental for a few days.

W. E. Smith and wife are registered at the Occidental from Alton, Ill.

W. J. Lawrence and wife of New York are registered at the California.

W. F. Knox of Sacramento is staying at the Grand, where he arrived last night.

N. H. Jacks, a large rancher of Stockton, is a guest with his wife at the Grand.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Mabil of Boston are two of yesterday's arrivals at the Palace.

John A. McIntyre, the Sacramento mining man, arrived at the Grand yesterday.

George Young of Boston is at the Baldwin. Mrs. Young accompanies her husband.

A DAMPER ON HIS FUN.

A small boy was deeply interested in the operation of properly fastening a number of large bunches of matches to the tail of a dog that stood in front of the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday, when, unbeknown to him, a policeman awoke from his customary trance and drifting up watched with absorption the work of the young student of pyrotechny. The boy finished his work to his satisfaction, and stooping down was about to apply the spark that would start the circus, when the officer took a hand in the game and bade him desist and unfasten the combustibles as, though he might not be aware of it, yet there were a few citizens around that locality who, notwithstanding that they hated to interfere with the enjoyments of youth, were not quite willing to take the chance of a large sized and expensive conflagration to assist in his amusement. The boy, bowing to an irresistible superior force, did as he was told, though, while engaged in undoing his work and setting the cur free, he took occasion to make a few remarks on the officer's face, figure, style and mental ability that were strongly tinged with sarcasm.

The officer listened, and not appreciating the criticisms that were passed on him, told the youth that as soon as he had finished undoing his work on the dog, he, the officer, would commence work on a similar portion of the youth's anatomy which would be just as warm in its effects as the surprise that had been contemplated for the beast, whereupon the young fellow dropped what he was doing and started around the corner as fast as his legs would carry him, with the policeman in hot pursuit. The boy got considerable of a start, but the officer was rapidly closing upon him and capture seemed certain unless he could hide. The only place available for such a purpose was a blind alley that had in it a water trough that had been empty as long as the boy could remember. He turned into the alley and made one wild jump into the trough. It had been repaired and filled the day before, and when the officer pulled him dripping from his bath he first applied a warm application to set his blood in circulation, and then took the boy home where he was hung out to dry.

F. McRae, a cattleman of Reno, Nev., is at the Palace, where he arrived yesterday.

Governor D. H. Hastings of Pennsylvania is at the Palace, accompanied by a party of relatives and friends, on a pleasure trip to the coast.

Henry White of Spokane is at the Lick, as is also R. I. Bently, a lawyer of Sacramento.

Dr. Morton Gimnely, the well-known New York specialist, is a guest at the Occidental.

Edward White and wife of Louisville, Ky., are two of yesterday's arrivals at the Occidental.

Walter Sanger Pullman and his bride of a day left the Palace yesterday morning for Del Monte's classic groves.

Judge and Mrs. James A. Logan, Miss Logan, Miss Todd and Cyrus E. Woods are a party of Philadelphians on pleasure bent who arrived at the Palace last evening.

WHY HE IS STAYING OVER.

"I was going home to-day," said a gentleman at the Palace yesterday, "but I have concluded to remain another week to see if I can't get a few more samples of your versatile climate. I have been here only ten days, and in that time I have experienced weather warm enough to make spring clothing comfortable, wet enough to delight the heart of a duck, dry enough to drive a man to drink and cold enough to cause a snow storm and start local residents who intend remaining here the rest of their natural lives buying up all the Klondike sleds that they see advertised for sale. Now I'm going to wait a few days longer so that when I get home I can tell them I have gone through a tornado, had a taste of earthquake and been washed out by a tidal wave."

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 17.—H. M. Russell of Los Angeles is at the Gilsey House.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO SUCH COLONEL—Reader, City. There was not a Colonel Ransome in command of the Presidio post thirty years ago.

CALIFORNIA-FRANCE—C. R., City. The area of California is 158,360 square miles. That of France is 204,092 square miles.

MANCHESTER—J. R. B., City. The city of Manchester, England, is a city, municipal and parliamentary borough of Lancashire.

TO LAND TROOPS—Subscriber, City. During war it is not necessary that a belligerent should have captured a fortified place belonging to the enemy before landing troops.

USQUEBAUGH—P. W., Oakland, Cal. Usquebaugh is a colloquial name in Ireland and Scotland for whisky, but in reality the liquor that is served under that name is much stronger than common whisky. The word means "Fire of life."

AMERICAN AND MEXICAN DOLLAR—D., City. A dollar of the United States contains 371.25 grains of pure silver and 41.25 grains of alloy. The principal coinage of Mexico is silver, consisting in every twelve dineros of 10 5-6 dineros of pure metal (1000 fine) and 1 1-6 of alloy. That is, it is 0.902777 fine. The weight of a Mexican dollar is 27.073 grammes.

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS—S., City. It was Lady Mary Worthley Montague who said of the language of flowers:

There is no color, no flower, no weed, no herb, pebble or feather that has not a verse belonging to it, and you may quarrel, reproach or send letters of passion, friendship or civility or even news without even inking your fingers.

BACK TO GERMANY—Subscriber, City. Your question is not sufficiently clear to admit of an answer. You should state when you came to the United States, how long you have lived in the United States, whether your father became a citizen of the United States before you attained the age of 21, if you have attained that age, and if, having attained that age, you did anything by which you expressed a choice as to the country of which you wish to be known as a citizen. Upon furnishing that information this department will be in position to give you an answer.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

The average man never eats green corn without looking like he wanted to put his foot on it.

You can generally judge a girl's stockings by the number of holes in the fingers of her gloves.

Talk with any married man about Adam and Eve and you'll find he has queer ideas about what caused the fall.

If women had whiskers there would have to be policemen stationed in all the barber shops every Saturday night.

Most men would rather be downtown working than home listening to their wives singing while they are doing up the dishes.

A woman always pretends to smile and be so interested when her husband reads her where it says in the paper that Turkish women aren't allowed to talk above a whisper in the presence of their husband's relatives.—New York Press.

A handsome present for your Eastern friends, Townsend's Cal. glace fruits, 50c lb, in fire etched boxes. 627 Palace Hotel.*

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

Anita Chartress, the intimate friend of Duse, says of the great actress: "She is the saddest women I have ever known. During the days when I was with her we used to sit at opposite ends of the table without exchanging a word."

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"

Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while Teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays Pain, cures Wind Colic, regulates the Bowels and is the best remedy for Diarrhoeas, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

CORONADO.—Atmosphere is perfectly dry, soft and mild, being entirely free from the mists common further north. Round trip tickets, by steamship, including fifteen days' board at the Hotel del Coronado, $65; longer stay, $2 50 per day. Apply 4 New Montgomery street, San Francisco, or A. W. Bailey, manager, Hotel del Coronado, late of Hotel Colorado, Glenwood Springs, Colorado.

The Japanese Minister has presented Miss Helen Long, the daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, with two superb vases as mementoes of her participation in the christening ceremony at the launching of the Japanese vessel at Philadelphia.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Some cough mixtures smother the cough. But the next breeze fans it into life again.

Better put the cough out.

That is, better go deeper and smother the fires of inflammation. Troches cannot do this. Neither can plain cod-liver oil.

But Scott's Emulsion can. The glycerine soothes and makes comfortable; the hypophosphites give power and stability to the nerves; and the oil feeds and strengthens the weakened tissues.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.