

The Call

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1898

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AMUSEMENTS.

Baldwin—"A Stranger in New York"
 Columbia—"Shore Acres"
 California—"Old Lavender"
 Alcazar—"The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown"
 Morosco—"The Pavements of New York"
 Tivoli—"Said the Sailor"
 Tivoli—"Concert this afternoon, Orpheum—Vaudeville"
 Sherman & Clay's Hall—Paloma Schramm, to-night
 Y. M. C. A. Hall—"The Passion Play"
 The Chutes—Zoo, Van Nuys, Wilcox, "Untamable Lion"
 Olympia—Corner Mason and Eddy streets, Specialties.
 California Jockey Club, Oakland—Races.

AUCTION SALES.

By P. J. Barth—This day, April 14, Furniture, at 414 McAllister street, at 11 o'clock.
 By N. E. Clark—This day, April 14, Turkish Rugs, at 106 Grant avenue at 9 o'clock.

THE HOT WAVE AND ITS EFFECTS.

ACCORDING to reports that come to us from the interior of the State the effects of the hot wave have been as beneficial to some industries as injurious to others. To the orchards it has brought profit, but to the grain and grass growers it has inflicted loss. Thus we may take an optimistic view of the situation and cite the wave as another evidence that whatever weather comes some of our diverse interests are benefited, or we may complain with the pessimists that no matter what comes somebody gets hurt.

Considered from a strictly commercial point of view, without reference to particular industries and without regard to either optimism or pessimism, the general result of the hot weather seems to have increased the value of the crops of the State. All the fruit districts report that prospects are now much brighter than they were. The orchardists are more hopeful than they have been for months past, and it is believed by most of them that if a fair amount of rain falls before the spring is over the result will be a fruit crop that will be fully equal to the yield of average years.

This season has been so exceptional in every respect that it is not easy to predict the future. We had one of the coldest and driest winters on record, and now the spring brings to us the hottest weather in April that we have known for ten years. It is clear that we are hardly likely to have average conditions during the rest of a season which has thus far run its course in such an unprecedented way, but whether the variation from the average will be on the side of more rain than usual or less is a question on which a prediction will be ventured only by those who are in the habit of basing their weather prophecies on the way the hedgehog feeds and the ram faces when the wind blows.

The greater evil of the year has fallen upon the cattleman, but it is possible that out of this some good may come. It has directed public attention to the wrong done by our quarantine laws and has aroused efforts to provide a remedy. These efforts are not likely to be wholly in vain, and perhaps out of the distress of the dry season there may come a sufficient mass of argument to induce our law-makers to take some action that will relieve California cattle of the bad name that rests upon them and open a way for the better conditions in the future.

BETTER PROSPECTS FOR WINE MEN.

FROM every point of view the prospects of wine-makers and wine-dealers in California have been brightened by the recent agreement on the part of the contending associations to seek a friendly and mutually beneficial settlement of their differences through the assistance of the State Board of Trade. So many futile efforts at attaining a satisfactory basis of agreement between the makers and the dealers have been made in the past that it is evident some outside mediation will be necessary to bring about a harmonious arrangement, and no body of men better fitted for that service could be found than the one selected.

The importance of the wine interest of the State is well known. It is one of the most valuable departments of our rural industry, and yet for some years past it has not been so remunerative to the producers as it should have been. The income derived from it by the community as a whole has been large, but the men engaged in it have in too many instances hardly received adequate wages for their labor, much less interest on their investments. This condition of affairs led long ago to serious attempts at the adoption of some measures that would make the industry more profitable, but up to this time radical differences between the dealers and the makers have prevented the accomplishment of the desired object.

The new movement promises well. Both associations have cordially agreed to co-operate with the committee appointed by the State Board of Trade in seeking an adjustment of the points in controversy. It is estimated that upward of 30,000,000 gallons of wine will be produced in the State this year, and the amount of money involved is therefore considerable. Wine-making is one of the industries of California which have the largest possibilities of expansion. The American people are slowly but surely learning the benefits of using wholesome table wines, and the home market is widening. Moreover, the European demand for our wine is growing. The area of the State fitted for cultivation of wine grapes is enormous. If, therefore, we can fix the industry on a paying basis and harmonize the two branches of it so that co-operative work will be possible, the outlook of the industry will be as bright as that of any in the State.

Another murderer has pleaded guilty. He deserves a life of thanks and a speedy hanging.

THE MINORITY MARPLOTS.

THE opposition in Congress has united on this joint resolution and desires the United States to go to the world on it:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled: "Section 1. The United States Government hereby recognizes the independence of the republic of Cuba. "Section 2. That moved thereto by many considerations of humanity, of interest and of provocation, among which are the deliberate mooring of our battle-ship Maine over a submarine mine and its destruction in the harbor of Havana, the President of the United States be, and hereby is, directed to employ immediately the land and naval forces of the United States in aiding the republic to maintain the independence hereby recognized. "Section 3. The President of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to extend immediate relief to the starving people of Cuba, and for this purpose the sum of \$1,000,000 is hereby appropriated."

This Government cannot recognize a thing unless it exists. Therefore the resolution presupposes the actual existence of Cuban independence, in the form of a republic, and the existence thereof of a government capable of fulfilling international obligations and of protecting people and property within its jurisdiction.

Next the resolution introduces an offensive and defensive alliance with this independent government and binds the United States in such alliance to aid it with ships and armies in maintaining its independence. Then \$1,000,000 is appropriated out of the United States treasury to relieve the starving people, who, according to the first section of the resolution, have achieved independence and erected a republic.

We are to send an army to "aid" this independent nation; our soldiers are to fight under the orders of its military commanders, and at the same time our taxpayers are to feed and clothe the starving citizens of this free and independent republic!

Again we are "provoked" to do this because the Maine exploded in a harbor which must belong to this independent nation, if it have the jurisdiction presupposed in the preamble.

The international lawyers and publicists of the opposition who propose that the Government of the United States shall play second fiddle to the Junta, and that General Miles shall take his orders from General Gomez, do not explain the connection between the Maine explosion and Cuban independence, though the verbiage of the resolution infers that the two events are connected and that Cuban independence became a fact internationally recognizable when the ship blew up. The pseudo patriots who daily inform the world that the President is a traitor should follow up their plan of fighting for and feeding an independent republic which, if independent, would be able to do its own fighting and feeding, by a proposition to annex the United States to the republic of Cuba and exchange President McKinley for whoever happens to be at this moment President of that island.

Heretofore this country and all countries that are civilized have abided by the rule that a revolting people are independent only when able to maintain themselves without aid. That is what independence means. No matter how sick, sore and starved they become while fighting for independence, they must achieve the thing itself and be able to maintain it.

We may declare war against Spain for the Maine explosion and may strike her where she is weak, in Cuba, and the world will justify us. As a result Cuba may become independent, but if she were so now there would be no Spanish power there for us to strike.

THE VALLEY ROAD.

CONTRACTS let for the construction of a section of the Valley Road westward from Stockton to Point Richmond serve to remind the people of the progress that is being made toward completing the great enterprise which is to break down the monopoly of transportation between San Francisco and the San Joaquin, and which in all likelihood will eventually break down the transcontinental monopoly as well.

This enterprise is not only the greatest now under way in California, but it is one of the most important ever carried out in the history of the State. The fact that it was undertaken during a period of depression is a striking proof of the public-spirited energy of Californian capitalists, and the rapidity with which it has been pushed forward affords unmistakable evidence of their industrial vigor. It is, therefore, gratifying to note that the enterprise was not a mere temporary spurt to supply an investment for unemployed capital, but the beginning of a patient and persistent work of vast magnitude which is to go on until the cinch of the railway monopoly between San Francisco and the interior of the State is completely broken and an avenue opened for better trade and freer trade in every direction.

At both ends of the line the work goes steadily forward. At the western end the contracts just let provide for the completion of two sections of track on either side of the Franklin tunnel, while at the southern end the work of constructing the steel bridge over Kern River is going on, and grading on the other side has commenced, while preparations are being made for constructing the link from Visalia to Joaquina.

The activity displayed in the work and extension of the Valley Road ought to have the effect of arousing the Southern Pacific Company to the task of completing the gap in the coast line. The company obtained valuable grants of rights of way along the route of the proposed coast extension upon the understanding that the road would be immediately constructed. Years have passed and the company has not fulfilled its agreement. The work along the route is hardly more than an excuse for work.

The Valley Road constructs miles of tracks while the Southern Pacific sends promises to the people from whom it obtained rights of way that it will begin construction in earnest next spring or next fall, or next year. The contrast is striking, and clearly reveals to the people the difference between a railroad designed for the benefit of California and one operated solely for the purpose of taxing traffic all it will bear.

When Mark Twain gets ready to write another account of a riotous legislative body he need not go from his native land. And it becomes Americans to laugh very moderately at the uproars of the French and Germans when engaged in jaw-fighting for the good of their respective countries.

There may be smaller men than those who have carried partisanship into consideration of the war issue. If so, however, they have failed of getting on record.

McINTOSH AND HAYMOND.

EVIDENCE of a moral awakening among members of the bar in this city is furnished by the action of the San Francisco Bar Association on Tuesday evening. For some time past a committee of that organization has been engaged in an investigation of the conduct of two attorneys, Benjamin McIntosh and Edward B. Haymond, with a view of presenting them to the Supreme Court for disbarment. The pair were charged with offering to sell the confession of Albert Hoff to the newspapers—a proceeding highly unprofessional and violative of their oaths as attorneys—and they were convicted of the offense by Superior Judge Cook. Failing to appear before the Bar Association and defend themselves, they were on Tuesday evening found guilty of unprofessional conduct and disbarment proceedings ordered instituted against them.

It is to be hoped that the members of the committee entrusted with the duty of prosecuting these young men will not now fall a victim to what is known in the classics of the coast as "cold feet." In plainer language, it is to be hoped they will do their duty. It is evident that neither McIntosh nor Haymond is fit to practice law. Attorneys who, as counsel for a man charged with murder, will attempt to sell his confidential utterances to the press, have no conception of their duty either to their clients or the sovereign who licenses them to practice law, the State. Indeed, such attorneys are a disgrace to an honorable profession, and the courts of which they are officers ought to be ashamed of them.

It is to be hoped also that the Bar Association will not stop at McIntosh and Haymond. Within the past month three other attorneys have been arrested in this city for infringing the Penal Code. Nobody has suggested that they be disbarred, because their practice is mainly confined to the police courts. We do not think, however, that this should protect them. It is true that the discipline of the police courts is less severe than that of the courts of record, but a rascal may do as much damage in one as in the other. The Bar Association ought to look after the purity of the entire legal profession, and whenever it discovers a scoundrelly lawyer who uses his license to defraud his clients or betray the public it should reduce his sphere of operations instantly. It is only by prompt action in cases like those of McIntosh and Haymond that an important branch of the judicial system can be maintained on a plane of decency and respectability.

Many committees of the San Francisco Bar Association appointed like this one to institute disbarment proceedings have been overtaken by congealed extremities. It is on record also that the Supreme Court occasionally gets "cold feet" when confronted with an influential legal scoundrel. It is unnecessary to go into particulars on this point. Suffice it to say that the public will watch the cases of McIntosh and Haymond with interest. If these attorneys have a "pull" it will soon be placed in evidence.

PACIFIC COAST FISHERIES.

NOTES on the fisheries of the Pacific Coast in 1895, by William A. Wilcox, which have just been published by the United States Fish Commission, serve the double purpose of showing how important is the fishing industry of this coast and how slow is the Government in making public the full reports of its agents. The publication in 1898 of a report dealing with conditions in 1895 is not exactly commendable in a Government that represents an up-to-date people.

Late as it comes, however, the report can be read with considerable interest and instruction by all who desire information on the subject. In commercial value the fisheries of California, Oregon, Washington and Alaska rank in importance next to those of New England and the Atlantic Middle States. It is, moreover, probable that in the long run the Pacific output will exceed that of the East, for even in the years embodied in this report, which were those of the panic and depression, the development of the industry was considerable.

A large portion of the California capital invested in fisheries is employed in Alaska, but as that department of the industry is not included in this report, a full showing of the commercial value of the business to us is not made. Owing to the depression in prices which prevailed at the time, while the output of the salmon fisheries of the State increased 353,274 pounds in 1895 over that of 1892, the money value decreased \$25,778. There was also a marked shrinkage in the value of the output of oysters and shrimps, showing that the fish industry, while it increased in extent, suffered as well as the rest of the business of the country from the hard times and lost much of the rightful profit of its labor.

Much better is the showing made for the coast by the fisheries of Washington and Oregon. Between 1892 and 1895, despite the depression, the value of the fishery products of Washington increased by \$470,865 and those of Oregon by \$411,731.

To pack the salmon output of the coast requires upward of 80,000,000 tin cans a year, and this demand is the cause of considerable industry in making the cans. The bulk of the can factories are in San Francisco, and it is gratifying to note that even in the bad year of 1895 a considerable portion of the tinplate used in the cans was of American manufacture.

An exchange of saffron hue exposes to remark an editorial entitled, "What It Means to Be 'Yellow,'" but does not follow with the lucid explanation which might have been expected. There are few papers in this country so designated, and the exchange in question is one of the most vivid among these. The term, justly applied, means that a paper is above all else sensational; that it prints a picturesque lie rather than the sober truth; that it cares not for reputation; that honor to it is nothing; that it revels in filth, savors of blackmail, incites to crime, traduces decency, tends to make the world believe that the people of this country are low and base, and that the greatest rogues in jail or out are the proprietors of these purveyors of carrion. Such is a fair exposition of the meaning of "yellow."

It must not be considered that the plans outlined so minutely for an attack on Havana have the sanction of the army or navy officials who will execute whatever plans may be arranged. As a rule a commander does not forward to the enemy a detailed account of what he proposes to do and the available means. But the yellow correspondent is beyond control.

The chief reason for regretting that two heavy-weights have signed articles of agreement to fight is that the event will be regarded as of such importance as to warrant the giving to it of considerable space which might be devoted to something worth mentioning.

The Russian gentleman who remarked that the United States had barred its own action may now observe that the same authority has knocked the bars down.

FABLES WITHOUT MORALS.

"Why do you call this paper an extra?" asked a man who had purchased an evening sheet and discovered that the matter it contained under startling headlines was at least twenty-four hours old.

"Fuss," said the proprietor. "If everybody asked such fool questions as that we would soon cease to publish any paper at all."

Nevertheless the man went his way not wholly appeased.

One day a yellow paper having fallen from a car window was found by an incautious skunk, who was rash enough to nose it, and then proceeded homeward with an air of dejection and ill-humor.

"What is the matter, my dear?" asked his wife, approaching to greet him.

"Do not come near," he exclaimed. "On the way home I had an accident by which I acquired an intolerable odor. I have emptied my perfume sash in a vain effort to overcome it."

Thereupon the skunk went bitterly and agreed for a week to sleep out of doors.

A man meeting a friend whom he discovered in the act of wiping a perspiring brow, remarked, "Is it hot enough for you?"

"Plenty hot enough for me," replied the friend, wringing his handkerchief and replacing it in his pocket, "but the only locality hot enough for you is the one we read about."

Having spoken thus he seized a cobblestone and smote the inquirer sore and dead. The coroner having listened patiently to the particulars, said he had seldom seen in a case which gave him so much genuine pleasure, and brought in a verdict of commendable homicide.

A noisy Congressman rose in his place and in thunderous tones demanded war.

"I suppose in case of getting that which you seek you would shoulder a musket and haste to the front," said a voice from the gallery.

"It would be unseemly for a person of my standing to do that," replied the speaker, unabashed, "but if there is any chance to give orders over a long-distance telephone I can be counted on."

Lately it was explained that while the Congressman was really of the rabid-fury variety, he was loaded to the muzzle with blank ammunition.

"Certainly I killed the man," said the prisoner at the bar, addressing the court in easy conversational style, "but your Honor must bear in mind that I was only at the time in fact, I cultivated a state of insanity so as to be enabled to kill him with the least risk to myself."

"Enter a plea of guilty," remarked the Judge to his clerk, "and add that in view of the attempt to play this dignified court for a sucker the prisoner will be hanged at sunrise to-morrow."

At this point spectators noticed for the first time that the figure of Justice had snatched the bandage from its eyes and was indulging in a wink.

It befell that a prisoner was haled before a Police Judge and there accused of vagrancy, which charge he was readily able to disprove. "You are fined \$50," remarked the Judge, thoughtfully stroking a luxuriant beard.

"But why," protested the defendant's lawyer, "should my client be fined when we have shown him not to be a vagrant?"

"If you think there would be anything like a financial coup in fining a man unable to pay you you are not onto the ways of this august tribunal," responded the Judge with crushing dignity. "In brief time it was noted that the court and the bailiff had gone out to take a drink."

When a sovereign state decided to erect a depot for its favorite monopoly search was made for honest men to administer the funds. Thereupon divers rogues, disguising themselves, made clamor for the office, saying: "We be the most honest of mortals, and we invite that our records be scanned and if it be found that any among us ever stole a hot stove, then will we concede our unfitness."

But the suspicions of the people were not allayed and as the work progressed they said among themselves: "Surely if these fellows stole no hot stove, surely they no more than waited for the stoves to cool."

A woman being on the witness-stand was asked her business and replied that she was a lawyer's assistant.

"I do not fully comprehend," said the court to the following lawyer:

"I do not mind telling you in confidence," said the woman, "that he is any lawyer who needs the services of a widow to assist him in getting hold of a big estate."

"Then you are a professional widow prepared to shed tears at the tomb of the millionaire for a fair whack of the proceeds?"

"Your judicial mind has exactly grasped the situation," acknowledged the woman, who was after a brief consultation admitted straightway to the bar.

By chance a Falsehood met a Reputation and threatened ill.

"I do not fear you," said the Reputation.

"You would if you knew how solid I am with the editor of the Yellow War-Cryer," returned the Falsehood haughtily.

Then the Reputation fled, and even as it went observers saw that a saffron smudge had come upon it.

An Uncle Samuel, who owned a large farm, hearing a tumult looked over his back fence one day and observed a number of people engaged in cutting the throats of each other. Being a person of peaceable inclination the sight was not pleasing to him.

"It would be a great favor," he said mildly to the one holding the largest blade, "if you were to desist."

"Go to," retorted the one addressed, cleansing a gory machete on the tresses of a murdered woman. "I do not see that this concerns you. Besides, I want you to understand that I am a gentleman."

It was with visible signs of dissatisfaction that the uncle withdrew, and some who knew him opined that he had merely gone to get a gun.

Drawing near to a man who had coin in his pocket a follower of fortune remarked that possessing a valuable tip on the races he was prepared to sell it for \$1.

"Are you sure that your tip is a good one?" asked the man with coin, his interest instantly aroused.

Being assured that the tip was such as is technically termed a "dead open

and shut," the man with coin reached for his purse.

"It will be both profit and pleasure to pay you \$2 not to reveal to me the tip," said the man with coin, handing over the silver.

Then those who heard marveled at his wisdom, and knew that he had been there before.

One day a noble ship sailed into a friendly port on a mission of peace, and shortly thereafter was blown up by a mine, so that of those on board many perished miserably.

"Why have we been thus treated?" asked the survivors, "and why are these our comrades dead and our good ship in the slime of your harbor?"

"The ways of Providence are past finding out," responded those to whom the inquiry was addressed, "but be assured that sorrow is also heavy upon us."

Later, when it was learned that this grief was because of the fact that any should have escaped, the survivors made much ado, nor held their peace upon being told that the explosion was an accident.

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HAD NOTHING TO SAY.

You want to be a soldier, Jim? Well, I don't know, but I have seen you once monkeyed with your dad.

I know how you feel, you're a scamp, An' want to go an' help to wipe off Spain from the map.

I was young an' full o' nerve in Eighteen sixty-nine, I was satisfied till I was coupled to a gun.

An' then that you're a feelin' in that same o' hostile way, An' want to emulate your dad, I've not a word to say.

I hope you've reckoned up the cost, an' reckon it up well.

Fur war, as General Sherman said, ain't fur you, you're a scamp, An' you'll find it ain't no picnic, Jim; you'll soon find out that you won't have a bit of nerve to spare in pullin' of you through.

It ain't no pleasure-dance affair when shells begin to fly in the dust.

An' comrades lay in blood an' pain a writthin' of the dust.

An' bullets, jes' like maddened bees, sip past in fenshish way.

But if you have a mind to go, I've not a word to say.

I guess your mother won't object; I heard her say last night.

She wished she only was a man so she could go down to sea.

'Til be an awful trial, though, fur her to see you stand in the front,

An' one that's mighty apt to rip the stitches of her heart.

Jes' tell her in a manly way that you are bound to go.

That you're true blue American from top clear down to toe.

An' if she asks you what I think, jes' tell her that you'll go.

That we have had a talk, an' I have nothin' fur to say.

I want to tell you, honest, boy, that this ain't no surprise.

I've seen the sparks of loyal pride a dancin' in your eyes.

An' 'a' been waitin' fur a week to hear you make your talk.

An' you show your daddy that you come of good o' 'ol 'noble stock.

An' now to close the matter up, I'll tell you, further, Jim.

Your daddy would have knocked you out or you'd a' wallowed him.

If you'd heard your country call you'd be proud o' you! God bless you, boy! That's all I've got to say.

—Denver Post.

COLLECTED IN THE CORRIDORS.

W. B. Wilcock, U. S. N., is registered at the Palace.

W. C. R. Hazard of Buffalo is a guest at the Palace.

Tremore Coffin, an attorney of Carson is at the Grand.

O. A. Low, a banker of Woodland, is a guest at the Grand.

Sheriff W. B. Johnson of Riverside is staying at the Grand.

W. D. Grady is here from Fresno and is staying at the Occidental.

W. G. and W. F. Eells of Philadelphia are registered at the Palace.

Rev. Daniel G. Mackinnon of Stockton is a guest at the Occidental.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Fisher are registered at the Lick from Sacramento.

W. R. Cauters, a well-known business man of Santa Rosa, is at the Lick.

Dr. C. L. Barton of Sacramento is one of last night's arrivals at the Grand.

A. C. Wheat, a prominent business man of Los Angeles, is staying at the Russ.

James Whitacker of Galt was among yesterday's arrivals at the Occidental.

W. M. Brandon, who has been so ill at his home in Oakland, is slowly improving.

R. H. Herrin, a prominent railroad man of Los Angeles, is a guest at the Palace.

Senator Stephen W. Dorsey of Denver was one of yesterday's arrivals at the Palace.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Parker Whitney of Rocklin are at the Palace on a pleasure trip to the coast.

John Brewer of Sacramento and A. Jenks of Yreka are two of the late arrivals at the Palace.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BLACK BART—W. L. M. Cloverdale, Sonoma County, Cal. "Black Bart," the Po-Si stage robber, was arrested in San Francisco, November 12, 1883.

TOD SLOAN—M. H. S. Stockton, Cal. Tod Sloan, the racing lightweight, was born in Kokomo, Ind. He has been alluded to as the "Kokomo wonder" because of the place of his birth.

CAUSE OF EARTHQUAKE—J. H. City. There is no one who can with positiveness tell the cause of the earthquake on Wednesday, the 30th of March, 1898, nor of any other earthquake. There have been innumerable theories, but none that is not open to contradiction.

Cal. special fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's.

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

Last week we received thirty-nine new patterns of moldings for picture frames, and all of which will be on sale this week. They are very nice and very cheap. S. B. born, Van Nuys, Co.

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

FOR COUGHS, ASTHMA AND THROAT DISORDERS—"Brown's Bronchitic Balm" is an efficacious remedy. Sold only in boxes.

The Christian College for Georgia, projected by the Rev. A. E. Seddon, is on the point of being organized. The location will be on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, between Atlanta and Marietta. Quite a number of influential and leading reformers are interested in the enterprise and are expected to take a leading part in it. It is proposed to adopt the co-operative method of conducting the colony, without, however, destroying the individual home life.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE published official reports show the Royal Baking Powder to be a pure, healthful preparation, absolutely free from alum or any adulterant, greatly stronger in leavening gas than any other baking powder. Consumers should not let this valuable information, official and unprejudiced, go unheeded.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.