

The Call

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 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."
Crescent—"Pavements of New York."
Tivoli—"Snabed the Sailor."
Orpheum—Vaudeville.
Sherman & Clay's Hall—Paloma Schramm, this afternoon.
Y. C. A. Hall—"The Passion Play."
The Chutes—Zoo, Vaudeville, Wallace, "Unstamable Lion."
Olympia—Corner Mason and Eddy streets, Specialties.
California Jockey Club, Oakland—Races.
El Campo—Music, dancing, boating, fishing, every Sunday.

AUCTION SALES.

By N. E. Clark—This day, April 15, Turkish Rugs, at 106 Grant Avenue, at 2 o'clock.

THE LAW NO LONGER MOCKED.

TIME was, and not long ago, when to murder a man in California involved less risk of any punishment save that of conscience than did the stealing of a ham. It may fairly be said that this time has passed. Now when murderous passion is given free rein there follows with reasonable promptness a trial, and, with reasonable certainty, the guilty is found guilty, the punishment is administered. Delay has gone out of favor; the senseless and irritating technicality is no longer tolerated. Several men are now in the penitentiary under sentence of death, and they do not expect to escape. They are acute enough students of events to know that they went too late into the business of assassination. Once condemnation would have meant nothing but the beginning of a series of trials. Now it means the paying of a bitter penalty.

The reason for this change is not hard to trace. The struggle to keep Durrant from the gallows was fought with all the ardor of the interested advocate, all the subtlety that technical construction of the statute could devise, and yet in the end effort proved futile. When Durrant went through the trap he carried with him the hope of many a bloody-minded wretch. It was believed then, and months have shown the soundness of the belief, that the execution of Durrant would produce marked and beneficial results. These are already appearing. Before long the steady processions to the gallows must have visible effect upon the persons wont, in the firm conviction that no punishment would follow, to indulge homicidal tendencies. The record of criminal history shows that there is nothing so disliked by the murderer as to be hanged, and, given in advance the assurance that such a fate awaits him, he will stay his hand.

NEEDS MEDICAL ATTENTION.

THERE is a Madrid editor who is in a peculiar state of mind, and probably threatened with a touch of fever. As a reasonable measure of precaution he ought at least to call in a doctor. He shows in the following that something is the matter with him:

"We laugh while our teeth clinch, the bile turns in our stomachs, anger heats our blood and our hands instinctively seek an avenging weapon."

Now there is nothing in the condition portrayed to cause a sane man to laugh. On the contrary, he ought to grow serious, turn his editorial duties over to the office boy and go home. A man who laughs when the bile within him has turned has more to fear than a disordered liver. He is already touched by paresis. This in itself, however, may be no particular disadvantage to an editor in Madrid. Perhaps the yellow journal thrives there too.

Laughing through clenched teeth is also a sign of the abnormal. No genuine mirth is that which comes hissing from between the incisors. It is a poorly disguised anathema. But to laugh while the blood is boiling in the veins and the hand reaching for a weapon is the worst of all. In the whole world there is only one person privileged to do this, and he is the stage villain. It is his right to begin operations by ejaculating "S' death" and to finish up with a mocking "ha ha," this last marking the instant when he sticks a knife into the back of unsuspecting virtue.

In the kindest of fraternal spirit, and with all possible abhorrence of slang, we counsel the Madrid editor to soak his head.

The fact that no news as to naval movements is to be given out hereafter will have no visible effect upon the yellow press. It has not depended upon the Navy Department for its "news," and, indeed, has given that department much information of a surprising character. If Secretary Long wants to keep track of his boats he will have to direct a sharp watch on the Saffron War-Cryer.

Spaniards are said to regard the armistice as a clever piece of diplomacy, but it is not easy to see how a trick so transparent can deserve such a characterization. Rather it was meant for diplomacy and turned out to be a bit of buncombe.

Blanco's justly celebrated armistice is very like the commutation of sentence a murderer might issue to himself while on the way to the gallows. It might comfort the murderer some and in no way delay the execution.

If anything had been needed to cause this country to have entire confidence in Fitzhugh Lee the Spanish papers are supplying it. They are doing him the compliment to try to impugn his veracity.

It may be set down as a safe proposition that any measure receiving the approval of Ragan, Drucker and Waller is not designed for the betterment of the schools.

GETTING IN LINE.

THE House fairly lined up with the President. It was a little mixed in getting there, but it arrived, with no more serious incident than the use of a bound copy of the Congressional Record as a concealed weapon to determine a question of veracity. In this there was nothing incendiary, and at last all but nineteen members voted for the resolution, which conforms as nearly as possible to the President's policy.

The fact that the minority, after days of embittered comment on the message and criticism of the President that overwent the bounds of decency, fell in and supported the resolution is very significant. They are mindful of public opinion and have had time to hear from the country and to know that the people are with the President. General Fitzhugh Lee came home, to make his progress to Washington through a lane of cheering Americans that stretched from the Gulf to the Potomac, and when he came to advise Congress it was to the effect that the President was right in counseling that body not to recognize Cuban independence under the existing so-called republic. The yellow sheet in this city, which becomes more flippant and disloyal in its comments in proportion as its ignorance fails to grasp the situation, indulges in the incendiary headline, "Congress Surrenders to the President," and at the same time editorially commends Lee, knowing that Lee advised against recognition of the Cuban insurgents' government and counseled precisely in line with the President.

In the excitement of the hour some of the people may fail to notice this policy of hypocrisy and deceit, but it will become common knowledge before long.

One is amazed at the faulty and fatal leadership of the minority in Congress which induces its following to denounce in the most torrid terms a policy which in less than a day it also leads them to vote. The party in the country which that minority is supposed to represent will grow tired of such folly. That party was in precisely such a way led during the Civil War into the wilderness of defeat, where it wandered for more than half of forty years.

The President and the House now stand together on the Cuban issue as an American question solely. If war is the best for American honor and interests there will be war, and it will be fought to the right conclusion by American pluck and valor. The House and the President have isolated Spain. In her international horizon there is no ray of hope for an alliance with any Continental power. The policy of the minority would remove her isolation and give her allies.

Judge Maguire, by a strange inversion, if not perversion, of reasoning, says that the House action, for which he voted, invites European intervention, when that is just what it prevents.

Intervention may be offered whether invited or not. If offered it will be declined because no European question is raised. If Spain treat the House action as a cause of war, it is a cause that raises up for her no allies. If her dismemberment occur as an incident of such war, as it will, the fault is hers, not ours.

But if we begin with a demand for her dismemberment and make her refusal a cause for declaring war against her, the whole cleavage of the issue is changed. It then becomes a European question and she would probably find allies.

The country intends to stand by the President and Lee, who stand together.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

FROM reports submitted at the recent meeting of the Board of Regents it appears that the affairs of the State University are in a flourishing condition, and that the outlook for its improvement in many ways is most excellent.

In the first place it was noted that the endowment fund is now valued at \$1,941,000, and while there are some fears of a diminution of this by reason of a possible depreciation in the value of real estate, the prospects that the fund will soon reach the \$2,000,000 are most excellent. Public interest in the university is increasing, and donations are likely to increase with it at an equal ratio.

An evidence of this increase of public interest in the institution is afforded by the fact that the meeting was called upon to consider no less than three donations, two of them being of considerable value. These were the donation of J. K. Moffitt of \$100 to be used in the purchase of books for the library, that of the Alaska Commercial Company of an almost priceless collection of Alaskan articles, and that of Mrs. Phebe Hearst of a sum of money amounting to nearly \$12,000 to defray the cost of a needed addition to the mining laboratory.

Another pleasing feature of the meeting was the letter from Professor Keeler accepting the appointment as director of the Lick Observatory. The name of the professor has already been associated with the observatory by reason of the work which he performed there while acting under Director Holden, and his coming, therefore, will not be regarded as in any sense the importation of an outsider, even if such an importation were objectionable.

In his acceptance the professor reminded the regents that he is a Californian by affinity, inasmuch as his father was a forty-niner, but this claim was not necessary. The professor was himself one of the pioneers of the observatory and did much to give it an early prestige in the world of science, and it is for that reason as well as for his fitness for the position that he will receive a welcome to his new office, not from the regents only, but from all Californians who know his abilities, and on that knowledge base a hope of increased repute both for himself and the observatory while he fulfills the duties of its director-in-chief.

Taking all things into consideration, it is evident that the new movement in the university which began a short time ago is rapidly advancing. When the great plan of arranging for new and stately buildings and ornamental grounds has been definitely decided upon and the full scope of it is made public, the long-expected new era of the university will be at hand. State patriotism and private munificence will then unite to make the institution the foremost of its kind in America, and not inferior to any in the world.

According to the English Consul at Havana Americans remaining in that city are in no danger. It must be remembered that the American flag having ceased to fly there, a great source of irritation has been removed.

According to an English critic such ships as the Iowa and Indiana are for the purpose of tickling the imagination. Yet the Spanish are an imaginative people, and they do not seem to be tickled the least little bit.

Spain regards Weyler as a hero. This country looks upon him as a scoundrel who deserves to be hanged. There is reason to fear that an understanding on this point will be difficult to reach.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

AN esteemed correspondent calls our attention to the fact that in presenting a statement of the prerogatives which will be exercised by the Mayor under the proposed new charter we have omitted to mention that among the administrative bodies to be appointed by him there is a Civil Service Commission. It is the opinion of our correspondent that this was an important oversight. He thinks that the Civil Service Commission will provide the Mayor with a key to the entire municipal situation, as through it he may confer respectability upon his political machinists and foist them upon even those heads of departments who may attempt to resist his will.

Our correspondent, however, is mistaken in thinking that we unintentionally omitted to name the Civil Service Commission as one of the administrative bodies which are to be appointed by the Mayor. We ignored that board with malice aforethought. To our mind the commission as outlined in the charter is certain to prove a useless expense, if not a laughable farce. Its members are to be chosen by a Mayor who will control practically the entire municipal government. How a thing thus created could stand between the powerful Mayor embodied by the charter and the political patronage of the city is a problem which time could solve in only one way. It is our opinion that the first, or at least the second, Mayor elected under the proposed new charter would refuse to appoint any Civil Service Commission at all, for undoubtedly sharp lawyers could find some rational excuse for advising that the whole scheme is impracticable or invalid. But even if the commission were regularly appointed and its work carried out, nothing could prevent the selection of adherents of the mayorality machine.

We did not include the appointment of the Civil Service Commission among the important functions to be performed by the Mayor under the proposed new charter for the reason that we regard it as a useless appendage to the government—a mere sop to the reform element which the politicians would subvert or refuse to execute. Even if the Civil Service Commission under the charter were a practicable body it would never be able to stand up against the pressure certain to be exerted from the outside to overturn its policies. We all know that the politicians in "doing" politics trade offices—State, Federal, municipal and county. The commission would have to resist not only the influence of the political bosses of this city, but that of the bosses of the State and adjacent towns. It never could survive the ordeal, no matter how well intentioned its members might be nor how determined to perform their duty.

If the first Mayor created by the charter did not laugh the commission to scorn, even if he were forced by public opinion to appoint three men who would attempt to execute its powers in good faith, it would be because he was not a humorist.

THE INVASION OF MANCHURIA.

AN article in a recent number of the Nineteenth Century by a prominent British officer explains to some extent the anxiety manifested in England at the operations of the Russians in Manchuria. Recent news indicates that the designs of the British upon this province are being to some extent threatened by the persistence with which Russians are pushing their way eastward. Sir William Harcourt once said that England has no great trade interests in countries where the people wear no clothes. It is not surprising, therefore, that Englishmen should be more anxious about affairs in China at the present time, where the people wear clothing, than about occurrences in Africa, where the colored population usually appear in society quite unadorned.

Captain Youngusband, the British officer to whom reference has been made, states that the greatest forests and the best timber left untouched on earth are located in Manchuria; navigable rivers traverse the land in all directions; there are rich mineral deposits, soil that yields readily to cultivation and a hardy population of about 20,000,000 which has never been fleeced by the Caucasians. The captain estimates that Manchuria would easily support double the number of people who now inhabit it, and he does not wonder that all the western nations are casting covetous eyes upon it. Certainly British trade in such a locality should have high possibilities, and that England should sit down and see the country overwhelmed by the Russians is out of the usual order.

What is to come from the Russian invasion, however, is yet to appear. The latest news indicates that the Russians have actual possession of the north of the province and are in control of the principal seaports. There is no doubt that by building a few railroads and scattering a few traders over the country they will ultimately gain control of everything. The Chinese are too weak to oppose them, and it is not exactly plain how the British are going to place obstacles in their way.

It must be noted that in plundering the weak nations of the Orient the Caucasians of the west are exceedingly punctilious. They always have a valid excuse for their movements and take possession of property that does not belong to them only after careful deliberation. There is but one ground upon which the British can march upon Manchuria, however, and that is that they are better "civilizers" than the Russians, which is probably true.

School Director Waller seems to have an uncontrollable faculty of placing himself on exhibition. He cannot realize that he is at his best in repose, and in a state of activity constitutes an unpleasant display.

Before this little affair shall be finally settled there will be a general understanding that the practice of expelling American Consuls on penalty of death does not meet with the approval of this country.

For some unaccountable reason the Cisneros woman has not come forward with an opinion. Possibly the people who found her have had the great good fortune to lose her again.

By the vigor with which the Spanish papers attack the message it is apparent that the document has points of merit which Americans may have overlooked in a hasty first reading.

Mr. Huntington's boast that he will be good for thirty years yet could perhaps have been more correctly phrased. He means evidently that he will last for that length of time.

Three highwaymen tried to rob a groceryman, and the row he raised about it resulted in their capture. The up-to-date groceryman does not keep his sand in the sugar.

Evidently the colored troops remember that they have the reputation of having fought nobly, and propose to live up to it if given the chance.

Mr. Hanna seems to enjoy life under the shadow of his own olive branch.

NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL.

WHO is the most beautiful woman in all the Western States? Most likely you have your own idea on this subject, but you might find trouble in getting others to agree with you.

The directors of the Omaha Exposition thought this way when they decided to have the features of the loveliest women in all the West on the Medallion that is to commemorate the big fair. But the directors were equal to the occasion. They decided to make a composite of all the combined loveliness in the West and let it be a representative of our womanhood. This work has already been started. In fact, it is pretty well under way. Many of the beauties from some States have already been decided upon. There will be some beautiful pictures of them

And you can find out all about how the work is being conducted by reading the article that accompanies them.

There is one young lady in this city who had longings to be a man. As she could not change her sex she decided to change her clothes and go through life in masculine attire. She tried it for a while, but soon repented of her act and went back to skirts. The reasons that caused her to change her mind are all given

Of course you are interested in the Paris Exposition. Everybody is. To be sure, everything is not yet finished in the gay French capital, but the architects, decorators and designers have all their plans made, so that they know exactly how it is going to look. If you want to know all about this and also a number of other things connected with the fair,

"Love and the Capello" is the title of a story as you ever read. It is by a well-known author and will be published complete

Were you ever nearly run over by an electric car, and did you feel like killing the motorman? Did it ever occur to you that he is not always to blame for accidents, and that very, very frequently he saves the lives of careless people?

Well, that's the way the motorman looks at it in a good many instances. At any rate, there is his side to the story and he has a right to tell it. He has been given this chance and

You can read about how it feels to be in constant danger of inflicting people. You will find out that the motorman is not such a bad fellow after all.

There has recently been discovered not a thousand miles from this city a most wonderful petrified forest. It differs from any known natural wonder of this kind in the fact that many of the tree trunks of considerable height are standing. There will be some fine pictures of this interesting region and a splendid description of it

The recent discovery by The Call expedition of the long lost turquoise mines of the Aztecs and the wonderful hieroglyphics on the rocks near by has aroused the greatest interest in this subject. There are other rock writings in many parts of our country, and they will be carefully summarized

And these will not be all. There will be pages of other special features and dozens of beautiful pictures. The latest gossip about books and authors will be unusually interesting and the Fashion page will be strictly up to date. Right from Paris, in fact. So, if you want the best there is to be had in the way of reading, be sure to get

COLLECTED IN THE CORRIDORS.

W. J. Kendrick and wife are at the Grand.

Maurice Blum of Vacaville is at the Baldwin.

T. G. Palmer from Chicago is at the California.

M. Warren from Boston is a guest at the Occidental.

Samuel Kahn, a merchant of Cincinnati, is at the Palace.

Mrs. Charles A. Adams of New York is a guest at the Grand.

T. W. Johnson of Sacramento is registered at the Grand.

J. O. Beall, a large fruit man of Fresno, is a guest at the Lick.

Hugh Foy, a big contractor of Seattle, is a guest at the Grand.

John Cross, a business man of Los Angeles, is at the Palace.

Thomas Hender, one of the Supervisors of Sonora, is at the Lick.

James Gallagher, an attorney of Fresno, is registered at the Grand.

J. M. Keogh, a cattlemen from Salt Lake City, is at the Lick.

Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield Baker have taken rooms at the California.

The following letter, which is self-explanatory, was received yesterday by one of the leading militia officers from a correspondent in one of the interior counties. To judge by the tone of the epistle the writer would be a first-class recruit to send down to Cuba.

"Dear Sir: My kid, who kin read with the best of him, tells me that there air some sort of trouble between this here country and Spain.

"Now, I ain't a doin' 'any blowin', but I fit all through sixty-one to sixty-five, an' every body kin see, widouts ever since, I am over 60, but that don't count, for I kin do my forty miles a day just as well as ever. If there is a-goin' ter be trouble count me in an' send me word to—postoffice. It is twenty miles from here, but you will have ter send the letter there so my ole woman will get it, fur if she does she will just raise hell, an' I daren't do. But send the letter to the place I say an' I will slip her an' come. You may think I ain't no man ter be feared of a woman an' that you don't particular ole woman I am a-speakin' of. Hopin' ter hear from you soon, I am yours truly.

"P. S.—I kin bring my own rifle, knife and other fixings, so you won't have ter put up nothin' but grub."

The officer who received the letter, swears that if he is ordered to the front, that particular old fellow shall go with him if he has to charter a special train to get him.

James T. Phelps of Boston, accompanied by his wife and daughter, is at the Palace.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Field of Monterey, together with their son, are staying at the Palace.

William H. Alford, the chairman of the State Central Democratic Committee, is a guest at the California.

Among the late arrivals at the Occidental is Benjamin Olovich, a large coffee planter of Salvador.

Charles H. Fairall, an attorney of Stockton, and F. Rosendale, a merchant of Talare, are both registered at the Grand.

J. J. Gill and daughter of Steubenville, Ohio, are guests at the Palace. Mr. Gill is the largest lamp chimney manufacturer in the world.

David T. Day, the mining expert connected with the geological survey, who is to take charge of the mining exhibit at the Omaha Exposition, is at the Palace, where he arrived yesterday from Washington, D. C.

H. R. Cooper, the well-known stationer, who is registered at the Shoreham, in Washington, D. C., will return home in a few days, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. George E. Morse, who have for some time been the guests of President and Mrs. McKinley. During his stay in Washington Mr. Cooper was entertained at the White House, and by Secretary Long, who favored him with a sail on the Potomac. He was also one of a theater party comprising Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart, Judge and Mrs. Day, General Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Morse, Miss Barber and Miss Isabel McKenna.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Jerome B. Lincoln of San Francisco is at the Holland House. Sig Mills of San Francisco is at the Gilsey House. W. W. Wright of San Jose is at Hotel Marlborough. Frank C. Chase of Pasadena is at the Empire Hotel.

IT WILL BE A MOST INTERESTING NUMBER, FILLED WITH FINE FEATURES



THE REAL OLD WABASH.

There is trouble now along the hostile Wabash, and it plays the very dicker with the song. The old mother stands not waiting in the door. For her legs are not twelve feet or over long. There are waves around the home, but not of the waving cornfields linger there no more. The angry waters came along and swiped them, and they're scattered down the old Ohio's shore.

Oh, the moonlight may be fair along the Wabash, and the sunlight may be ditto through the day. But beneath the waters of a new spring ocean are the banks of the Wabash far away. 'Twas perhaps an angry providence that did it. Sent the water to scouring along in the hope the sweeping flood might catch the author.

Who dared enshrine the fragrant stream in song. But the man who wrote the verselets dwells in safety.

In a tavern on a city's busy street— He had never even seen the dirty Wabash. Or he'd have kicked with both feet.

Yes, the moonlight's fair to-night along the Wabash, But it smelteth not the breath of new morn' hay.

For half a dozen feet of surplus water Over the banks of the Wabash far away.

—Denver Post.

WARS OF THE REPUBLIC.

PREBLE TUCKER, writing in the New York Sun, speaks as follows of the war records of the United States and other great nations of the world:

It may not be opportune at this time, when certain timorous ones are expressing doubts as to a war between the United States and Spain, to look up our fighting record, as the sporting fraternity would put it, and gain some idea of our quarters there is so little as to cause general surprise. In view of the excitement prolonged for weeks and the depression of speculative business, it is not to be admitted, are strong indications that those who have kept cool and have shown excellent judgment in their country and its Government thus far are unlikely to lose their heads in panic if the event they have for more than a month considered possible should occur.—New York Tribune.

"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 Diarrhoea, 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.

REFLECTIONS OF A SAGE.

No act of love is ever lost. The lofty minds maintain the simplicity of children. The man who rides a hobby uses egotism for a saddle. Ignorance and superstition got married before the flood, and their offspring is still to live right than die happy. The man who lives for a purpose helps give others a purpose for living. The man who gives to advertise his charity has no charity worth advertising. The biggest fault of some people is their unwillingness to be told their faults. The testimony of a good conscience is worth more than all the flattery in the world. The biggest blaze is not a sign of the most heat. A straw-pile will give a brighter blaze than a ton of coal.—Ram's Horn.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SUGAR—C. C., Elmira, Cal. The purity of sugar is determined by analysis and the aid of a saccharimeter. By this process it is determined whether it is pure, glucose, ash, moisture and organic matter that is not known in solution.

LITERATURE—A. B., City. In general literature England ranks first, with the United States as a close second. "How the different nations range in the different branches" is too indefinite to admit of an answer. The correspondent should have named the particular branches about which information is sought.

TRANSFER PICTURES—J. M., San Bernardino, Cal. You have been misinformed as to pictures being transferred direct from a newspaper to zinc or aluminum. It is done in the large daily newspaper offices. Such is not the case. The department is not aware of the ingredients used to transfer pictures from newspapers to zinc plates, but the preparation is on sale in many stores at such a

ADVERTISEMENTS.

It is ROYAL Baking Powder that makes the Delicious Biscuit, Griddle Cake and Doughnut