

The Call

TUESDAY... MAY 31, 1898 JOHN D. SPRECKELS, Proprietor. Address All Communications to W. S. LEAKE, Manager. PUBLICATION OFFICE... Market and Third Sts., S. F. Telephone Main 1863. EDITORIAL ROOMS... 217 to 221 Stevenson Street Telephone Main 1874. THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL (DAILY AND SUNDAY) is served by carriers in this city and surrounding towns for 15 cents a week. By mail \$6 per year; per month 65 cents. THE WEEKLY CALL... One year, by mail, \$1.50 OAKLAND OFFICE... 908 Broadway NEW YORK OFFICE... Room 189, World Building DAVID ALLEN, Advertising Representative. WASHINGTON (D. C.) OFFICE... Riggs House C. C. CARLTON, Correspondent. CHICAGO OFFICE... Marquette Building C. GEORGE KROGNESS, Advertising Representative. BRANCH OFFICES... 527 Montgomery street, corner Clay, open until 9:30 o'clock. 267 Hayes street, open until 9:30 o'clock. 621 McAllister street, open until 9:30 o'clock. 615 Larkin street, open until 9:30 o'clock. 1941 Mission street, open until 10 o'clock. 2291 Market street, corner Sixteenth, open until 9 o'clock. 2518 Mission street, open until 9 o'clock. 106 Eleventh street, open until 9 o'clock. 1505 Polk street, open until 9:30 o'clock. N.W. corner Twenty-second and Kentucky streets, open until 9 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS. Columbia—"The New Dominion" California—Hopkins Trans-Oceanic Star Specialty Co. Alcazar—"The Master of Ceremonies" Baldwin—Benefit for the Red Cross Society, Thursday afternoon. Morosco—"The Bottom of the Sea" Tivoli—"The Posters" Orpheum—Vaudeville. Grand—Vaudeville, and "Victims of Art" Olympia—Corner Mason and Eddy streets, Specialties. Suro Bath—swimming. El Campo—Music, dancing, boating, fishing, every Sunday.

AUCTION SALES. By Frank W. Butterfield—This day, May 31. Furniture, at 212 California street, at 11 o'clock. By Eliph & Co.—Thursday, June 2, Horses, at San Mateo Stock Farm, at 10 o'clock.

COMPLIMENTS TO R. P. SCHWERIN.

AS R. P. Schwerin is general manager of the Pacific Mail, and thus becomes a semi-public character; as he never neglects an opportunity to make himself obnoxious, necessity arises for calling him down from the lofty perch upon which he has encircled himself and making him understand that he is of the earth, earthy. Schwerin is a trifling obstacle in the progress of anything which has a tendency to move, but, like the gnat in the eye, or the fly in the ointment, he may be annoying. The Schwerin grievance seems to be that fault has been found with his company because the City of Peking, a ship under its control, was sent to sea laden with the brave boys of the First California, and that absolutely no provision had been made for their comfort, although the company which Schwerin so ably represents is being paid by the Government for having done this. He regards the soldiers, volunteers going to the aid of Dewey, as a man with ordinary instincts might regard a lot of cattle. The Call objected, and Schwerin the mighty, Schwerin the supreme, Schwerin the self-satisfied, decreed in his bogus wisdom that no representative of this paper should be allowed on a dock controlled by him. In addition to his other attributes hereinbefore mentioned Schwerin seems to be a jay. Does he think his feeble efforts will keep the news from being printed? Can it be that an idea has percolated his dull intelligence that a swaggering ass is a thing to be feared? Schwerin is a mistake. This conclusion was reached when he permitted the Colima to go to sea with a deck load which carried her to the bottom. On that occasion also it is remembered that he acquired a dislike for reporters and ordered that they be kept from the dock. Nevertheless the story of the Colima was told. Nevertheless shall the story of the Peking be told. Schwerin merely over-estimates himself. He thinks to awe people, and makes them tired. Once this man was in the navy. He left it and the navy rejoiced. All who had associated with him were glad to be rid of him. He had manifested the inclination of a tyrant without the ability to carry out his purposes. A place with the Pacific Mail gave him power, which he has abused. A natural bully, a man without heart or conscience, he winces under exposure and tries to wreak a pitiful vengeance by excluding from the dock those who have assisted in showing the manner of man he is. Schwerin should resign. His field is on a flatboat. Among gentlemen and officers he has no place.

A THIRD CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

WHY should not Chief Lees issue a call for volunteers? He needs some for his own use. The exigency of the times cries aloud that he be furnished with a drum corps. To be sure he rides in unworldly splendor now at the head of every procession, but the prancing steed he bestrides has to step to the sound of borrowed music. This fact is an actual grief to the Chief. He wants his own drum corps; he yearns for an individual martial strain. There are thousands of brave volunteers in the city. Some have no uniforms. If they did have the uniforms would be plain blue and with never a glitter of gold braid. Yet the volunteers have music till you can't rest, and the Chief, a symphony in radiance, can't muster a fife and drum. It's too bad. Information has leaked out that one policeman on the force can play the fife. He suspects that his services are in demand, and is doing what is known in police circles as laying low. He is certain that if caught he will be dragged to the flanks of the Chief's snorting bay and made to bust into melody whether he feel like it or not. His one hope of escape is that nobody among the Chief's valiant patrolmen may be able to beat a drum. Detectives are on his track, and if he get into the middle of the street in broad daylight and there shrill a tune perhaps he will be caught. Then he could be handcuffed to a lamp post while the detectives skirmished for a drummer. These circumstances make plain the necessity for volunteers enough to make a drum corps as a trailer for the Chief. They would be where the beams of his gilded glory would fall upon them. It is embarrassing to contemplate that players may have to be caught and made to play under forced draft.

From all accounts it would appear that the nerves of Captain Sigsbee did not receive anything like a fatal shock when the Maine went down. He acts much as a man whose courage had been healthfully stimulated by experience.

Red Cross ladies proved Sunday that all soldiers red alike to them. The regulars were welcomed as heartily and fed as well as the volunteers. And perhaps they appreciated this attention even more.

To term a correspondent a "special commissioner" is simply a piece of silly affectation.

JUDGE MAGUIRE AND THE MILITIA AND NAVY.

WE have given full space to Judge Maguire's vituperative resentment on being called to account for his characterization of the taking of Spanish prizes as "piracy." His afterthought drives him to shelter behind the subjunctive "if." He has now learned that there are prize courts, and that the condemnation of a sea prize is a judicial process, in which all rights are guarded by international law. He may yet learn that pirates have no prize courts. They take unarméd ships at sea, rob and then scuttle them, to sink with their crews. If he is hurt by his own language, which is all that we used against him, may it teach him moderation in speech. He denies proposing to "cut the Gordian knot with pools of blood." His speech was so reported and printed and was not denied until now he says that he declared "there were those who proposed to cut the Gordian knot and wipe out injustice in a carnival of blood." Between cutting a knot with a pool of blood and wiping it out in a carnival of blood, there is only the difference in the quantity of blood used, after all.

The Judge is in the habit of attributing opposition to his ambition and criticism of his loose and violent language to "the railroad." This habit increases one's regret that the railroad deserves so many of the blows it gets, since it furnishes an excuse for hiding one abuse behind zeal against another. So hides the Judge. His long letter leaves his "piracy" remark just where it was before. It was a remark in line with his secret thought and his public utterances, projected from his associations and in harmony with the kind of men who manage his campaigns, promote his ambitions and are selected by him for public trusts.

His weekly organ here is the San Francisco Star. October 8, 1892, the Star, in an editorial under the caption "If This Be Treason, Make the Most of It," said:

"... the militia of Pennsylvania deserve no more mercy than so many rattlesnakes, as it is no crime to give them their deserts at any time and in any place or manner, so that nobody be hurt but them. Mercy to them is cruelty to humanity. They have ceased to be human otherwise than in form, and have no rights which at any time man or woman is bound to respect." Within three months after that article Judge Maguire selected the editor of the Star, who wrote it, as his candidate for Superintendent of the United States Mint in this city, and when Mr. Cleveland refused to appoint him Maguire began abusing the President and kept it up to the close of his term. Indorsing the author Maguire indorsed the utterance. The identical regiment of Pennsylvania militia which Maguire's organ denounced as "rattlesnakes," and desired killed "at any time and in any place or manner," is in San Francisco now, in camp at the Bay District track. Our people can go and look at that manner of men Maguire's organ regards as "rattlesnakes." Perhaps the Judge's manager and candidate for the Mint might like to go out and try killing some of them "in any manner!"

Judge Maguire's letter in its manner is an index to his intellectual methods and his mental stature. He conceives that he hold him up to be seen by himself because he "was born on a farm." We confess the infelicity of not knowing that he was born on a farm, but we admit it since he takes pains to advertise it. He has been so constantly an office-seeker and office-holder that it was natural to suppose that he was not born at all, but just nominated for an office and raised on a salary.

Not only is he given to violent and reckless language like his piracy tirade and his indorsement of his organ's rattlesnake article on the Pennsylvania militia, but his thought and sympathies run to violence. The last Congress passed a bill to restrict immigration, which Mr. Cleveland vetoed. Judge Maguire's daily organ, the San Francisco Examiner, abused Cleveland for the veto and denounced Senator White for voting against the bill, but in illustration of what the Judge considers model journalism, the Examiner did not inform its readers that Maguire also opposed the bill and spoke against it.

His daily organ said of this immigration bill: "Where the opposition to the restriction of immigration finds its strength is in the steamship companies, the coal barons and the great employers of labor in other lines." Yet Maguire opposed it, and in a speech in the House, January 27, 1897, printed on page 1494, Congressional Record, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, he said:

"Gentlemen urge the passage of this bill as a step in the direction of excluding Anarchists, Socialists and Nihilists from this country. Assuming that it would be right and desirable, though I do not admit that it would be either right or desirable to exclude these classes, or any of them, from this country; yet the present bill does not tend to their exclusion. They are generally educated men, many of them holding university degrees, whose offending consists of resistance to tyranny, which in the conditions under which they live is obedience to God. Who are the Nihilists? They are the Democrats of Russia, who are struggling against almost hopeless odds to establish the natural and inalienable rights of man in that country as against the tyrannous and false pretense of divine right on the part of the Czar."

Therein Maguire indorses and defines Nihilism and anarchy. Mikhail Bakounin, the Nihilist leader, who allied that principle to anarchy in the International, defined it as "universal destruction," and presented himself as "The Apostle of Universal Destruction." Nihilists and Anarchists are "Democrats," according to Maguire, and are acting equally in obedience to God when they assassinate the Czar who emancipated the serfs, and the President of the French republic, Carnot, who represented the humanizing of government and expansion of the rights of man.

Maguire does not believe in excluding these self-avowed apostles of universal destruction from this country, and hails them as "Democrats." He knows, as do all men, that they aim to destroy all government and have bomb and knife and poison ready for the President of the United States as for the Czar.

The American navy represents Republican order and law. It is natural, therefore, that the defender of the apostles of universal destruction should see "piracy" in their taking of Spanish prizes. The regiment of Pennsylvania militia now in camp here stood under arms in its own State for law and order, for the rights of person and property. It is quite natural, therefore, that Maguire should indorse the editor who denounced them as "rattlesnakes" and said that to kill them "in any manner" would be no crime.

Since Judge Maguire has entered upon explanations of his record we will continue to give him opportunity. He is a public man and seeks to continue in public life, and the public is interested in his views.

"Children and grandchildren may each have the sword presented to Admiral Dewey, and yet the museum of the future will be full of it.

THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

WITH the assembling of the convention of Republican League clubs in this city to-day the campaign of the coming elections will virtually begin. It is the first important political gathering of the year and will have a potent effect in rousing Republican enthusiasm and inducing the members of the rank and file to organize for the struggle and the victory before them. The Republican League is comparatively a new comer into the field of political work, but in past campaigns has amply demonstrated its usefulness to the party. Leaders of the highest eminence have borne witness to its worth and have encouraged the continuance and expansion of its organization. Through it the clubs of different localities are united as a State association, and that in turn is brought into close relations with organizations in other States, so that the whole is a national union of organized Republicans of great power and influence.

The characteristic of the league which gives it an especial claim upon the loyalty of Republicans is its strict devotion to party principles and complete separation from the interests of particular candidates. It supports no aspirant for nomination to any office, but after the nominations have been made it supports all with the ardent zeal of stalwart Republicanism. This frees it from any possible weakening through dissensions brought about by rivalries between contending factions of ambitious leaders, and makes it strong in the unity of all for the great policies for which the Republican party stands in our governmental system.

At the convention which assembles to-day there are expected to be upward of 1000 delegates representing all sections of the State and reflecting the sentiment of the party as a whole. The work it will be called upon to perform is important. It will have to arrange for making a vigorous campaign, for organizing clubs in every county, for rousing the energies of all Republicans and for allying the league clubs of the State in close sympathy and touch with the national organization.

With a disorganized Democracy and a Populism gone wild there appears a sure and certain victory for the Republican party in the coming election. This appearance may, however, prove deceitful. It will be safest at any rate for the Republicans of California to rely for success upon their own strength rather than upon the weakness and demoralization of their foes.

The issue involved in the Congressional contests will be of great magnitude and of vital interest to our national welfare. It is therefore gratifying to have the Republican ranks set in order at this early date for the campaign. The convention will have the close attention of the party, and its work will be to start the forward march toward victory for the administration which is now upholding the welfare of the people at home and advancing the banner of the nation in a foreign war.

THE DEMOCRATIC DEAL.

FOR the first time in its history the local Democracy has been placed under the exclusive control of an appointed organization. The Democratic State Committee has often, in the interest of "harmony," interfered in San Francisco politics, but such action has always been taken with great caution. The city's patronage is a standing temptation to the State bosses, but it has never tempted them to go any further than the appointment of a committee for the purpose of conducting a fair primary election. With the result of such an election the State authorities have considered their obligation discharged. In short, the Democratic principle has always been "let the people rule," and interference has never been justified on any other ground than that the rule of the people was endangered.

On the present occasion, however, the State bosses have absolutely wrested the party organization from the warring factions and placed in charge a committee of their own selection. It is not to the point that the members of this committee are mostly good citizens and life-long Democrats; it is well known that men of their character often neglect their civic duties, and quite as frequently, through inattention, become the willing instruments in politics of cunning politicians. The programme outlined for them is the main thing. This programme is at once un-Democratic and amazing. It is said that the committee will, under the leadership of those who appointed them, select delegates to the State convention and appoint a county committee to conduct the local campaign. The justification for this is alleged to be the presence in this city of irreconcilable factions.

If this be true—if the local Democrats have become incapable of self-government and must whenever they split call in an appointed committee of "high joints" to exercise their functions—the effect on the municipal and State campaigns cannot fail to be disastrous. Surely if the party cannot govern itself it is unfit to govern either city or State. How can even the committee of one hundred, composed though it is of the flower of the unwashed, ask the people to trust a party with the conduct of public affairs, which is afraid to call a primary election for the selection of delegations to its own conventions?

Probably the course adopted by the State bosses in this matter will result in the utter rout of the Democracy this year. The Republicans sometimes submit to autocratic methods in party management, but the Democrats never can be persuaded to do so. The very life and strength of Democracy is bossism, and without popular party government bossism in the machine must perish.

There is of course a job behind the action of the Democratic State Committee in this matter. Later on the public will discover the details and ascertain the name of the beneficiary. In the mean time it is well to consider the availability of Republican candidates for office. The people—even Democratic people—will never trust the single-taxers, Populists, agrarians, bosses and schemers of the Democratic State Committee to run this city and the commonwealth. Preparations should be made to sweep them all from power. Their struggle to obtain control of the party machine may be rendered futile by the nomination of a first-class Republican ticket.

Presentation by an individual of an admiral's flag to Dewey, as advertised to take place, will be a coarse and disgusting impertinence. The individual in question misses no opportunity to put himself on display, and here is one too good to be overlooked. The same spirit actuates the offer as inspired an offer from the same source of \$50,000 reward for the discovery of the wreck which sunk the Maine. It is to be assumed that the Government will supply Admiral Dewey with the flag befitting his rank. Still, if a presentation were to be made by some representative body of men, proud of the patriotism and valor of the admiral, it would be a gracious act. Under the circumstances the best thing the recipient of the flag can do is to drop the gift in the waters of Manila. No honor can attach to the accepting of it, but the act would surely be blazoned to the world with the name of Dewey in small type and that of Hearst in billboard size.

THE ROADS OF CUBA.

The fact that General Roy Stone, president of the National League for Good Roads, and United States Director of Road Inquiry, has been ordered by this Government to Cuba, to construct roads there for our army, is one of the most striking events in the history of the agricultural roads in this country. General Stone has, during the past two years, been engaged in building "object lesson" roads in some of the Eastern States, under the direction of the Governmental department at Washington. He has had under his control a complete outfit of road building machinery belonging to the Government. The purpose of these "object lesson" roads is to instruct people in the neighborhood in which they are to be constructed and maintain a scientific and perfect modern road.

Now in time of war, when the demand for good roads is the greatest, the Government has shown its appreciation of their value and necessity by drawing upon the National League for Good Roads, sending the man who has been for years at the head of the good roads movement, doing the actual road building, to Cuba. General Stone is an engineer of ability and an army officer. Being a military man, he understands the exigencies has had under his control a complete outfit of road building machinery belonging to the Government. The purpose of these "object lesson" roads is to instruct people in the neighborhood in which they are to be constructed and maintain a scientific and perfect modern road.

It is reported that all the road-building machinery belonging to the Agricultural Department of Cuba are to be sent to General Stone, and that he will build roads, with the aid of troops, over the marshes and swamps of Cuba, and through the otherwise impenetrable forests, over which our army will march on its way to Havana. The Roman soldiers were employed in building roads; but this was in time of peace; when the country was not a vast tract of swamps, they were put at work building roads that would last forever, and preparing the country for military operations. But it remains for the inventive genius of American citizens and for Yankee ingenuity to hit upon the idea of constructing roads in a country where the roads are the enemy's country, over which our soldiers shall march to storm their citadels.

And great need there is that we should do so in Cuba. The island is about 750 miles long and varies from about 20 to 25 miles in the width of Havana, which lies on the northern side of the island, to about 10 miles in the width of the southern tip. The island is about 40,000 square miles—larger than all of New England—and is a cleared forest, much of which is practically impenetrable. The configuration of the island varies from a series of low hills, plateaus, level plains, valleys, military roads Spain could not conquer, the total area is mountainous, while a very large portion is swampy, breeding malaria, and is a breeding ground for the bullets and sabers of the enemy.

So accustomed have we become to the military roads of the United States that we know that so near our own frontiers as the island of Cuba, there lies another republic, which is a "dark continent," which the foot of man has never yet trod. Yet such is the fact. "Pearl of the Antilles," Cuba is a voluptuous floral mantle, smothered with flowers and exhaling the sweet perfumes of the tropics. Humboldt said of Cuba, "I might believe the entire island was originally a forest of palms, wild limes and orange trees."

But there is another side to all this, and that is the stern reality. While the flowers and the limes and the oranges, the sweet perfumes and the sugar cane are there, we are powerless with our armies before the jungles of the Cuban interior and the dangers of the rocky coast. The coast line measures, without its meanderings, over 2000 miles. The sea bays, embayments and islets, it measures over 3000 miles. Before the road-building of the National League for Good Roads, there were high bluffs and the water. On the north, the cliffs run in a horizontal line from Havana 500 feet high down to 100 feet in the west.

The east coast is abrupt and rugged, a series of steep hills and mountains. From Cape Cruz to the mountains of Sierra Maestra rise behind the terraces. The coast line of San Antonio the coast is low and marshy. A brief stretch between Trinidad and Cienfuegos, along the middle coast line, on both the north and south sides of the island, Cuba, are dangerous obstacles to navigation. The mangroves and mangrove swamps, forming uninhabitable barriers to the main land.

Had Spain pursued a different policy with regard to road-building in Cuba she might have used the same policy in the present war. It was the lack of military roads, with the consequent impossibility of transporting troops and supplies, that terminated the revolution long ago. The result of her neglect in road-building will be that the island of Cuba is a vast tract of swamps, breeding malaria, and is a breeding ground for the bullets and sabers of the enemy.

Vastly different is the policy pursued by England in the island of Jamaica. Although the island is a "dark continent," this island possesses over 2000 miles of splendid highways and enjoys a prosperity which without good roads is impossible. Further reports of General Stone's work in Cuba are awaited with interest. The problem of how to build roads in actual war and at the same time to transport over them the troops who are to do the fighting, is a question of the highest degree of skill and the most expeditious application of the National League for Good Roads.

CHARLES FREEMAN JOHNSON, Acting Secretary National League for Good Roads.

COLLECTED IN THE CORRIDORS.

J. H. Martin of Los Angeles is at the Baldwin. I. A. Robie, a well-known resident of Sacramento, is registered at the California. W. W. Middlecott, a prominent attorney of Stockton, is one of the arrivals at the Grand. Morgan Hill and wife of Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, are guests at the Palace. Captain F. R. Ruffer, U. S. A., and Captain P. F. Straub, U. S. A., are at the Occidental. Edward P. Phelps of Chico and M. W. Muller of Fresno are registered at the California. C. H. Holmes of Sacramento and T. Alexander of New York registered at the Baldwin yesterday.

Paul H. Blades, editor of the Los Angeles Record, is at the Occidental, accompanied by his wife. Among the guests at the Palace are Captain Morril and wife, Miss Hickey and Mr. E. W. Hines of Irvington. W. Beaudry, wife and niece, of Weaverly, Trinity County, who have been visiting Paris, are among the guests at the Palace. C. W. L. Lloyd, manager of the Santa Barbara Morning Press, and William Niles, a breeder of fancy stock in Los Angeles, are staying at the Occidental. Colonel Charles L. Jewett, fleet advocate of the Department of the Pacific, is a guest at the Palace. He will probably be assigned to duty on General Merritt's staff.

The first-night-ers who attended the opening performance of "The Secret Warrant" at the Columbia may remember having observed a lady in one of the proscenium boxes who appeared to be intensely interested in the romantic actor, and while he was delivering his most impassioned passages she appeared to be oblivious to all surroundings, and finally acknowledged her feelings in admiration by throwing a beautiful bouquet of American beauties at the feet of the histrionic artist. The roses were gracefully gathered by the recipient, who bowed his acknowledgments with tender glances to the fair object of his box.

The next night the same little scene was reproduced in all its details, with the exception that it was not the same lady, though she bore such a strong resemblance to the other. The event Mantell himself was deceived, and when he retired behind the scenes with the usual tender glances to the dispenser of floral favors he was heard to remark, "By George, she is a stunner. Such lovely eyes, and two nights she has sent me flowers. She is evidently in love with yours truly," and Mantell's chest expanded at the pleasant thought.

Then it was that a dark scheme was planned by the stage hands to "jolly" the self-optimized actor, and on the next night a lady, dressed entirely in black and heavily veiled, occupied the box and watched every move the artist made. She seemed to be in a state of intense excitement, falling out of the box in her exaggerated attention. When the climax came the lady threw a single red rose at the object of her admiration, which rose was eagerly gathered up. This pantomime went on for three or four nights. The lady was always dressed in black, and no one, not even Mantell himself, could discover her identity. Presently the managers took a hand in the affair and found out that it was a put-up job by the stage artists, and the lady was refused admittance to the theater. It all leaked out, and Mantell has been unmercifully twitted about the lady in black who fell in love with him, a favorite mode of torture being to sing in his presence. She could look so innocent and cute. She had charms which no one could dispute. But the color of her dress kept Mantell in the dark. And she's always dressed in black."

Sheriff Frank T. Johnson of Sacramento, Edouardo de la Cuesta, the Santa Barbara cattle-raiser, and Superior Judge E. C. Hart of Sacramento are staying at the Grand. Among the arrivals at the Lick are S. T. Black of Sacramento, State Superin-

rate of 125 tons per day steaming 307 knots. As the bunker capacity of the Terrible is 3000 tons this supply would take the ship only 280 miles, which is rather expensive steaming for a low speed.

Compared with the armor plate manufacturers in England, the Carnegie and Bethlehem works in Pennsylvania are rather slow in their output. There are three notable firms in Great Britain making armor plates, gun-forgings, projectiles and other similar war material, namely, Carmichael & Co., with a yearly capacity of 8000 to 10,000 tons of armor plate; John Brown & Co., 10,000 tons, and Vickers & Co., with 5000 tons. These three firms can, in the course of twelve to fifteen months supply the armor for nine battleships of the heaviest type, aggregating about 27,000 tons, whereas the Carnegie and the Bethlehem works only agree to deliver jointly 600 tons per month, and deliveries to begin six months after signing of contract.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

POST LAUREATE—D. R., Angels Camp, Cal. Alfred Austin is the poet laureate of England.

PATENTED ARTICLES—E. K. Y. Patented articles must bear some kind of notice that they are patented and the date of patent.

GRANT IN SAN FRANCISCO—A. C. R., San Jose, Cal. Ex-President U. S. Grant, while on his tour of the world, arrived in San Francisco from China on the 20th of September, 1878.

THE SHENANDOAH—R. M., City. The ship Shenandoah left this port for Europe on the 2d of last January. She carried 103,717 centals of wheat and 1725 centals of barley, the whole valued at \$75,500. The net tonnage of the ship is 3184.

TWO SHIPS—H. D., City. The steamer Kalesa, Capt. Grossa, 548 feet long, 68 beam and 39 depth. Her gross tonnage is 13,800 and her horse-power 27,000. The Lucania is 620 feet long, 65.3 beam and 43 depth. Her gross tonnage is 12,850 and her horse-power 16,000.

SPANISH NAMES—M. V. B., Westminster, Orange County, Cal. "Balsa china" is Spanish and means little lake or pool; "la mirada," also Spanish, means transient view, and "las lomas," also Spanish, means the ground on a plain, little hills or hillocks.

MACHINISTS—M., City. For information about machinists to be sent to Manila to work on ships there personal application must be made to the Bureau of Employment at Mare Island. The applicant must file his application, and if there is need for his services he will be notified.

TO ENLIST—F. S., Oakland, Cal. If you desire to enlist in the service of Uncle Sam and receive pay during the war with Spain you should present your self to the recruiting officer at the Presidio, and if you are qualified, physically and mentally, you will be accepted, and if rejected you cannot enter the service as an individual.

THE JOHN JAY—T., Alameda, Cal. There cannot have been any historical event connecting Benjamin Franklin with the ship John Jay, broken up in the Oakland estuary several years ago, for the reason that Franklin died in 1790, and the vessel named was not built until 1833, at Staten Island.

PENSIONS—C., Alameda, Cal. By the act of Congress passed January 27, 1850, a woman who has married a veteran of the civil war since the close of the war is not entitled to draw pension after the death of her husband, unless it is proved that death resulted from wounds received or disease contracted in the discharge of duty while in the service.

BOOKS—M. V. B., Westminster, Orange County, Cal. The best military books in the United States are those which describe tactics, etc., are the several tactics of the United States army. Cook books vary with the taste of the individual desiring to use the same. Any first-class book dealer will furnish a list of the books of this character that are on sale.

GERMAN MILITARY SERVICE—K., Mountain View, Cal. If a German in time of peace leaves his native country without having performed military duty goes to the United States and becomes a citizen thereof and subsequently returns to his native country, he may remain there unmolested, provided he does not become a citizen of any other country within six months. If he remains beyond that time Germany can claim his military service.

WAR—D. R., Angels Camp, and J. H. C., City. The message of President McKinley announced that war existed between the United States and Spain is dated April 25, and it sets forth that war existed since the 21st of the month. The reason for the war is the refusal of Spain to give up the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from the island. There have been six years of hostilities, and nothing that can be designated as a battle.

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

Excursion to Grand Canyon of the Colorado. A select party of educators and scientists will leave for the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, in the company of Professor Emory Smith of Palo Alto. Very low fares have been made and a pleasant and profitable trip is assured. Full particulars at Santa Fe Office, Market street.

Cut Rates via Santa Fe Route. On and after June 5, until further notice, second-class rates will be as follows: Kansas City and Omaha, \$17; St. Louis, \$17; Chicago, \$22.50. Through palace and tourist sleeping cars every day. Full particulars at Santa Fe Ticket Office, 544 Market st.

Northern Pacific Railway. Cut rates to all points East. Call on T. K. Stetler, General Agent, 633 Market st., S. F.

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