

The Call

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1898

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AMUSEMENTS.

Baldwin—"Antony and Cleopatra." Columbia—"The Jewess." Alcazar—"Lend Me Your Wife and 'The First Born.'" Morocco—"The Coast Guard." Crystal—"The Queen of Sheba." Orpheum—Vaudeville. New Comedy Theater—"What Happened to Jones." Alhambra, Eddy and Jones streets—Vaudeville. The Chutes—Zoo, Vaudeville and Spanish Bull Fight. Olympia—Corner Mason and Eddy streets—specialties. Metro's Baths—Swimming. Y. M. C. A. Auditorium—Concert.

EXTEND MARKET STREET BITUMEN.

WHILE only a portion of the projected bitumen for Market street has been laid, the improvement over the old condition of affairs is already manifest. The thoroughfare had been an array of cobbles, with sections of basalt, and here and there a miscellaneous patch. It was painful to the eye, perilous to the foot, a trap for horses and for men. To walk across it was painful; to march over its irregular surface a prolonged agony. It was a creator of noise and confusion, a reproach to the enterprise of the city. It was the first thing to strike the visitor, and certain to give him a bad impression nothing could overcome.

So pleasing is the change now in progress that a hope arises that the improvement will not pause at Sixth street. It ought at once to be extended to the junction with Valencia. With a smooth pavement practically the length of Market, that avenue of life and traffic would be something in which citizens could justly take pride. The street is broad and straight, almost as level as a floor, affording the finest opportunity for the creation of an example of perfect paving. So great is the space between walks that with a double car line in the center there still remains room on either side for two driveways of ample width. Doubtless the Market street company will soon follow the excellent example of the city and do its part of the paving. Then will Market street be indeed a model.

Of course the necessity for keeping the bitumen in repair is recognized. The time to mend a hole is when the hole becomes visible to the naked eye. In cities where municipal government has been more nearly reduced to a science than here holes in the pavement are not permitted to increase in size nor to multiply.

For years there has been talk of the transformation of the roadway in Market street. Now that the transformation is actually taking place it ought to be complete.

BRYAN'S UNHAPPINESS.

COLONEL WILLIAM BRYAN is unhappy under his shoulder-straps, and finds no comfort in his gorgeous sash. To him the sword is a thing of no use—not even fit to toast cheese with. Military glory has not come to him, military duty weighs upon him, and he is eager to quit.

In a recent interview with a correspondent of the Kansas City Star he is quoted as saying: "I refuse to discuss any matters connected with politics, the army or myself. * * * You may say I am not so enamored of camp life that I would at the close of the war apply for a commission in the regular army."

After that much by way of preliminary the colonel went on to give a specific statement of his sorrow and discontent in his present situation. He made no complaint that he had no chance to go to the front and fight, neither did he murmur of the quality of the food given him, nor suggest any incompetence on the part of his superior officers. His grievance arises not from a heart eager for battle, nor a stomach longing for better food, nor from a brain desiring higher wisdom in his commander. The cause of his grief is that so long as he wears his shoulder-straps, disports his sash and carries his dangling sword he cannot exercise his tongue.

The colonel's statement as given by the correspondent who interviewed him is this: "If you knew what it costs me to keep still when there is so much to say about things of importance to the people and of lifelong interest and moment to me, you would appreciate the strength of my will." When asked if he would talk freely after release from military service he answered in this expressive simile: "The country knows how it is when a dam breaks; there is no telling when the flood will stop."

Here, then, is Colonel Bryan's claim for recognition as a hero of the war. He has kept his tongue silent by a mighty exercise of will and the waters of his oratory are mounting higher and higher against the dam which that will has imposed upon them.

Every one knows what happens when an overflowing stream is restrained. Either the waters flow over the barrier or the dam bursts. That is what is troubling the soul of Colonel Bryan just now. However stupendous be the dam of his restraining will, he cannot much longer hold back the flood of his words, impatient for utterance. The quandary is upon him: Shall he overflow the requirements of his military office and talk, or shall he hold in and burst?

Johann Most takes the trouble to say that he was no party to the murder of the Empress of Austria. The declaration was needless. When there happens to be the robbery of a hen-roost in Most's neighborhood there will be excuse for his assuming the defensive, or even trying to establish an alibi.

The Queen Regent of Spain favors universal peace now. Her country might have enjoyed a larger area of it if she had been an advocate of it a little earlier.

Perhaps if Bert Schlesinger had a string tied to his resignation he would be tugging at it right now.

THE ONE HUNDRED JOB CHASERS.

PROTESTS from Democratic sources against the action of the Committee of One Hundred have now become so numerous and so forceful, the more discreet members of the committee have begun to ask themselves whether they have not gone too far—whether, in fact, they have not been guilty of that kind of blunder which in the world of politics is worse than a crime.

It is impossible to do politics in this country without taking the people into account. Even the stupidest of bygone bosses have known that, and even the boldest of them never attempted to ostentatiously force a ticket on the party of whose machinery they had taken possession. The scheme of the One Hundred is therefore a new departure in our history. It is, moreover, such a departure as could have been taken only by persons whose self-conceit misleads them into the belief that they are themselves the people, or who are so contemptuous of popular intelligence and manhood as to be indifferent to them.

Boldly as the committee set about its work, however, it has now begun to hesitate and consider. The denunciations from earnest, self-respecting Democrats are becoming too strong to be any longer ignored. It is true the committee succeeded in getting the Democratic State executive committee to set aside the protest of Francis J. Heney against its assumption of the powers of a nominating convention, but the victory was not achieved without a struggle, nor was it a victory that the committee can be proud of. It was won over the indignant opposition of Governor Budd, and was attained only after the offensiveness of the scheme had been fully exposed.

It is narrated that a Pullman car porter, after watching the proceedings of a band of train robbers in depriving the passengers of their money, made no other comment than the contemptuous one, "How crude." Doubtless Boss Rainey or Boss Buckley has the same comment to make on the raw work of this committee of job-chasers. It is crude. It is the feat of a clique of petty would-be bosses rendered insane by a greed for office or idiotic by self-conceit. If it achieves any success at all before the people, then Democracy in San Francisco will have as completely abdicated its functions of self-government as the Populist fusionists did when they surrendered to the Maguire bosses.

THE CZAR'S PEACE CONFERENCE.

ALMOST as swiftly as a shooting star blazes across the sky and vanishes did the rescript of the Czar calling for a peace conference come and go across the news of the day. It was hardly more than the sensation of an hour. Comment upon it was exhausted virtually upon the very day of its publication. The only discernible ripple of action it caused anywhere was a slight movement in New York to have the proposed conference assemble in that city. To the world at large the rescript is already a dead letter, and affairs go on very much as if it had never been issued.

It is by no means improbable, however, that this rescript, so universally derided and so quickly forgotten by the average man, may yet prove to be one of the important events of the year. In the first place it may be regarded as fairly certain the conference will be held. The Czar is a very august personage indeed, and his invitations are not to be lightly rejected by anybody who has pretensions in the world of diplomacy. Our own Government has, in fact, already accepted and given a gracious response to the invitation to send a representative to the conference, and other powers will surely do likewise.

Even those statesmen and rulers who are most skeptical of the results of the conference will be glad to assist in holding it, if for no other reason than that of a curiosity to hear what the Czar has to propose. That none of them have any intention of agreeing to any scheme he may advance may be assumed from the fact that all the great powers are now increasing their armaments just as if a peace conference had never been heard of. Nevertheless, they will attend the council, they will listen to the proposals made, and will then discuss them. It is at that point the subject will become interesting and its possibilities begin to develop.

The rescript is accounted of little note now because it is as yet wholly in the hands of diplomatists. When the conference meets, however, and the Czar's proposals are made public, that great body of taxpayers who are impatient of the cost of heavy and increasing armaments will begin to assert itself. There will come a discussion among the people as well as among the diplomatists. The evils of the existing conditions in Europe will be made apparent to all. The popular protests against further expenditures for armies and navies will grow sharper, stronger and more numerous.

Out of it all, therefore, an agitation may come that will have a potent effect upon the politics of every Government in Europe, and what is now regarded as a half-crazy scheme may develop into a series of movements of genuine utility to the world.

PARTY LOYALTY AROUSED.

FROM the degree of interest displayed at the organization of the Assembly District Republican clubs on Tuesday evening an ample demonstration was given of the earnestness which pervades the ranks of the party and animates the activity of its workers. The sign is an encouraging one at this early stage of the campaign and gives promise that the full Republican vote in all the districts will be polled on election day.

The evidence thus afforded of zeal in the rank and file as well as among the leaders of the party is the more gratifying because the absence in this contest of great national issues like those of the tariff and sound money threatened to produce something like a political apathy in the public mind. It was noted the voters were slow in registering, and that the total number registered showed a heavy falling off from that of two years ago.

Under such circumstances the outlook for a display of Republican vigor in the canvass was somewhat gloomy. The situation was the more serious because the experience of the last twenty-five years has shown that Republicans have been more or less indifferent in off years, and particularly so in the Congressional elections following a great Republican triumph in a Presidential contest.

It is remembered that after the sweeping triumph of 1888 that elected Harrison and a Congress that enacted the McKinley tariff, the Republicans let the elections of 1890 go by default through over confidence, and fears have been felt in some quarters that a similar mistake might be committed this year.

From the ardor shown at the Assembly District clubs, however, all such fears will be dissipated so far as San Francisco is concerned, and it is hardly to be doubted that in this respect the city fairly represents the State. This is not to be a year of Republican apathy. The rank and file of the party are aroused. A genuine enthusiasm prevails and with confidence, but without being over sanguine, the party will go forward to victory in November.

THE HAWAIIAN RAIDS.

A LETTER from Honolulu conveys the information that a military board of inquiry has been convened by order of General King for the purpose of investigating certain lawless acts of the soldiers and formulating more stringent regulations for the garrison. The cause of the investigation is deprecations committed by the soldiers. For some time past many complaints have been coming to the commanding general concerning the conduct of his men which it has become impossible to longer ignore.

Soon after the arrival of the troops a number of them broke into the barracks of the Hawaiian National Guard and helped themselves to the relics of royalty which had been accumulated by the native soldiers. When the American bluecoats attempted to ship these treasures home they were detained and an investigation followed which has brought great discredit on the perpetrators of the outrage. On the 4th inst. a band of soldiers raided the fruit plantations of Manoa Valley, destroying much property and frightening the natives out of their wits. The latter took refuge at the residence of Minister Cooper, who lives in the valley, and that gentleman reported the affair to General Merriam.

As soon as the able editors in this country who advocate territorial expansion become acquainted with these facts undoubtedly they will express considerable indignation. Indeed, we should not be surprised to hear that some of them had called on President McKinley to terminate the "outrages." But the soldiers will have cause to complain if the President or his officers shall set on foot measures to put a stop to raids in Manoa Valley or the housebreaking operations of the military relic hunters. The soldiers know that the United States Government has stolen the island from the Hawaiians, and it will necessarily appear to them the merest splitting of hairs for the larzenist to object to their stealing relics of royalty, pineapples and bananas.

Senator Hoar has said that the Hawaiians are children in intellect and dying out so fast that no heed need be given to their sentiments, but the logic of the situation is unchanged for all that. Having stolen the islands as a whole, why should we object to the soldiers stealing such small things as the royal relics of the native militia and the pineapples and bananas of Manoa Valley? Can it be possible that to the minds of the territorial expansionists grand larceny is a lesser offense than petty larceny? Before the Eastern jingoes become indignant at the Hawaiian "outrages" they should dilate upon the argument the soldiers will probably level at their heads.

MISS ANTHONY'S VIEW OF THE CASE.

EVERY current that flows in the stream of our national life is water on the wheel of the mill of Miss Susan B. Anthony, and helps to grind her grist. It would be a strange event indeed in our development that did not furnish her with a new argument for the enfranchisement of woman and a ford a new evidence in her eyes of the inferiority of man.

The latest demonstration of her ability to turn to account whatever comes up is to be found in her recent declaration that the results of the Santiago campaign prove conclusively that the quartermaster, commissariat and medical departments of our armies should hereafter be placed under the control of women exclusively. Miss Anthony claims that the housekeeper should be the campkeeper, and that the sex that cares for the food, clothing and nursing of men at home should be intrusted with the same care of men in the field.

Had women been in charge of the supplies for the troops that made the descent upon Cuba there would have been no deficiencies anywhere according to Miss Anthony. The hurry of the movement, the necessity of hasty preparation, would not have flustered or flurried housewives who have been taught by long experience how to get dinner ready on washdays or provide for guests arriving unexpectedly. They would have managed to have everything in the camp around Santiago homelike and comfortable by the time the boys had landed from the transports, got their faces washed and were ready to sit down and eat.

Miss Anthony has so large a following in the country that her views never remain very long confined to herself. We may therefore expect her conclusions on this subject to be taken up by the woman suffragists generally and urged with great vehemence. A proposition to turn the whole camp management of our armies over to the ladies and to use men for the fighting line only is one of the projects we may have to consider when army reform comes up for discussion. The opponents of the new womanhood had therefore better get ready for the coming debate and prepare themselves with arguments against female quartermasters and commissariats.

THE VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.

FITZHUGH LEE is a candidate for the United States Senatorship from Virginia, and, accordingly, the incumbent of that office, Senator Martin, is somewhat worried. The General has contented himself with announcing his candidacy. The management of his campaign he has left to his friends. These naturally enough have been extolling his services to the nation in Cuba as an evidence of his statesmanlike grasp of great subjects, and as an inevitable consequence the supporters of Senator Martin have been compelled to take issue with them. Thus it comes about that General Lee's course as Consul General is undergoing a political investigation, and he is learning that even a hero cannot escape criticism when he becomes a candidate for office.

From the reports that come to us the criticisms thus far made upon the consular career of the General are hardly likely to lower his reputation among the people of Virginia or to injure his chances in the Legislature. It is stated that his opponents declare that by reason of his course at Havana Lee was largely responsible for precipitating the war with Spain when one might have been avoided. The charge is made that he is too much of a jingo, and that he did not, while Consul General, and does not now, rightly represent the sentiments of the people of Virginia.

From this distance it would appear that such charges are designed rather to help than to injure the candidacy of the General. Whatever view may have been taken in Virginia of the Cuban situation just before the outbreak of the war, that of an overwhelming majority of the people at large was essentially the same as that of Lee. The country noted his course at Havana with confidence and with pride, and, although he was a Democrat, there was a general satisfaction when the Republican administration retained him in his office.

If the contest is continued on the lines laid down it is a safe prediction that when the next Congress meets Senator Martin will have an "ex" before his title and the General will be known as Senator Lee.

With the opening of the Wilder trial comes another exhibition of the farce of selecting jurymen. Any citizen who has read of the case is rejected, and any who says he has not read of it ought to be rejected for stupidity if for nothing worse.

CHANGED HIS MIND. How De Young Condemned in 1886 What He Is Doing in 1898.

M. H. de Young has evidently experienced a change of policy since the campaign of 1886, when he used the columns of the Chronicle to accomplish the defeat of all Republican nominees for the Legislature who declined to announce how they stood on the fight for United States Senator in the event of party success and there being a Republican majority on joint ballot. Mr. de Young, notwithstanding his half-hearted denial that he is an aspirant for Senatorial honors, is making what he styled in 1886 "a still hunt" for the office. He was out in open arms against the late A. A. Sargent at that time, and the Republican legislative nominees throughout the State received a letter from him requesting them to inform him how they intended voting on the United States Senatorial fight. Those who refused to give him the information he desired were attacked by the Chronicle and their political pathway made anything but one of roses.

The editorials of the Chronicle in 1886 are applicable to-day by substituting the name of M. H. de Young for that of A. A. Sargent. Mr. de Young insisted upon Sargent making an open and above-board fight, if he was in the Senatorial race. That is all The Call asks of Mr. de Young in this campaign. Let him practice the principle he so strongly advocated in 1886. In order that his stand in that year may be properly put before the voters of the State, the following few excerpts are taken from the editorial columns of the Chronicle. What he then thought of an indorsement by the Legislature is best expressed by a few gems culled from the Chronicle September 15, 1886:

If the Republicans elect a majority of the Legislature he (Sargent) will endeavor to secure the aid of the corporations and the jobbers generally and then should he prove successful he will claim that he has been indorsed by the people. Of course he cannot humbug the people by making such a claim. . . . An indorsement by the average Legislature seems more like a seal of condemnation than a compliment. . . . Sargent can help us in this matter if he wishes to. Let him ask the nominees who are favorable to his election to openly declare themselves. . . . There must be plain talk in this campaign. Candidates cannot be allowed to shelter themselves behind the worn-out excuse that they have not made up their minds.

Mr. de Young was also of the opinion that the people had a right to know their candidate for Senator was to be, as is shown by the following extracts from an editorial published in the Chronicle September 16, 1886:

Why not demand of every man who wants to go to the Legislature what he intends to do when the time comes to vote for Senator? Surely the people whom the Senator will represent have a right to know who he is going to be. To refuse to furnish them with the information will raise such presumption of intended corruption that no wise candidate will run the risk. Nine-tenths of the men who will shortly be up for election will have to show their hands and in this way the people of California may have a Senator who is their very own choice.

Mr. de Young had during that same campaign a wholesome fear of "Dumb Candidates," for he expressed himself as follows through the Chronicle on September 20, 1886:

Things have come to a pretty pass—have they not?—when a candidate for the Legislature presumes to keep his intentions as to the Senator a secret from his constituents. Have the people of California any distinct perception of the fact that they are being disfranchised by the present practice of the bosses? . . . The danger, standing like a lion in the path of the working of the American system, arises from the anomalous position of the United States Senate. . . . The Senate instead of representing the interests of States, represents nothing but the interests of corporations, syndicates and monopolists, which are not confined to any one State, but are spread over all the States. Senators owe their seats to boodle and for the interests of boodle, they keep them.

That it is a very bad idea to attempt to deceive the people was the opinion of Mr. de Young in 1886. That is just what The Call is advising him not to attempt by any half-way denial of his soaring ambition. In the editorial columns of the Chronicle on October 16, 1886, appeared the following good advice:

Sargent had better throw off the mask and play a bold game. He has cast his fortunes with the corporations and there is no use of his trying to make believe that he thinks of the good or ill of the party that he has unfortunately fastened himself upon. He has nothing to do with the party or the people. If he is elected he will owe his success to corporation money and influence and he will be the corporation representative in the Senate and not the people's.

Again in the editorial columns of the Chronicle on October 21, 1886, appears the following:

The election of Sargent to the Senate would mean the defeat of the Republicans in this State in 1888. Once before he was willing to sacrifice the party to his corrupt ambition. He is indifferent to its fate now, provided he can go where he can do more good for the railroad monopoly than "six new men."

In an editorial published in the Chronicle of October 26, 1886, Mr. de Young freely expressed his opinion of a candidate who would go off on "a still hunt." Among other things he said:

Is this not worth consideration? No paper has tried to make anything like a straightforward advocacy of Sargent for the United States Senate. . . . The reason is easy to fathom. The papers which really favor Sargent know that they would prejudice his interests if they openly proclaimed their devotion to him, because candidates and editor wear the same collar. The order has gone out for a still hunt to be made. . . . The still hunt dodge is a good one when no one is watching, but when us hunters in the shape of voters stand around with independent ballots in hundreds of precincts, ready to lay out the game, there is really no show for it.

A few days before the election, in fact, on October 30, 1886, Mr. de Young, in an editorial under the headline "An Elective Farce," gave voice to the sentiment that are appropriate to-day, by substituting the name of the owner of the Chronicle for that of Sargent:

The action of Republican legislative candidates who refuse to state whether they are for or against Sargent for the Senate furnishes one of the best arguments against our present method of electing a United States Senator. It shows that the people have really no voice in the matter. . . . Isn't it a farce that all this elaborate machinery should be put in motion to carry into the United States Senate a man whom the people, if they could cast a direct vote in the matter, would retire permanently to private life?

From the editorial columns of the Chronicle of October 28, 1886, are taken these pointed and significant sentences relative to the duty of warning the people against aspirants who want to fight in the dark:

But no matter how much we may deplore the fatuity evinced by the people, if they allowed the corporation to drive them to voting blindly for men who will do its bidding in the Legislature by electing Sargent, we would still feel that we had done our duty in warning them to avoid the path they were treading. . . . We shall never be brought to admit that an election has any significance unless the issue is clean cut and well defined. . . . Let the voters understand the question. Put it before them in this naked shape: "Do you want a Senator to represent you at Washington or a Senator to represent the special interests of the Southern Pacific of Kentucky?" The hideous deformity of the idea will then be apparent to every one.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

Francis A. Fee, a lawyer of Madera, is at the Lick. S. F. Gell, the capitalist of Salinas, is at the Occidental. Thomas Wyde, a mining man, arrived yesterday from New Zealand. E. B. Willis and wife, of the Sacramento Union, is at the Russ. Mr. and Mrs. V. S. McClatchy of California are at the California. J. M. Leonard, assistant superintendent of the Sutro mine in Nevada, is at the Russ. J. S. Hogg, ex-Governor of Texas, and daughters returned yesterday from a trip to Honolulu. Dr. W. W. Eastman of Sonora is at the Lick, having returned from a four months' trip in the East. Olive Harrington, manager of a large coffee plantation in Java, arrived yesterday on the Alameda on his way to England. George Noonan and Frank Owens, members of a big Vermont syndicate for the raising of prize sheep, have just re-

turned from Australia, where they have disposed of some of their fine stock. Durward Lely and wife, the well-known vocalists, were among the passengers of the Alameda. They are at the Occidental. H. J. Emmet, the California ventriloquist, has returned to this city after an absence of two years, which he spent in traveling through China and Japan. Mr. and Mrs. Sully arrived on the Alameda yesterday and are stopping at the Palace. Mr. Sully is president of the Broken Hill Silver Mining Company at Victoria. Father A. Dorothee, archmandrite of the Greek Catholic Church of Sydney, is in town and will remain for some time. Judge M. K. Harris of Fresno is registered at the Lick. C. R. Buxton, a son of Sir Powell Buxton, the Governor of South Australia, and R. H. Brand, a son of the Viscount Hampden, Governor of New South Wales, are in town and will attend college in England, where they will attend college. Austin Strong, the grand stepson of Robert Louis Stevenson, arrived on the Alameda yesterday. He has been at college in Wellington, New Zealand, and will join his mother in New York. On the trip up young Austin, who is 17 years of

age, visited Valima, the home of the illustrious Robert Louis.

Robert Roberts of Birmingham, the noted writer on religious subjects, and the author of "Christendom Astray," arrived yesterday on the Alameda and will remain in this city for a few days.

Frank X. Clcott, formerly colonel of the Mint at San Francisco during the administrations of Presidents Grant and Hayes, arrived on the steamship Alameda en route to New York City, where he now resides. Mr. Clcott has made a tour of the world, visiting Europe, Egypt, India, Australasia and the South Sea Islands.

CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—W. J. Sheldon of San Francisco is at the St. James. Charles C. Wright and wife of Los Angeles are visiting relatives in Washington.

NIGHT SONG.

See! the summer, my love, comes anew All that was to be reviewed. And her scarf flung so free o'er the hills Wakes to laughing the rills. Oh! the order, the sweet, and the dew, By the paths that we knew.

Over fields lighted white by the moon, Comes the wind with a tune, Through the trees gleam the stars, and so Each caress of the air, Ah, my love, once so true, can it be All forgotten of thee?

Know, my lady, the prints of your feet Bless each woodland retreat, And where'er you have been, it is there That I roam in despair. You may smile and forget if you will, But with me it is ill.

But to meet for a day once again! This always I complete, And of you all the night voices croon When the world seems awn, Lo, my heart beats in pain unresigned. Oh, my lady, be kind, be kind, —Theo. Dreiser in Ainslie's Magazine.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"WHAT TO EAT"—C. A. J. City. The magazine called "What to Eat" is published in Minneapolis, Minn.

DUPONT TO THE FERRY—J. H. S., City. The distance in yards from Dupont and Sacramento streets to the ferry landing is 811.

GLADSTONE IN IRELAND—S. City. The story of E. Gladstone was given the freedom of the City of Dublin in Ireland on the 17th of October, 1877.

THE MORNING STAR—C. F. B., Stockton, Cal. The Morning Star recently returned to this port from Honolulu is the same Morning Star that sailed from this port for the South Seas some time ago.

HOME SAVINGS BANK—C. City. The latest dividend paid by the People's Home Savings Bank in liquidation was the one of the 28th of July, 1888. It was 3 per cent, making a total of 21 per cent paid to that date.

NURSES—M. R., City. If you desire to become a trained nurse you can make application to become such at either the City and County Hospital on Potrero avenue, near Twenty-third street, or the Hospital for Children at the corner of California and Maple streets. In each of these institutions there is a training school for nurses.

Cal. grape 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.

Venezuela has an enormous territory, claiming 600,000 square miles of area. It is about as large as Alaska and Arizona.

First and Second.

Class rates again reduced via the Santa Fe route. Call at the new ticket office, 623 Market.

MOKI TEA POSITIVELY CURES SICK headache, indigestion and constipation. A delightful drink and a sure cure of the skin, producing a perfect complexion, or the money refunded. At No. 1000 California street.

Volunteers leaving for the South—Provide yourselves with a bottle of Dr. Siebert's Angostura Bitters. Prevents ill effects of bad water.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

United States Branch.

STATEMENT

OF THE

CONDITION AND AFFAIRS

OF THE

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, ON THE 31st day of December, A. D. 1897, and for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1897, in compliance with the provisions of sections 419 and 420 of the Act of the 10th of October, 1894, as per blank furnished by the Commissioner.

ASSETS. Real estate owned by company.....\$2,022,077 42 Loans on bonds and mortgages.....2,290,000 00 Cash market value of all stocks and bonds owned by company.....3,851,239 41 Cash in company's office.....1,457 53 Cash in banks.....318,954 40

Stocks and loans.....47,487 08 Interest due and accrued.....1,120 00 Premiums in due course of collection.....782,862 16 Bills receivable and marine risks.....1,674 77 Rents due and accrued.....10,040 12 Due from other companies for marine insurance on assets already paid.....5,138 33

Total assets.....\$7,400,139 78

LIABILITIES. Losses adjusted and unpaid.....\$93,022 71 Losses in process of adjustment.....337,134 77 Losses resisted, including expenses.....62,075 70 Gross premiums received during the year ending on or less, \$3,211,957 42; reinsurance 50 per cent paid.....1,906,783 71

Gross premiums not paid.....2,241,029 50 Amount claimable by the insured on perpetual fire insurance policies.....222,251 15 Liabilities on other companies' policies.....121,459 75 Due and accrued for salaries, rent, taxes, etc.....97,238 43

Any other debts.....325,567 83 Total liabilities.....\$5,022,112 93

INCOME. Net cash actually received for fire premiums during the year ending on or less, \$1,597,335 51 Received for interest on bonds and mortgages.....12,335 25 Received for interest on stocks and from all other sources.....170,949 99 Received for profits.....45,807 31

Total income.....\$4,836,947 98

Net amount paid for fire losses (including \$45,740 98, losses of previous years).....\$3,383,666 24 Paid or allowed for commission or brokerage.....898,325 33 Paid for salaries, rent, taxes, etc., and charges for officers, clerks, etc.,.....840,138 79 Paid for State, national and local taxes.....117,033 08 All other payments and expenditures.....233,029 38

Total expenditures.....\$4,087,233 79