

The Call

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1898

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AMUSEMENTS.

Columbia—"A Parlor Match." California—"O'Brien, the Contractor." Alcazar—"Humburg." Tivoli—"The Yellow Dwarf." Morosco—"Uncle Tom's Cabin." Orpheum—"Vaudeville." Comedy—"A Bunch of Keys." The Chutes—"Gloria Man, Vaudeville and the Zoo. Olympia—"Corney Mason and Eddy streets, Specialties. Ingleside Race Track—Races To-day. Metropolitan Hall—Rosenthal Piano Recital, Tuesday evening, January 3.

COUNSEL FOR MR. BALDWIN.

F. E. J. Baldwin, owner of the lot at the corner of Powell and Market streets recently covered by the Baldwin Hotel and theater, has been correctly reported in the newspapers, measures ought to be taken to change the current of his thoughts and bring him back to a realizing sense of his duty to posterity and the public. Doubtless Mr. Baldwin has been subjected to a great deal of unkind criticism since the Baldwin fire. Instead of sympathy having been extended to him, abuse and detraction of various kinds have been heaped upon him. This is contrary to the usual custom in civilized communities, and we do not blame him for feeling some resentment in consequence.

But his determination to erect a lot of shanties upon the hotel site, and open a choice collection of dives in the cellar, for the purpose of getting even on the people, is certainly short-sighted and contemptible. With such improvements he might, perhaps, as he says, make his interest and taxes, but the corner established in consequence would become a cancer spot which would require elimination.

If Mr. Baldwin yearns to get even on his detractors he should hunt them up and engage them in vocal and fistic gymnastics. In that way he might obtain the satisfaction he desires. To visit his spitefulness upon the people of the city, however, substantially all of whom are innocent of offending him, is uncivilized and barbarous, and he may be sure that if he attempt to do it they will unite and make him a great deal of trouble.

What he should do with the Baldwin Hotel site is to either erect upon it a new structure devoted to commerce or sell it to some one who will do so. The corner is too valuable to be devoted to beer saloons, cheapjinn clothing stores, cigar-stands, barber-shops and dives.

If Mr. Baldwin care anything for the opinion of posterity—he says he cares nothing for the opinion of his contemporaries—he will proceed on business lines in this matter without reference to the criticisms of thoughtless people who have abused him without cause. If he take any other course he will suffer financially. Millionaires may bid defiance to their individual detractors, but even they can be brought to time by united public opinion and the indignation of an entire community.

DISCIPLINE FOR A MONOPOLY.

WHILE the Gas Company acknowledges, when cornered, that it has no right to exact a deposit from customers, and while it will place meters without exercising this imposition when the customer knows his legal status and refuses to yield, it nevertheless takes a deposit every time permitted to do so. It frightens the timid and cajoles the uninitiated, the result being that its strong-box is heavy with money derived from forced loans. On these loans it pays no interest, but the handsome aggregate must bring to the corporation enough to materially fatten its dividends.

As to the quality of light furnished, the accuracy of measurement, the scant courtesy with which just protests are met, there is no need here to treat. Perhaps with the prospect of competition these matters will regulate themselves. However, there are means by which the public can be in a measure protected against the wrong it suffers by reason of the illegal deposit. True, there is statutory remedy, but the law is often slow, and an appeal to it costly. The specific method of correction rests with the Legislature.

By the time the Legislature meets there should have been prepared a bill defining the demand and enforcement of a demand for a deposit a felony. This would solve the whole problem. Such a bill could not be defeated, because the justice of it would meet with instant and general recognition. Too many outrages have been committed in the name of the gas monopoly, too many have felt the sting of its arrogance, for it to be able to muster a sufficient opposition. As an absolute tyrant, domineering over the people from whom it draws sustenance, its reign should be about at an end.

Probably when General Shafter comes he will be met by a broadside of abuse from the Examiner, and it will comfort him to know that for days after he had turned the rag-tag of that journal out of Cuba his picture, adorned with laurel, was above the entrance to the Examiner's office.

A murderer named Cheeseman has been taken from the asylum where he had pretended to be a lunatic and brought back to Oakland for trial. Probably he is to be congratulated. Inmates of an asylum are not permitted to be at large.

A Texan who stayed in jail twenty-two months on a charge of contempt of court is out at last, but probably were he to speak his real feelings he would go back for life.

Since the war has begun on consumption, and the Prince of Wales has enlisted in the ranks, doubtless the bacillus tuberculosis will take to the woods.

THE COALING STATION ARGUMENT.

IN commercial circles, and through them among the people, the idea has been propagated that expansion by annexation and conquest is necessary to get coaling stations. It has been argued that to extend our commerce we must have such stations. Yet our foreign commerce has grown to immense proportions, and we have overtaken the trade of Great Britain and passed it, with no coaling stations, and without the disturbance of their acquisition or cost of their maintenance and defense. Why load our people and our trade with something that has proved entirely unnecessary to our commerce?

England has coaling stations all around the world, but they have not influenced her trade to a volume superior to ours. When foreign trade has been talked about, in times past, it has been customary to assign her ownership of these stations as the cause of England's trade. But without them we have passed her, and yet the idea remains and is made the most of to fortify the argument for imperialism. In time of peace every seaport is a coaling station. Trade grows in peace, and not in war. If we own numerous coaling stations and are involved in war each one must be defended; each one is the United States, and each will require the same force to protect it that would adequately defend our entire continental possessions.

If we have war, and it is brought nearer and made more probable by each extension of our sovereignty to distant islands, each colony and coaling station must be defended by a fleet and an army. This means for Porto Rico, the Ladroneas, Hawaii and the Philippines, each, an army and a navy equal to the force required for domestic defense. England has coaling stations and must keep a thousand battleships to defend them, and yet her trade has not held its superiority to ours.

The idea is fallacious that we increase our safety at home by acquisitions abroad which must be defended. It is an equal fallacy that we are to depend upon the proposed colonies and coaling stations for an increase in trade.

The statistics of British trade prove this. England sends to her colonies a less percentage of their imports than they get from other countries, with the single exception of British Guiana. The proportion they take from her is:

Table with 2 columns: Territory and Percentage. Straits Settlements...10 per cent. Mauritius...30 per cent. British Guiana...52 per cent. The Bermudas...30 per cent. British Honduras...40 per cent. British West Indies...41 per cent. New South Wales...40 per cent. Queensland...40 per cent. Victoria...37 per cent.

It is also a fallacy that colonies recoup the country that owns them for the expense of their government out of the public revenues of their total trade, or by other taxes laid upon their people.

The cost to England of the above colonies is annually 23,704,935 pounds sterling. Their revenues to her treasury are 23,113,642 pounds sterling. There is an annual outgo of \$118,074,675 and \$115,568,210 income, and a deficit of \$3,406,465. Yet England has the best managed colonial system that has ever existed.

Already our navy is asking for \$60,000,000 in the next fiscal year to build battleships to patrol our coaling stations and colonies; and our army is asking for 50,000 regulars for the Philippines and 25,000 each for Cuba and Porto Rico. This is 100,000 soldiers, and the pay of the privates alone will require \$19,200,000 per annum, their rations certainly as much more, and their equipment and medical and hospital service as much more, making nearly \$80,000,000 a year, exclusive of the pay and commutations of the staff.

Bismarck said: "I do not want any colonies at all. Their only use is to provide sinecures. That is all England at present gets out of her colonies, and Spain, too. And as for us Germans, colonies would be exactly like the silks and sables of the Polish noblemen who had no shirt to wear under them."

It is easy to see that the building, manning and operation of our new navy and the maintenance of a standing army of 100,000 men, the support of Military Governors, the transport service required in moving such an army to distant stations by sea, and the transportation of rations and equipments, and the shipping of coal to coaling stations, will bring our military expenses, made necessary by this new policy, up to \$125,000,000 a year. We will not get this out of our tropical colonies. It must come out of our home taxpayers, with the effect of doubling their public burdens. It will be spent on a fallacy, a chimera, a sentiment of ignorant enthusiasm mistaken for patriotism.

Another disgusting feature is the probability that voluntary enlistment will not give us the men needed to fill the ranks of an army to stand guard in the tropics.

Captain Mahan, author of "Sea Power," is often quoted by the imperialists, but he says, "Our race cannot thrive in our new colonies."

Has any one heard of a returned private soldier from the East or West Indian tropics who wants to go back? We appear to have acquired coaling stations and colonies the defense of which will require a resort to conscription to secure the garrisons necessary to hold them.

McKINLEY IN THE SOUTH.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S journey through the South has been something like a grand tour in celebration of a restored Union. It has been marked at every stage by demonstrations of Southern loyalty and Northern confidence. All classes of Southern people have taken part in the welcome. Old veterans of the Confederate army and young men born since the war ended, Bourbon Democrats of the deepest dye and negroes engaged in the arduous task of advancing their race against Bourbon prejudices, have all united and vied with one another in doing honor to the chief magistrate of the nation.

These jubilant demonstrations were not caused wholly by the fact that McKinley is President of the United States. Much of the cordiality of them was due to the personality of the man. By his speeches, so frank and sincere in word and tone, and the hearts of the Southern people were won even more than by the august dignity of his high office. Other Presidents made tours through the South. Hayes, Cleveland and Harrison visited that section, but none of them made anything like the impression that McKinley has made.

Undoubtedly one of the potent factors in the success of the President's conciliation was the manner in which he had recognized Southern valor and loyalty during the war with Spain. The appointment of Southern generals to high command in the army proved to the South that McKinley held no feeling of animosity against the men who wore the gray, but, on the contrary, regarded their military skill with admiration and had confidence in their patriotic love of the Union.

A striking illustration of Southern sentiment on the subject was given in a recent statement of Henry Watterson, who in an interview at Washington said: "I probably shall never vote again. The signing of the commissions of those two ex-Confederate vet-

erans, Fighting Joe Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee, marked the certain dawn of that era for which I have labored. I am satisfied now."

It was noted at the time that McKinley made more speeches during the campaign of 1896 than were made by any other candidate who was ever elected, and that all of them were appropriate to the occasion and to the audience—terse, pointed and animated by a lofty sentiment. This felicity of speech, so marked during the canvass, has been strikingly displayed in the Southern tour. He has addressed Southern audiences on the delicate subject of the Civil War in words that won their rapturous applause, but without saying a word that offended the most patriotic veteran of the North. He has spoken to negroes of their advancement both in social and in political life in a way that aroused them to enthusiasm, but without offending the Southern whites.

When all things are taken into consideration the tour is one of the most notable in history. It was a genuine triumph won by a strong and winning personality over old-time antagonisms of North against South and white against black, and entitles McKinley to a high rank among the great constructive statesmen who have conciliated ancient foes and restored to their country not only prosperity, but harmony and patriotic love.

COURT FAVORITES.

THE court favorite has always been a well-known character in history. He had the ear of the ruler, and generally used the position for his own advantage. His influence was sought by those who had private ends to gain. We also have our modern favorites, but they bask under the sunshine of the judicial instead of the ruling power. They carry on their operations in the halls of justice instead of the royal palace. They take an active part in the nomination and election of some Judges, perhaps loan them money when in need, and look to gather the nice plums which may be dispensed by the judicial hand. Sometimes this favorite takes the form of an official reporter, at others of a receiver or a favored attorney. It is notorious that in some cases the fees received by the reporter are greater than those paid to the attorneys. The Judge may order arguments to be written up which gives the reporter an increased harvest. Lawyers are timid and reluctant to complain against these practices, as it might incur the displeasure of the court. The favored attorney is often employed for his supposed influence with a particular Judge, and is paid greater fees than his associates who do the labor.

The receiver usually comes in for a handsome allowance in return for services which are frequently only nominal. A recent illustration of the easy way in which a receiver and his attorney may earn money is afforded by the Hale & Norcross case. A fund of \$300,000 was to be distributed under the judgment of the court. A receiver was appointed to disburse this money. Scarcely was the ink dry on his bond—which, by the way, was given by a banker in whose bank the money was deposited—when Judge Hebbard made an order allowing \$5000 to this receiver and \$5000 more for his attorney, which sums were promptly drawn out. When all the parties interested had agreed to the manner of distributing the residue of this fund, the receiver and his attorney got another whack at it, through the action of the same Judge, to the extent of an additional \$5000. Besides this, the bank in which the money was deposited demanded and received a compensation for keeping and disbursing it.

It is a fact, much to be regretted, that the general public has, to a considerable extent, lost confidence in our courts. Abuses in the administration of the law have crept into some of them, and on this account their general influence and standing have been lowered. People hesitate for this reason to invoke their aid. In many of our cities the business men have arranged upon a method for the settlement of their disputes out of court, by arbitration. This shows that there is something wrong in the operation of our judicial system, which should be speedily remedied. No government is safe when there is a distrust of the courts. The great bulwark of England is the confidence of her people that every subject has equal rights before the law, and that the courts will administer that law impartially. It is the duty of the press of this land to uncover all abuses in the conduct of the courts. The Call will not hesitate to do this whenever the occasion arises. It also takes pleasure in approving the manner in which Judge Coffey guards the interests of estates and prevents their spoliation. While some attorneys and legal representatives may carp at the scrutiny exercised by this Judge in fixing their fees and regulating the general expenses of administration, he is justly entitled to the commendation of the community for the strict discharge of his official duties.

A FREAK OF JUSTICE.

SINCE the truth concerning Dunning was first dragged into the light his character has appeared so black that no redeeming traits have been discerned. He has been guilty of the crime of meanness, untrue to friends and family, unblinking in the face of exposure. Without flinching, he has portrayed himself.

There was a general conclusion that no good was in Dunning, and yet at last he has created for himself a gleam of sympathy. The human heart is kind and quick to perceive good. It seems that in certain of Dunning's orgies he had the companionship of women who to the cause on trial bear no possible relation. Nevertheless, he was asked to reveal their names. He refused to do so. It was proper and manly that he should have refused. Uncomplainingly he went to jail for contempt rather than betray and disgrace those to whom he was asked to be a despicable traitor. It was the first outward indication of decency in the composition of Dunning; and the court ordered him to jail for it.

There is something anomalous in such a circumstance. He can day after day detail his shameless acts and go unscathed, save, perhaps, in a conscience of which there is no visible token. An inclination to be honorable seizes him, and a cell is the penalty.

The lawyer, perhaps, did well to withdraw the question. He would perhaps have done better never to have propounded it.

A. H. Ingersoll of Oakland took an ax and with it drove his wife and daughter out into the night and the rain. Now and then something happens to revive belief in the utility of the whipping-post.

Carnegie and Bryan will make a queer team, and each will be too much surprised at finding himself in harness with the other to get down to steady pulling for a while.

Perhaps in the future some antique statesman will be able to point with pride to the circumstance of having been in McKinley's Cabinet from start to finish.

It is a pity that some of the morbid and chronic attendants at the Botkin trial cannot be sent to the garbage crematory.

RANCH AND RURAL LIFE.

That California can successfully stand a dry season was demonstrated this year. Our export of green fruit is only 9 per cent short of that of 1897. It is true that a large acreage of orchard was fruitless, owing to lack of rain and non-irrigable location, but it is also true that the Sierra foothill orchards and vineyards supplied 91 per cent of the usual export and brought to the State as much money from that source as comes in an average year. Not only this, but the trees and vines put out their usual growth of new wood and will bear an equally large crop next year.

This experience goes somewhat farther than one derived from a diversification of crops. It proves the existence of a safeguard to the State's prosperity by diversification of location also. Formerly, before there was any planting in the foothills, a drought implied general disaster, for it struck down the live stock, wheat and fruit interests in the valleys and mining in the mountains, and there was nothing to rescue them. But now the foothill orchards and vineyards, which are planted up to an altitude of 3000 feet, have proved their capacity to sustain our commercial structure through a dry year without fatal impairment.

The Spanish war has practically left the American market to California raisins. It is not easy to find considerable lots of high class raisins in the hands of the producer or even of the jobber. This does not mean just one year of good prices and good demand. Where even war, pestilence or famine has kept away from a market a product to which the consumers are accustomed, and it is replaced from a new source of supply, that source can hold it in the future even against the reappearance of the former product. The California raisin has many points of superiority to the Spanish fruit. It is dried on trays and not on the ground, and the skin is thin and tender, at the same time it holds the raisin to the stem. The latter, when dried, cracks the grape sugar, which crystallizes on the skin, and not being sufficiently saccharine to resist decay, it rots and destroys the raisin. The California grape holds all the sugar within the skin and therefore is a good keeper, a most desirable quality in any dried fruit.

Northern California oranges are a good crop this year and of fine quality. Time was that the only orange tree known in the northern part of the State was at Bidwells Bar, and it stood there a long time silently suggesting that where it flourished orchards of its kind would be profitable. Now there is a large acreage in Butte and Yuba counties. Sutter and Colusa are also planting and the foothills of Placer County are every year increasing their export of excellent fruit.

At Santa Ana the decortication of century plant fiber has been successfully accomplished, producing a substitute for sisal grass in the manufacture of cordage. Biggs Notes says the cannery at Marysville this year expended \$36,000 for labor and \$158,550 for fruit cans and fruit. A good showing for a dry year.

Mr. Stone, at Thermalito, experimented with fertilizers on his olive trees and reports a great increase in the crop and improvement in the quality. More barnyard manure goes to waste in California than anywhere else in the Union where it might be used with greater benefit than anywhere else.

The Call's Gazette editor planted an apple orchard, and along came the borers and borer the trees, killing many of them and nearly killing more. As a preventive he drove some rusty nails into the trees near the ground; since then not a borer has attacked them. This is worth knowing, as the orchardist has a hard headed enemy in the borer.

W. A. Rogers of Thermalito observed many barren trees in his orange orchard. They seemed profusely, but set no fruit. He used barnyard manure plentifully around them and they became reliably fruitful.

The Cloverdale Reville says that on the recent marriage there of Mr. Martin and Miss Tarwater, the groom's mother presented the bride with 150 acres of fine land. That is a sensible dowry, much better than diamonds or a check.

The Fountain Grove vineyard, Sonoma County, has just shipped two carloads of wine to Japan. The Cloverdale Citrus Fair Association is preparing to hold its fifth annual exhibition. This annual fair has so promoted the planting of orange orchards that Sonoma County will soon be in the field as an exporter of that fruit.

John Rapp of Colgrove, Los Angeles County, has experimented successfully in growing pineapples. He procured plants from Florida, and it took them three years after planting to get acclimated. Then they bore a satisfactory crop and produced acclimated suckers for replanting, which he has distributed to favorable localities in Southern California. He says that by setting out plants as early in the spring as possible the fruit will ripen at a season when imported pines are out of the market.

Kelly Brothers, the well known ranchers of the Santa Ynez Mountains, report that dry weather has so affected the honey blooms on which they depend for the supply secured by their bees that there is not enough in the hives to feed the bees through the winter, and they expect to feed them twenty tons of extracted honey from their stock on hand. Hay and honey are valuable where the drought struck.

The Long Beach Press says that Mr. Norman, on the Alamitos tract, has introduced a new fruit from Africa called the roselle, which thrives even in arid situations. It makes a delicious jelly and pickle, and in hot weather makes an agreeable drink. Mr. Norman wishes to distribute the seeds.

The Chino Champion estimates the highest output of beet sugar next year in the history of that California industry. The factory at Santa Maria will use 1000 tons of beets per day; the Hueneme 1000; the Spreckels, at Salinas, 3000; the Los Alamitos 700.

The raisin crop this year nets 3 1/2 cents a pound in the sweet box, against 1 1/2 cents last year. The walnut crop of Fullerton this year is eighty-four carloads. New fruit varieties are expected to be introduced at Santa Ana and Ventura. The increased orchard area and output of fruit will require them.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

Dr. S. S. Bogle of Santa Rosa is at the Lick. Judge J. M. Mannon of Ukiah is at the Lick. Sheriff A. Bush of Downville is at the Russ. C. S. Jacobson of Portland is at the Palace. H. S. Allen, a miner from Sonora, is at the Grand. Lyman Green of Petaluma is a guest at the Grand. T. B. Walker of Minneapolis is a guest at the Occidental. W. M. Thornton of Anaconda, Montana, is at the Palace. Attorney W. F. George of Sacramento is at the Grand. Attorney Francis A. Fee of Madera is a guest at the Lick. Frank R. Nugent of Winnipeg, Canada, is at the Occidental. Edward Crozer of Philadelphia is a guest at the Palace. G. R. Putnam of Washington, D. C., is registered at the Palace. J. G. McWilliams and H. E. Nichols, U. S. A., are at the Occidental.

State Controller E. P. Colgan of Sacramento is registered at the Lick. Carroll Johnson, the well known minstrel, is a guest at the Occidental. Ex-State Senator Elwood Bruner of Sacramento is registered at the Lick. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McCarthy and daughter of Stockton are at the Grand.

***** Frank M. Cummings, the well-known chief clerk at the Palace ***** AND ***** Hotel, was made the victim of a practical joke the other day that momentarily caused him to cease beating and that made his patent protected smile look like 30 cents in a fog. Mr. Cummings has a fondness for jewelry, and he is the possessor of a rare collection of gems. Lately he has developed a penchant for diamond rings, and to satisfy this craving, and at the same time try his luck, he has been investing in tickets, ranging in price from 5 cents to \$2, which he holds in chance on a very fine and costly diamond ring which is to be raffled off. Mr. Cummings has about fifty of these tickets of the \$2 kind, for he does nothing on a cheap basis. He has made it a rule to invest in these tickets whenever the idea occurred to him, and the idea has bobbed up in his mind several times a day. Last week two of his friends walked carelessly up to the counter in the hotel, and pretending not to notice Mr. Cummings, who was studying the register, they began to comment on the fact that it was a shame that the person who had the ring in his possession had skipped the town with over \$1000, the proceeds from tickets sold, and the ring as well. Mr. Cummings, as soon as he caught the drift of the conversation, immediately lost four pounds in weight, had a nervous chill and swore at a bell boy. Visiting cards of fifty tickets worth fifty snaps of his detestable fingers filtered through Mr. Cummings' mind. His dreams of the beautiful solitaire vanished, but he did not lose his wits. Oh, no, on the contrary he began to look for a number one with a great degree of alacrity. Presently Mr. Cummings was seen to go to a friend who also desires to win the aforesaid ring. He had his fifty tickets with him, and these he quietly offered for sale at 5 cents on a word. He explained his desire to dispose of the tickets by saying that he had

recently joined the church, and that he did not believe in the lottery system; that it was a wicked, pernicious habit, and that he had decided to turn over a new leaf; in fact, he stated that he was going to turn over several new leaves. He was just about to consummate the deal with his friend when the joke was sprung on him. Yesterday he was seen to buy another ticket.

W. H. West of the Thatcher and Primrose minstrels, with his wife, is at the Grand. Mrs. J. A. Brown, Miss Arnold and Miss L. E. Burns of Portland are at the Occidental. William H. Buckley, James Campbell and John R. Mills of Hartford, Conn., are at the Palace. Mr. and Mrs. T. Regan of Boise City are at the Lick. Mr. Regan is a prominent capitalist. Commander George C. Reiter, United States navy, who is the light-house inspector at Portland, is at the Occidental for a few days. Thomas Hill, the artist, whose paintings adorn many of the best art collections in the world, is in the city, sojourning at the Palace. He passed the summer at his Wawona studio, and will soon leave for winter solace at Coronado Beach.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—T. Downey, wife and daughter, of San Francisco, are at the Holland; William E. Gunn of San Francisco is at the Hoffman; Dr. William E. Hopkins of San Francisco is at the Manhattan; S. E. Simons of Sacramento is at the Windsor; W. L. Doyle of San Francisco is at the Grand.

CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Judge Maguire arrived in Washington to-day. He will leave for New York to-morrow to spend the holidays. George Gregg of San Francisco is registered at the Riggs House.

WITH ACTORS AND MUSICIANS. Already the coming of Rosenthal, the great pianist, is attracting the attention of the concert-goers. He will give three recitals in the Metropolitan Temple Tuesday and Thursday evenings, January 3 and 5, and the following Saturday afternoon. The prices range from \$1 to \$3 and the sale of seats opens next Tuesday at Sherman & Clay's.

"A Parlor Match" finishes the Columbia Theater engagement with the Sunday night performance. West's minstrels Open Monday with Charles Johnson, Tom Lewis, Charles Ernest and Jose, the counter tenor, in the company.

Daniel Sully in "The Contractor" closes at the California Saturday night, giving way to the return engagement of Nance O'Neil with the Rankin Company. Miss O'Neil will open the week with "Under the Old Apple Tree," continuing that popular play for the first four nights and delecting the next three to "Guy Manner" in which she will make her first appearance as Meg Merrilies. "Ingoram" is night's farewell will be given to "Oliver Twist."

"The Yellow Dwarf" is a strong holiday spectacle at the Tivoli. Scenery, costumes and lively specialties are the notable features.

"A Bunch of Keys" plays all this week at the Comedy, with Monday in favor of "A Romance of Coast Hollow."

Golden, the monologist, is still a strong card at the Orpheum, and the rest of the bill is up to the mark.

"Humburg," a farce that Roland Reed used to play, is making out a good week at the Alcazar. Next week's holiday attraction will be Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell."

Keep Golden Gate Open. The Merchants' Association has sent to the Board of Supervisors a protest against a proposition now pending before the Street Committee to curtail the boulevard of Golden Gate avenue by opening to heavy traffic two blocks between Van Ness avenue and Geary street. The association contends that this is unnecessary, for heavy traffic is permitted on Elm avenue, half a block north. The protest concludes: "We fully believe that the best interests of San Francisco require at least one direct main thoroughfare to Golden Gate Park that should be kept in good condition and free from heavy traffic. The boulevard of Golden Gate avenue from Van Ness avenue to Devisadero street should be preserved for this purpose, and we earnestly request that your honorable committee will report unfavorably upon this objectionable resolution."

Best French candy, 25c per pound. Stearns' Candy Kitchen, moved to 1478 Market street.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.—G. X. M. As Christmas and New Year's day will fall on Sunday, the legal holiday will be observed on the following Monday.

THE FIFTY-FIRST IOWA.—A. H. City. The roster of the Fifty-first Iowa Volunteers was published as a private enterprise, consequently it cannot be advertised in this department.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Stenographer, Oakland, Cal. The matter of giving Christmas presents is one of individual taste. A stenographer is at liberty to give presents to her employer and those who are her companions in the office if she feels so inclined, but if she does not it would not be considered "a breach of etiquette." It is not customary, but sometimes employers moved to make a present to employes in appreciation of services in addition to the salary paid. If the firm or others in the office should offer the stenographer one or more gifts at the glad Christmas tide she would be very rude if she did not accept such.

Townsend's, 627, Palace. Closed Sundays. Popcorn, 3 quarts 10c. Townsend's. 1 and 2 canes in box, 10c box. Townsend's. 1 lb chewing candy in box, 25c. Townsend's.

Our famous broken candy, 3 1/2 lbs in handsome Japanese basket, 50c. Townsend's.

The best Xmas present: Townsend's California Glass Fruits, 50c. in fine etched boxes or Japanese baskets. 627 Market st., Palace Hotel building.

Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 510 Montgomery street. Telephone Main 1942.

Thousands of packages in 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 pounds of Townsend's California Glass Fruits, 50c. a pound; all ready for shipping. Send your orders and we can ship for you at reduced rates. 627 Market street, Palace Hotel.

Sanborn, Vail & Co.'s special holiday display this week is attracting universal attention. It is a grand display of moderate priced goods, every article of which is suitable for a Christmas present. The store decorations are also unusually brilliant and especially appropriate to the occasion.

Little Brother—I don't think I care much for that book. Little Sister—Why not? Little Brother—Grandma says it's instructive as well as amusing.—Puck.

No Christmas Table should be without a bottle of Dr. Sieger's Anostura Bitters, the finest appetizer, imported from South America.

The Customer—What! Ten dollars for that vase? The Clerk—Oh, no, mum. That's just the fare we have to when we send it. Real price, fifty cents, mum.—Judge.

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A useful gift is the most sensible gift to make, and if it is lasting, too, it's all the better. Furniture! What's more elegant than deep, rich, gorgeous carving—the carved chair above, for instance? For hall or for any nook or corner you want to enrich and beautify. Or, for some friend you want to make very happy on Christmas.

A pretty bit of upholstery (good upholstery) makes a Christmas gift most pleasing. Our upholstery is our own make, the frames are of our own finishing—that mirror-like polish, you know. There's a worldful to pick from and more a-making—but come early, for you know the most-wanted things go first.

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