

# The Call

SUNDAY, JANUARY 8, 1899

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### AMUSEMENTS

Columbia—"The Man From Mexico." California—Minstrel Jubilee. Alcazar—"A Midnight Bell." Theatre—"The Heart." Morocco—H. H. Henry Minstrels. Orpheum—Vaudeville. Comedy—"All Aboard." The Casino—Edna Mann, Vaudeville and the Zoo. Olympia—Corner Mason and Eddy streets, Specialties. Metropolitan Temple—Rosenthal Piano Recital. Ingleside Course Park—Coursing To-day. Central Park—The Steeplechase. Recreation Park—Baseball. Glen Park—Mission Zoo. Sherman-Clay Hall—Gerome Helmont, Violinist, Tuesday evening. Jamison Hall—Races To-morrow. Ingleside Race Track—Races To-morrow.

### THE EXAMINER'S OLD WOMEN.

THE virility of the Examiner is astounding. Though a beaten organ of a spurious Democracy, it actually has a "national policy" and practically owns the country and runs the Government. Under its direction the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy was prepared, and the first thing the President of the United States does every morning is to ascertain what the instructions of the Examiner are for his conduct during the day. Congress is filled with its representatives, who have nothing at all to do with the people, and it dictates every measure that is even seriously considered.

These views are derived from a careful reading of the Examiner itself. Its proclamations have virtually the force of law. It controls the army, the navy, foreign powers and even the religious potentates of the earth, and at its will summons them as Glendower summoned his vassals "from the vasty deep." On this state of facts, the effrontery of men like Senator Hoar, who only fills the place of Daniel Webster, and Senator Hale, and others of similar obscurity, in daring to obstruct the acquisition of the Philippines, is surprising. When they find, however, that the Examiner has called them "old women" they will at once lie down to unpleasant dreams.

### THE CITY HALL "COMPLETED."

THE other day the New City Hall Commissioners, without ceremony, turned the City Hall over to the Board of Supervisors as "completed." There was no beating of bands or flying of colors over the important event. The only thing that has been left behind to commemorate it was a report from the secretary stating that the hall had cost about \$5,723,704 18, and that the appropriation had expired, which necessitated the retirement of the commission from power.

There is still a great deal to be done upon the edifice. The remodeling that will be necessary to make the building habitable is bound in future years to cost almost as much as the structure itself has cost. The drainage should even now be reconstructed and an adequate system of heating and ventilating introduced. When the hall was planned neither of these things entered into the calculations of the architects. These gentlemen also ignored sunshine. They seemed to have no idea that in San Francisco the sun is an important substitute for stoves and grates.

Looking back over the expanse of years one cannot fail to be struck by the remarkable inefficiency which has prevailed in the construction of this edifice. The City Hall was begun in 1872, and is now turned over about half finished at the end of twenty-seven years. During all of that time work has proceeded upon it with more or less energy. There was one time, about 1875, when the rasicals had obtained such complete control over the building that the Legislature was obliged to suspend operations for about two years. There was another period of inactivity after the adoption of the new constitution in 1879. But with these exceptions the politicians have continuously worked at the building.

During late years, however, the contractors have been compelled to live up to their agreement, and all the plunder has been squeezed out of the building. As a rule, since 1882 work on the City Hall has proceeded with care and economy; but architecturally the thing is a botch, and the interior will have to be remodeled if it ever becomes a modern structure. The amount expended upon the building is not excessive when compared with other public edifices of like character. Still it cannot be called a cheap City Hall. A private individual could take the money that has been spent upon it and build a structure in half the time much better adapted to the needs of the city and quite as durable and imposing, and make an enormous fortune out of the operation.

There will not be general approval of Judge Graham's selection of a pickpocket as clerk of the court. No valid objection can be made against the presence of such characters in the Police Court, but they ought not to be in an official capacity. The man selected by Judge Treadwell to act as bailiff shot another politician just in time to forfeit the job. The new Police Judges have not exercised a fine discrimination.

With Dave Nagle and Jack Chinn on the official campaign committee of Senator Stewart there is no doubt that the Nevada believes in peace even at the price of having to maintain a standing army.

At the prospect of another fight there is no doubt the home sickness which had been bothering the Californian boys in Manila vanished. Next to returning they would enjoy a scrap.

Vandals who mutilate books in a public library are a type of criminals as mean as the writers of anonymous letters, as cowardly as hyenas, and ought to be kicked.

### EXPOSITION ISSUES.

A LATE report from the East is to the effect that while the space allotted to the United States at the Paris Exposition of 1900 is about 222,000 square feet, persons desirous of making exhibits of their products have already applied for upward of 700,000 square feet. The fact is stated as a striking evidence of the interest taken in the coming exposition by the progressive manufacturers, artists and agriculturists of the country.

It is to be noted, furthermore, that a strong desire is manifested in the Mississippi Valley States for making at Paris a surpassing agricultural exhibit. Commenting upon this phase of the subject the Chicago Times says: "It is contended by those who are interested in sending a creditable agricultural exhibit to Paris that we have never had a complete, practical, comprehensive display of the nation's agricultural resources at any great exposition. Some of the exhibits from single counties in Nebraska at the Omaha Exposition surpassed the entire agricultural display at the World's Fair."

The statement that exhibits from a single county in Nebraska at the Omaha Exposition exceeded the entire agricultural display at the World's Fair at Chicago may be doubted. It is clearly an exaggeration. None the less, it is true that a thoroughly representative exhibit of the agricultural resources of the United States has never been made, and the Paris Exposition affords a most excellent opportunity to make one. It is therefore gratifying to note Eastern interest in that direction, for a liberal allowance of space for an agricultural display is bound to be of advantage to California.

We have at this time three extensive exposition projects under consideration—a colonial exposition at Mechanics' Institute next fall, the Paris Exposition in 1900, and State Centennial Exposition in the year following. The three enterprises will not conflict, but mutually assist one another, since each in proportion to its extent and magnitude will tend to augment popular interest in exposition work and rouse the energies of the people to make the utmost of the opportunities.

It appears the report given out some time ago that the space allotted to the United States at Paris is larger than that granted to any other nation is a mistake, as the Russians have been conceded more space than ourselves. It is noted, moreover, that the Russians, the British and the Germans have each made more ample provisions for display than we have done.

An effort will be made to induce Congress to increase the appropriation for the purpose, and something may be attained in that way; but after all the greater part of the expense of our exhibit will have to be borne by individuals and by such States as intend to make distinctive State exhibits. That is one more reason why Californians should set about at once to make ready for the work. Since the Mississippi Valley is to make a special feature of the agricultural display, we are going to have a good chance to measure ourselves against that rich and populous section and show all the world what rural industry can accomplish in California.

### EASTERN CONSCIENCE.

A RECENT editorial in the Outlook, of which Lyman Abbott is editor, and which is supposed to represent the cultured thought of the most intellectual circles of the East, exhibits an amusing illustration of the pretty conceit of themselves entertained by our Eastern fellow citizens and their attitude of condescension toward the West.

The article in question declares there are three popular arguments in favor of colonial expansion—one prevalent on the Pacific Coast, one in the Middle West and one in the East. That which is asserted to prevail here is the argument of commercial advantage, that which finds favor in the Mississippi Valley is the argument of national grandeur, while in the East the chief argument is that of a conscientious desire to fulfill the whole duty of the hour toward the oppressed people of the Philippines.

According to this view of the situation, several times repeated in the article, the East is animated by conscience, the Middle West by Americanism and our section of the Union by self-interest. It is not worth while to point out the error of the writer in stating that the Pacific Coast expects monetary gain from annexation, since every intelligent man knows that the great fruit, sugar and other industries of California and Oregon would be seriously injured by the competition of the islands. The main point in the article is the revelation it makes of the Eastern idea that public opinion here is determined by self-interest, while on the Atlantic coast it is determined by conscience.

About the time the editorial appeared in the Outlook a writer who furnishes a daily column of comment, semi-editorial, to the New York Press, a stanch Republican paper, printed a seemingly authoritative account of how Croker, the Tammany boss, got his fortune. The writer said: "Many of the leading financiers of Wall street were afraid of President Harrison's position on the money question, and in the election of 1892 determined to defeat him for re-election. Cleveland's known affiliation with prominent bankers and operators in the street rendered him an acceptable candidate to Republican as well as Democratic millionaires, and in order to insure his election a fund of \$1,000,000 was quietly raised and placed in the hands of Richard Croker, who was requested to 'put it where it would do the most good.' It was 'anything to beat Harrison,' and Croker was the instrument."

The story continues that Croker used \$600,000 to beat Harrison and pocketed the remaining \$400,000. Moreover, being aware that leading Republicans were fighting Harrison, he bet \$250,000 on Cleveland at odds of 6 to 5 and won \$300,000 more. Furthermore, it is added that when the Lexow Committee began its work in New York Croker was ready to go on the stand, but he was induced to leave the city lest the Republican disloyalty to Harrison should be made known, and the writer concludes by saying, "Croker left New York, if I am not very much mistaken, in Chauncey M. Depew's private palace car."

Read in connection with the Outlook's talk about Eastern conscience and the devotion of the Pacific Coast to self-interest, that story, told with so much circumstantiality and detail, has a moral in it so big that you can't put the lid on. Before the Outlook delivers any more lectures on the dominant motives of the different sections of the Union, it should look in a while and see what is going on at home.

Possibly when the Republicans desire the advice of the Examiner they will ask for it. That paper's support of Pardee was an undeserved blow to the gentleman.

The closer view Aguinaldo obtains of a prospective thrashing from our soldiers, the less alluring it appears to him.

### THE CATTLEMEN'S CONVENTION.

ONE of the most notable industrial conventions to be held in the United States during the present month is that of the cattlemen at Denver. The meeting has been looked forward to with considerable interest not only by stock-raisers, but by meat-packers in all parts of the country, and the results of the discussions promise to be of great value.

The convention will be one of more than ordinary importance to California. Our cattle industry is large, and we have, therefore, great interests to be affected by what may be done at the meeting. It is probable something may be accomplished there to assist in relieving the industry in this State of the handicap that now interferes with its advancement and thus tend to make it more profitable than it has been for some time past.

The drought which prevailed during the past summer had the effect of forcibly impressing upon the cattlemen of the State the need of a better system of cattle quarantine. The existing laws are grossly inadequate to the needs of the industry. In his recent message to the Legislature Governor Budd earnestly recommended this subject as one deserving consideration during the present session. Referring to the disastrous experiences of the past season and the work done by the State officials to remedy the evil, he said:

"The Department of Agriculture has relieved our condition. Its agents, with those of the State, have worked diligently. The quarantine lines, to meet the varying conditions, have been changed, but we have no proper laws to protect these lines. During the dry season I was compelled to appeal to the Governors of other States for permission to transport and feed inspected cattle in their States. Had the cattlemen of California seen the necessity for action in this matter sooner and aided the efforts of the executive to secure the passage of a proper law as recommended, they would not have suffered so severely during the last dry season."

Upon this showing Governor Budd added the very pertinent comment: "It may seem peculiar that a State which has spent on agricultural societies within a few years \$1,054,220 should not have on the statute books a proper law to protect its cattle, horses, sheep or other animals or fowls, yet such is the fact, and under the law public funds cannot be directly used for such protection."

The convention at Denver will of course devote itself to far wider considerations than those of State quarantine laws, and yet it may devise plans that will result in settling such regulations upon a uniform basis. The principal theme of the convention will be of course the general outlook of the industry, for it is certain that the conditions which once made it so profitable are rapidly changing. The old days when ranges rich in grasses and well supplied with water were abundant have gone by. Cattle-raising is no longer the simple and easy task it was a comparatively few years ago.

Good ranges are now limited. Considerable risks attend the industry, and science, capital and careful foresight are necessary to make it profitable. The cattlemen have a new set of problems to solve, and the convention will have no lack of subjects to discuss. It is to be hoped the meeting will result in the formulation of plans that when carried out will prove beneficial to the industry throughout the whole cattle-raising region of the Great West.

### BRITISH COLUMBIAN FOLLY.

A REPORT from Victoria states that at the opening of the Provincial Legislature of British Columbia Lieutenant Governor McInnes, in reviewing the affairs of the province and outlining prospective legislation, announced it would be the policy of the Government to exclude aliens from placer mining, and that the Legislature would be requested to enact a law to that effect.

Referring to the gold discoveries in the Cariboo and the Omineca districts and the country around Atlin Lake, he is quoted as having said: "In anticipation of an influx of population into that region my Government has already taken steps for the proper administration of the district. In order to conserve the natural wealth in these gold gravels for the benefit of Canadian miners and Canadian traders a bill will be laid before you prohibiting the acquisition of placer claims by aliens."

The unreasonableness of this act to American miners will be noted and its injustice will be condemned, for we have never excluded Canadian miners from the placer districts of this country; but the ill effects of the proposed legislation, if it be carried out, will be felt by British Columbia more than by ourselves. Such a law would be about as gross a blunder as any legislative body has committed in recent years.

It requires no great degree of intelligence to perceive that the chief need of British Columbia at this time is a larger and more enterprising population to develop the resources of the country. The discoveries of gold in the province promised to attract to it thousands of men who would have carried into its wilderness not only their energy and their labor, but a considerable amount of capital. These men would have been the pioneers of civilization and cleared the way for the foundation of towns and the construction of railroads. To shut them out is simply to deprive British Columbia of the most potent allies she could have in her industrial development.

The United States, on the other hand, will derive benefits from the law, should it be enacted and consistently enforced. By its operation many miners who would have gone into the British Columbian gold fields will be shut out from those districts and will employ their energies either at home or in developing the resources of Alaska. We shall thus be the gainer of that much energy and labor. In fact, it would be to our advantage if the British Columbians would exclude from their gold fields not only our placer miners, but all kinds of miners, and thus compel them to use their capital and their skill in working the mines of their own country.

Whether the British Columbian Legislature will enact the proposed law remains to be seen. If they should be so foolish as to shut out the Americans who might have gone there to build up their province, we may justly retaliate by shutting Canadians out of Alaskan gold fields, but we are not likely to do so. When a rival is committing a blunder he should never be interrupted nor imitated.

Counties which press their claims against the State for rebates on taxes are simply trying to experience the joy of taking money from one pocket and putting it in the other, although they cannot hope to put in as much as they extract, for the attorneys have not entered into the scheme with any view to the promotion of health.

That Croker and Bryan disagree concerning certain public affairs leaves people trying to figure out a way not to agree with either of them.

Opposition to imperialism is so general now that the czarish inclinations of Governor Gage are making him unpopular.

### THE TELEPHONE SCANDAL.

From the Outpost.

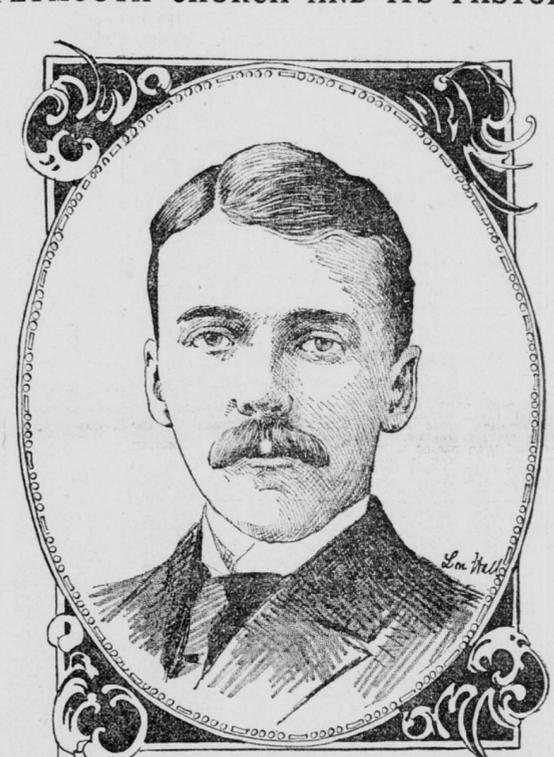
It does not seem possible that The Call would make it so much directness and circumstantiality its charges of corruption against the local telephone company unless it were perfectly sure of its position, for the charges are of a most scandalous and damaging character, and if untrue lay the millionaire owner of that paper liable to heavy damages. The story told by The Call is substantially this: That the telephone company has its employees take down messages passing between its customers, and that these messages are filed away and indexed; that there is a "listening room" connected with the central office, and that trusted employees of the company sit therein and make a record of private and important conversations carried on between its patrons, who assume, of course, that the privacy of their communications is strictly guarded; that in the case of customers who desire their telephone numbers kept out of the directory, the company sells the numbers kept to persons desiring them, but having no right to them; that the employees of the company take down important news telephoned exclusively to one paper and then sell it to other papers or otherwise dispose of it to them. These charges are made positively, without the slightest equivocation. Presumably The Call would not dare to make them unless it knew them to be true.

If they are true, the most remarkable and shameful of all the innumerable scandals that have cursed San Francisco is exposed. It seems incredible that such a man as John I. Sabin, president of the company, should be a party to the despicable business, but if laxity on his part has permitted it to exist without his knowledge, he cannot be held blameless.

How the evil can be stopped and punished is another matter. With popular confidence in the service entirely destroyed much of the company's business will naturally fall away. That would greatly cripple the public as well as the company. This company conducts its business under the sanction of the city government. If some other company can give a better service it should be permitted and encouraged to establish itself. Meanwhile the present company cannot afford to ignore The Call's charges. That would be a confession of its guilt or laxity. At this writing, early in the week, the company has loftily, according to The Call, refused to make any explanation. It is always so with powerful corporations having a monopoly of a valuable and highly remunerative public service. Only competition makes them tractable and trustworthy. There is nothing more familiar to the public than the insolence of this telephone company. Its lordliness and overbearing conduct are exceedingly offensive. The unfortunate girls at the switchboard are the victims of public resentment of the company's insolence—a heedless public tortures them for the shortcomings of their employers.

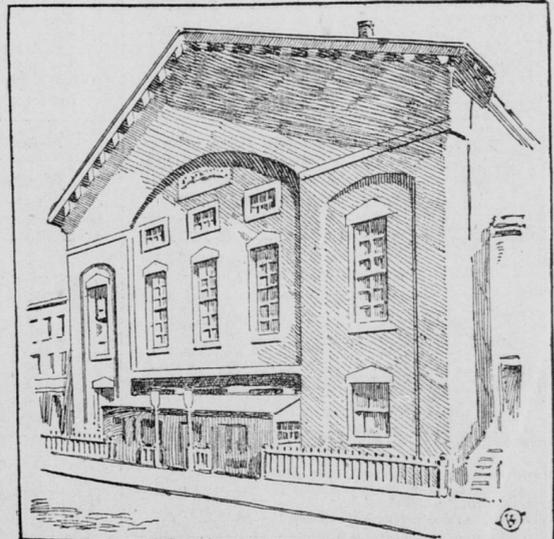
What have the leading men who own shares in this concern to say about the scandal?

### PLYMOUTH CHURCH AND ITS PASTOR.



REV. DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS of Chicago, Who Has Been Called to Succeed Lyman Abbott as Pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Hillis is a native of Iowa and is 40 years old. He was educated at Grinnell Academy, at Lake Forest University, and at McCormick Seminary. For three years after leaving his theological studies he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Peoria. Within that time he built a new church at a cost of \$50,000. From 1890 to 1894 he preached from the pulpit of the First Church in Evanston, where he likewise prepared a new church building. In December, 1894, he succeeded Prof. Swing at Central Church, Chicago. The new pastor of Plymouth will preach in Brooklyn the same creed he has preached in Chicago. It is the creed of broadest Christianity and humanity, of Beecher, of Swing, of Abbott, of Hillis. Dr. Hillis, like his predecessors of Plymouth and Central churches, is a writer. The four books he has published are widely read. They are "Foretokens of Immortality," "How the Inner Light Failed," "A Man's Value to Society," "The Investment of Influence." Dr. Hillis has been called "the poet-preacher of the end of the century."



Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Made Famous by Henry Ward Beecher, Who Occupied Its Pulpit for Many Years.

### PENSIONS FOR THE AGED

Editor Call: Your issue of the 5th says "Lick" (now University Mound) Old Ladies' Home is not now receiving applications. When it does limit of age is 62, admission \$500. On behalf of a poor lone creature I wrote the matron, who referred me to Mr. McElroy, Phelan building. He said limit of age was 65, admission fee \$1000, when they were in condition to receive applications. Taking into consideration the many who have lately sought death rather than suffer the horrors of destitution, is it not well that some steps be taken to provide for these poor unfortunate, of whom our State has more than any other? Many who left home and friends have now no earthly ties, and surely they call for our sympathy. In several European countries the

### ADVERTISEMENTS.



### WAR DECLARED IN FURNITURE TRADE.

Yes, war is declared. No diplomatic beating about the bush; no protocols nor ultimatums, but a simple opening fire. Biff! Bang! Bomb! Boom! Just listen to the cannons roar.

Why, what's the matter? Pattosien's, in the Mission, were cutting prices 10 to 20 per cent on certain lines of goods, and the high-priced crowd didn't like it, and the pay-as-you-please crowd hated the thought of it, and the hundred per cent for installments house were disgusted—and the decoy duck store was disgruntled—and the soiled dove sign-writing house felt hurt, so they laid their heads together and said, "We will lay Pattosien's in the dust," and so saying, they brought on the war by blowing up the Maine.

What mean you by that? Why, they sent out East and got certain manufacturers to stop sending out certain lines of goods. That didn't stop Pattosien's from selling them alike same, did it? My word, no! It takes a good many flea bites and mosquito stings to kill such a firm as that. They forgot Pattosien's have resources unlimited.

What did Pattosien's do? Declared war, I tell you! A furniture war! They have thrown down the gauntlet, thrown it right into the ring and let who dares take it up! It is war to the knife! A fight to a finish! They fear no one in shining armor.

How will they fight? What are their weapons? Import goods of a still higher grade to take the place of the line that stopped short and cut prices for the higher class goods; they have furniture, slashed prices on carpets, cut prices on rugs and curtains—slashed prices on everything. Whereas they did cut 10 per cent and 20, now they will cut 30 and 40 per cent, and they care not who knows it.

That's well, but will they keep it up? The question shows you don't know Pattosien's and their great two-acre store in the Mission; their splendid goods, their grit, energy, pluck, push and daring. When they array themselves in battle front and say with Macbeth:

"I'll be on, Macduff, and d—d be he who first cries, Hold! Enough!" Then we shall see some lively rough and tumble work in the house furnishing trade.

What is the first volley Pattosien's have fired? A battery of bargains—here they are: Solid oak bed-room sets, rubbed and polished, formerly \$28, now \$18. Mahogany and rich golden oak bed-room suits, formerly \$35, now \$25.

Beautiful bedroom suits in oak, mahogany or Circassian walnut, worth from \$60 to \$125 each, cut one-third!!!

And in the big second floor carpet department there are cuts of equal magnitude. Two hundred rolls of the finest and most beautiful patterns of the well-known Roxbury make are sold at 75 cents per yard, sewed and laid.

In fact, in the parlor furniture department, in the curtain department, the bedding department, the stove department, indeed, all over this vast, busy and brilliant mart of trade there are such a galaxy of bargains that there is not space to describe a complete resume or give a perfect idea of the immensity of the buyers' opportunity.

### REMEMBER...

All Roads Lead to

### PATTOSIEN'S GREAT 2-ACRE STORE, Sixteenth and Mission Sts.

question of pension for the aged is becoming popular but in our State and under the circumstances "homes" would be preferable. Respectfully, CHARLES WILLMOTT.

### AROUND THE CORRIDORS

J. T. Hall of New York is at the Lick. E. C. Bush of Boston is a guest at the Palace.

W. J. Berry of Selma is registered at the Lick. Frank Holloway Jr. of Marysville is at the Occidental.

Dr. Frank Livermore of New York is a guest at the Grand. Dr. J. J. Miller of San Jose is registered at the Palace.

Dr. V. H. Hulen and wife of New York are at the Occidental. George J. Mercer of New York arrived at the Palace last night.

Dr. A. C. Hart of this city has returned, after an extended Eastern tour. C. Frank Ireland of Paris, Ky., is among the latest arrivals at the Palace.

Captain Chauncey Thomas and wife of Mare Island are guests at the Occidental. Dr. F. K. Ainsworth of Los Angeles, the chief surgeon of the Southern Pacific, is at the Palace.

G. S. Holmes of Salt Lake City, the proprietor of the Knutsford Hotel at that place, is a guest at the Palace. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Dewey, who have been staying at the Palace for several days, left yesterday for Honolulu, to visit Admiral Dewey, who is a relative of theirs. Mr. Dewey and his wife are residents of Chicago.

### CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—John G. Mallory of San Francisco is at the Gilsley. H. Alexander of San Francisco is at the Hoffman.

Treat your friends to Townsend's California glace fruits, 50c lb. in fire-etch boxes or Japanese baskets, 627 Market st. Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 510 Montgomery street. Telephone Main 1042.

"War is more expensive than it was 200 years ago. Why, they didn't have to investigate everything then."—Detroit Journal.

DYSPEPSIA CAN BE CURED BY USING Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. One little tablet will give immediate relief or money refunded. Sold in handsome tin boxes. At Owl Drug Co.