The San Francisco Call

SUNDAY.....JANUARY 15, 1899

JOHN D. SPRECKELS, Proprietor.

Address All Communications to W. S. LEAKE, Manager.

PUBLICATION OFFICE.....Market and Third Sts., S. F. Telephone Main 1868.

EDITORIAL ROOMS.....217 to 221 Stevenson Street Telephone Main 1874.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL (DAILY AND SUNDAY) is served by carriers in this city and surrounding towns for 15 cents a week. By mail $6 per year; per month 65 cents.

THE WEEKLY CALL, 16 pages ..One year, by mail, $1

OAKLAND OFFICE.....908 Broadway

NEW YORK OFFICE.....Room 188, World Building DAVID ALLEN, Advertising Representative.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) OFFICE.....Riggs House C. C. CARLTON, Correspondent.

CHICAGO OFFICE.....Marquette Building C. GEORGE KROGNESS, Advertising Representative.

BRANCH OFFICES—527 Montgomery street, corner Clay, open until 9:30 o'clock. 387 Hayes street, open until 9:30 o'clock. 621 McAllister street, open until 9:30 o'clock. 615 Larkin street, open until 9:30 o'clock. 1941 Mission street, open until 10 o'clock. 2291 Market street, corner Sixteenth, open until 9 o'clock. 2518 Mission street, open until 9 o'clock. 106 Eleventh street, open until 9 o'clock. 1505 Polk street, open until 9:30 o'clock. NW. corner Twenty-second and Kentucky streets, open until 9 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

Columbia—"The Man From Mexico."
California—"Pudd'nhead Wilson."
Alcazar—"A Temperance Town," Monday night.
Tivoli—"The Yellow Dwarf."
Morosco's—Hi Henry Minstrels.
Orpheum—Vaudeville.
Comedy—"Uncle Tom's Cabin."
Chutes and Zoo—Pianka, the "Lady of Lions."
Olympia—Corner Mason and Ellis streets, Specialties.
Central Park—The Steeplechase.
Ingleside Coursing Park—Coursing to-day.
Glen Park—Mission Zoo.
Recreation Park—Baseball.
Ingleside Race Track—Races To-morrow.
Sherman-Clay Hall—Gerome Helmont, Violinist, Thesday evening, January 17.

AUCTION SALES.

By A. W. Louderback—Monday, January 16, at 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., Turkish Rugs, at 123 Geary street.
By Madison & Burke—Tuesday, January 17, at 12 o'clock, Real Estate, at 626 Market st.

NO CHANGE IN THE LIST.

THE black list, roll of dishonor, made up of the names of members of the Legislature who have voted for Burns for United States Senator, has not been changed. To record this act is a pleasure. To have been able to say that a name had been stricken from the list would have been an additional pleasure; but for the present this is denied.

The Burns men were confident that they had won over to their side W. D. Knights of Sacramento. They were mistaken, for when he recorded his vote it was for General Barnes, as it had been before. Then applause rang through the Assembly chamber, where the houses were in joint session. Boasts had been made by the Burns push that they had secured Knights. A tremendous pressure had been brought to bear upon him. The County Committee had issued its ukase, and yet Knights stood firm. He was not to be won by promise nor threat.

There were many who feared for him. They had witnessed the fall of Jilson and the spectacular plunge of Wright. They knew the Burns gang had been driven to desperation and that there was no limit to the inducements they would offer. Knights had even been led to promise that he would support Burns, but, as some promises are better broken than kept, he realized that misrepresentations had been made to him, that a deliberate effort to deceive him was part of the programme, and he turned against those who would have led him astray. They were surprised and chagrined. More surprises and greater humiliation await them. The following is the black list, as it appeared yesterday. There is a hope that after another vote some of the names may be taken from it:

SENATORS.

Bettman, San Francisco.
Burnett, San Francisco.
Hoey, San Francisco.
Laird, Shasta.
Leavitt, Alameda.
Shortridge, Santa Clara.
Wolfe, San Francisco.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

Arnerich, Santa Clara.
Barry, San Francisco.
Beecher, Shasta.
Cobb, San Francisco.
Devoto, San Francisco.
Dibble, San Francisco.
Henry, San Francisco.
JILSON, Siskiyou.
Johnson, Sacramento.
Kelley, Alameda.
Kelsey, Santa Clara.
Kenneally, San Francisco.
Lundquist, San Francisco.
McKeen, Alameda.
Miller, San Francisco.
Pierce, Yolo.
Rickard, San Francisco.
Eugene Sullivan, San Francisco.
WRIGHT, Alameda.

There may be Burns' votes in reserve. Whenever they desire to get on this list, and to be held up to the scorn of the people, there is space for them.

The Examiner is sure the arrests in connection with the Wilson murder were too soon. They were certainly too soon for the Examiner to know anything about them until details were printed in The Call, and the same is true of many other events of importance.

The police have turned loose a gang of confidence men, who promise to leave the city within five days. The interval will be sufficient to permit them to turn enough tricks to pay for tickets.

Congressman Berry of Kentucky has taken to writing poetry, but the depressing feature of this circumstance is that he makes Uncle Sam assume the role of publisher.

The attorneys who were to press suits against the State on behalf of the various counties have withdrawn. They are astute gentlemen, quite capable of taking a hint.

In order to show the situation at Sacramento contemporaries are quoting freely from The Call reports. This is all right. Our aim is to instruct as well as please.

THE POSITION OF THE JUSTICES.

THE bandaged eyes represent the equality and the ermine the purity of justice, administered through the forms and in the tribunals of the law. A slur upon the integrity of the bench is like the spitting of scandalous venom at a woman. The American people feel that while their courts are clean they can meekly endure the filth of the lower depths of politics. For a Judge to be seen even carefully picking his steps through that nasty pool is as shameful as the spectacle of a wife slipping into an abode of sin.

For these reasons the charge of Speaker Wright against four Justices of our Supreme Court, now denied by them, is almost unexampled in its infamy, and if true would have been a sickening revelation. He made the accusation as an excuse for his own deep treachery to his immediate constituents, to the State and to the country. For the insult to the nation, expressed by his vote for Dan Burns, he sought to shield himself by quoting the imaginary advice of four members of the most exalted department of the State government. A Judge does not cease to be a man or a citizen, but, for the reason that he speaks for the law, "whose seat," as Hooker beautifully said, "is in the bosom of God and whose voice is the harmony of the world," he is placed somewhat above ordinary manhood and ordinary citizenship. This is the chivalrous tribute of a free people to the men who are intrusted with the protection of their rights and the redress of their wrongs. Judges are supposed to touch the world in its most vital interests, and yet to live apart from the world, in the realm of undiluted truth and honor, so that they may rigidly apply eternal principles to fluctuating facts.

Therefore, even where great and honorable statesmen, with laudable ambition, are pressing toward the toga, judicial interference is resented as an outrage and a crime. But for a Justice of the Supreme Court of California to champion Dan Burns would reveal unspeakable moral leprosy, and, for plain reasons, would constitute almost an impeachable offense. Such advocacy would imply absolute disbelief in the circumstantial record that has been published broadcast against this Mexicanized American by The Call and by the reputable press of the State. Each one of these accusations, unless true, is a gross and indefensible libel, for which newspaper proprietors, editors and reporters, are both criminally and civily liable. Dan Burns, if possessed of the strength of innocence and integrity, has the inalienable right to invoke these remedies and to wash his dripping reputation to the whiteness of snow. And yet the very judicial officers who, if his apparently torpid sensibility should be aroused to the point of common self-respect, would sit in the place of ultimate judgment, Speaker Wright has represented as having deliberately prejudged a multitude of cases upon which it might thus become a necessity for them to pass. The annals of the United States do not contain the story of an attitude so humiliating, so despicable and so exasperating. The Call, to which, as to citizens generally, judicial reputation is dear and beyond calumnious rumors or uncorroborated statements, is glad to be assured that a majority of our own appellate court have not voluntarily transferred themselves from the bench to the lobby. It is hoped, moreover, that legislative resentment at such a challenge to decency as Speaker Wright has issued will insure the ignominious defeat of the defiant candidate for the Federal Senatorship, on whose behalf so transcendent a degradation was falsely promulgated. As for the Speaker himself, his broken pledges will not be seriously underscored by one additional falsehood.

THE IMPERIALISTIC DRIFT.

WE have already commented upon remarks by General Merritt and others disparaging to the constitution in connection with the acquisition of the Philippine Islands. The subject is attracting the notice of reflecting and educated citizens all over the country, and is by no means exhausted. The possible addition to our flag of a black star, representing barbarism, paganism, Mohammedanism, polygamy and all the other degraded characteristics of the nine millions who form the mongrel Asiatic population of the Philippines, is exciting not only apprehension, but positive alarm. The drift in favor of imperialism and the imitation of Great Britain, though not to be discerned in any formal utterances of the President of the United States, has nevertheless been manifested in official circles. For example, James Wilson, the Secretary for Agriculture, in his annual report, speaks of increased trade relations between the United States and its "insular dependendencies." This is not the only expression of similar import to be found in the public documents of 1898. The sensational press constantly belittles, derides and misrepresents the constitution, every great expounder of that instrument, and every American statesman whose name has been a household word and whose reputation has been held dear among the American people. There have been so many evidences of flippant disregard of the most sacred principles of our government that thoughtful and earnest men feel the necessity of arresting the tendency toward retrograde revolution.

It has been proved beyond controversy and without even the semblance of intelligent contradiction that the retention of the Philippines, either as a colony or as an Asiatic addition to our territory, would be a gross violation of fundamental law, opposed to the spirit and the objects of our political institutions, a departure for which there is no precedent, and an act of deliberate treachery toward mankind. The fact, however, has not been clearly explained that our claim of ownership of the Philippines, under the recent treaty of Paris, is in itself a relapse toward the tyrannical and illogical doctrines of the Middle Ages, which were expelled from our soil by the Revolutionary War and by our Government, and the repudiation of which in relation to Cuba was the official justification for the late war. Spain held the Philippines as she retained Cuba, notwithstanding her claim resting upon discovery, under the rejected dogma of the divine right of kings. She had no other title or source of title. This dogma necessarily denied the existence in the inhabitants, as against the monarchy, of any rights, natural or conventional. There had been prolonged rebellions in Cuba and in the Philippines, and the interference of the United States was put solely on the ground of humanity and to insure to the Cubans an opportunity to exercise their conceded right of self-government.

When the treaty of Paris was framed the situation in the Philippines was that Spain claimed the sovereignty she had exercised for centuries; that we had captured Manila and occupied other portions of the island of Luzon, and that the actual possession of the archipelago was held by the nine millions or thereabouts who composed its population. So much of the title of Spain by divine right as remained was transferred to us for twenty millions and in recognition of our military and naval supremacy, and we now claim that this transfer, with or without their consent, carried with it the nine millions who, whether as subjects or citizens, politically belong to the United States and must be disciplined, if necessary, to consummate the transaction.

It is devoutly to be hoped that we may not have to shoot the principles of the Declaration of Independence into the Filipinos. But if they refuse peacefully to accept our offer of American liberty, then it would seem that their acceptance must be enforced at the cannon's mouth. They must either submit or be bombarded into submission. Our conception of freedom regulated by law, of government for the people and by the people, if necessary, must be rammed down their throats.

This decision of the expansionists, who deny that they are imperialists, is a new application of American doctrines. Old-fashioned citizens insist that it involves treason and revolution, and that we are now doing what our Revolutionary Fathers shed their blood to extirpate, and with professions of sentiment which are false, but for the actual benefit of speculators and gamblers, denying the high-sounding manifesto that we paraded before the world when our Embassador left Madrid. Perhaps some of the expansionists who are convinced that the masses have closed their eyes and fallen into deep sleep can point out in the constitution, in judicial decisions, in the practice of our State Department, or in some acknowledged record, the particular American principle or precedent under which, through our capture of Manila and the twenty-million purchase from Spain, the nine millions of Filipinos have been converted from more or less successful rebels against Spain into involuntary subjects or citizens of the United States. Perhaps they can reconcile this proposition with the entrenchment of freedom in the constitution that was the chief triumph of the Civil War. Perhaps they can establish the consistency, especially in the face of the Congressional response to the unanimous demand of California, of replacing the African question in the South by an Asiatic question in the West. But, when they do these things, they will have succeeded in fastening a "bridle in the jaws of the people, causing them to err," and they will have followed the injunction: "Prophesy not unto us right things. Speak unto us smooth things; prophesy deceits." Freedom conferred on Asiatics by bombardment and military force will be a unique revelation of manifest destiny, and will necessitate some new fabrications from the reconstructed Jefferson and the expanded version of Cooley on Constitutional Limitations.

A LOSS TO THE NATION.

BY the death of Nelson Dingley not only Maine but the whole country suffers a severe loss. He was one of the statesmen we can ill spare at this juncture in our affairs, for he was an acknowledged master of those economic problems which are now pressing for solution, and his wise counsel and leadership would have materially aided Congress in reaching right conclusions concerning them.

Mr. Dingley's fame will be chiefly associated with tariff measures, and particularly with the act which now protects our industries and regulates our commerce. It is not likely that any radical change will be made in the act for many years to come. It is now about midway in the second year of its existence, and month after month, despite the disturbance in trade caused by the war, it has worked out a complete vindication of the financial skill and economic ability of its distinguished author.

So far as tariff measures are concerned, Mr. Dingley may be said to have completed his task, but there remain financial questions to be dealt with in the settlement of the currency, and the important one of providing well devised legislation for the upbuilding of our merchant marine. On these measures the nation expected great service from him and counted upon his zeal, his patriotism, his energy and his skill to accomplish the prompt enactment of the desired legislation. Death has taken him at a time when his presence in Congress was of vast value to the republic, and it comes as a loss which will be felt throughout the Union.

Mr. Dingley was one of those statesmen who rise to eminence by patient, laborious study and a self-sacrificing devotion to the public. His energies and his rare business capacity, had he applied them to the advancement of his private fortune, would have made him a rich man. He turned aside from the allurements of personal gain and worked with an eye single to the welfare of his country. It is gratifying to know that the people appreciated his true worth and freely accorded him the honors to which he was entitled. He passes now into history as another of those illustrious sons of Maine of whom all Americans are proud, and his memory will long be cherished by his countrymen.

THE NEVADA SENATORSHIP.

COLONEL JACK CHINN, who has hitherto been associated exclusively with Kentucky politics, is now playing a star part in the Senatorial melodrama in Nevada. Senator Stewart and Congressman Newlands have the leading roles in the play as contestants and rivals for the Senate, but Colonel Chinn is making most of the uproar and attracting most attention.

It is not altogether clear by what title or right the Colonel is taking part in the contest. It was asserted at one time that he had been sent out by the Democratic National Committee to help Stewart, but that has been denied by the chairman of that committee, and the Colonel himself has declared that if any impertinent person wishes to know why he is at Carson and what he is doing there they must apply to Blackburn, McMillan, Daniels or some other dignitary in the far East.

His entrance into Nevada politics has been hailed with satisfaction by the supporters of Stewart, but the independent citizens of Nevada are shying bricks at him. The Silver State, for example, after noting his pernicious activity in the Senatorial fight, says: "We ask in all candor if it has come to such a pass, after long years of electing non-residents to that high position, that a further indignity is to be placed upon us by having non-resident lobbyists? Has it come to such a pass that we are not considered wise enough to select our own Senator? Have we degenerated to such an extent that we need outside advice?"

We are not in the confidence of Colonel Chinn, nor of Senator Stewart, but we regard it as a wager so safe that one can risk a big bonanza against a little banana on it that with the presence of the Kentucky fire-eater in Nevada the Southern Pacific Railroad has something to do. That corporation is seeking to dictate the election of Senators all over the Pacific Coast. Its agents are of many kinds, and their name is legion.

If, therefore, the people of Nevada desire to find out who has imposed upon them the indignity of trying to boss their Senatorial choice by the influence of outside lobbyists they should apply to the notorious knockery in San Francisco. Mr. Herrin, doubtless, knows something of Jack Chinn, what he is doing in Nevada, and why it is desirable that Stewart should be elected.

In their civil contention against Consul Wildman the Filipinos may forget some of their other troubles.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

Their Origin—Development in New York and Wisconsin. Object With Possibilities When Adopted in California.

"It is, after all, not the few great libraries, but the thousand small ones that may do most for the people."

The 8th day of February, 1893, is a red letter day in the annals of the library world. On this date the first traveling library was sent out by the Regents of the University of New York, to begin in that State a form of popular instruction which has achieved instant success. Rich in the possession of nearly 600 libraries in general use, varying in size from 1000 to 400,000 volumes, New York is also fortunate in having some of the ablest librarians in the Union, and an enlightened public sentiment respecting the educational value of libraries. Annual legislative appropriations of $25,000 enable the University Regents not only to aid weak local libraries, but, besides, to create a large duplicate department in the State library. From this department the traveling libraries were dispatched. They consist of 50 to 100 volumes, being, in fact, miniature libraries, put up in bookcases, and are sent for terms of three or four months on their work of education. The use of the books is free, under simple rules, including a guarantee for the safety of the library, but the receivers pay freight charges both ways.

Our space does not allow quoting of details of the establishment of the system, but it may be observed that struggling libraries have been encouraged, many new ones started, schools benefited beyond measure, grange meetings made more effective, extension centers quickened to stronger life, and residence at summer hotels made more enjoyable by the visits of these libraries. During the last year particular attention has been paid to the needs of study clubs, and it is now possible for a club in any part of New York to obtain from the Regents entire libraries upon special subjects under study by the club. Among these are economics, agriculture, literature, history and other departments. Every possible attention is paid to all genuine wants, and the 687 traveling libraries now in successful use indicate the esteem in which they are universally held. These are some of the results of six years of thoughtful, energetic action in the Empire State, under the direction of Melvil Dewey.

Turning to Wisconsin, we see a field in which some of the finest library extension work has been accomplished under totally different conditions from those just noted. Comparatively a new State, with extensive areas of forest and of land deforested in certain sections, sparsely populated in whole regions with settlers from Germany, Sweden and Poland, and, with slight general knowledge of library benefits, it was impossible to launch the traveling library system with State aid in 1896.

Fortunately, Senator J. H. Stout, recognizing the urgent need, generously placed funds at the disposal of the new library commission for the starting of twenty-five libraries in the county of Dunn. This number he has increased to thirty-seven. Emulating this liberal example, a banker, Mr. J. D. Witter, provided the means for twenty-five libraries for Wood County. The work was to be confined to these two counties (each of the area of Alameda County), to be under close local supervision, and designed for farming communities, but free to all. The books chosen were popular ones of interesting travel and biography, the best of modern and standard fiction, while science, history and children's books were not overlooked. Additions to the books sent were soon made of old magazines, picture papers and children's periodicals, all of which were to be retained in the neighborhood. Local associations were required to be formed, but no expenses beyond freight charges were to be met.

In Dunn County, of the thirty-four stations established for the care of the libraries, twenty-two were in farm houses, nine in postoffices, two in stores and one in a railroad depot, thus bringing the supplies of books into closest touch to the people.

The benefits conferred by these libraries can hardly be computed; in Dunn County they reach in their range practically all of the 16,000 population living beyond the limits of the city of Menomonie. Joyous recreation, instruction, sympathy with the world, an uplift from grinding toil, sweetness and light entering darkened lives, and a quickening of mental power have been its fruits to adults; while to thousands of children it has been a veritable entrance into a new world of picture and story, and the beginning of higher ideals of life.

Awakened public sentiment secured annual appropriations from the Legislature of $4000, providing for the maintenance of two efficient field secretaries. Still another result, though not unexpected, is seen in the founding of eighteen local libraries within the past year. Other private donors, clubs and federations have taken up this pioneer work in various portions of the State, and to-day there are over 160 traveling libraries circulating in as many as a score of counties.

Of the traveling library work in other States it may be mentioned that Michigan, Iowa and Ohio have successively adopted it by stated appropriations, and in twenty additional States reports are given that individuals, clubs and especially federations are constantly increasing the number and range of these libraries.

Particularly does the cause of education appeal to women's clubs, and the organized power of the best women of the land is now effectively exerted for the spread of good literature among the masses of the people. So rapid has been the growth of this movement that it is estimated that in these twenty-five States there are now over 2000 traveling libraries in circulation with about 100,000 volumes.

No more hopeful sign in our common schools can be seen to-day than the wide-spread conviction among our educators that largest possible attention should be paid to the reading of good books in the early years of school life. It is beginning to be realized that next to the cultivation of the power of observation in youngest children, is the importance of thorough teaching of the language through whose words they are to think and to express their thoughts through life. Less crowding of the curriculum and more intimate acquaintance with English literature is the coming slogan.

The importance of traveling libraries to the intellectual well-being of California has long been discussed and can with difficulty be over estimated. This State is, regretful as is the fact, but scantily supplied with free public libraries, there being less than fifty within its limits. For instance, in the San Joaquin Valley, south of Stockton, the two little libraries of Fresno and Tulare are the only free libraries in that large territory with fully 100,000 people. In the dozen northern counties of the State the two libraries at the widely-separated points of Marysville and Eureka are the only known ones for a population of 125,000. Looking along the coast between San Francisco and the city of Santa Barbara, in the enormous extent of 350 miles through some of our most fertile valleys, there is but one up-to-date, influential free library to be found—the one of 15,000 volumes at Santa Cruz. This deficiency is not wholly owing to a lack of public spirit, but in part to want of knowledge of the existence of a law providing for the support of libraries by taxation. Still there is wide-spread indifference upon the subject; even frozen Siberia, where George Kennan discovered well equipped public libraries, can give points to many a California town which prides itself on its standing and attractions.

The beneficial results attending the introduction of traveling libraries in the East will be realized here, providing always that sound judgment in the selection of books and business sense in management are exercised. Miracles, however, are not performed by these circulating libraries, and it cannot be expected that the adult of 40 years, who, from choice or necessity, has not acquired the reading habit, can genuinely appreciate books. To all others, the children, the young people especially, and the older readers, the traveling library has a mission of supreme value in bringing the best that has been thought and said in the past and present before their minds. Emphatically is it the boon of the age to the distant, neglected dweller in the country's solitude.

Specifically, the use of traveling libraries in California would insure the starting of a large number of free libraries in our incorporated cities and towns, which alone have the power to tax for their creation and maintenance. In scores of other towns which are not incorporated, particularly in the mining counties, where there are very few places with corporate powers, these visits would secure the establishment of reading rooms, and, gradually, of local libraries. Numerous are the wrecks of little subscription libraries all over the State which have failed solely for want of regular supplies of such fresh, attractive books as traveling libraries would provide.

No greater want for our young people in the country exists at present than a chance to continue the education begun in the common schools. Obtaining the rudiments of knowledge, they now needs the acquisition of power. Over 95 per cent of the scholars in the State have no instruction beyond the grammar school, and of these a large percentage do not graduate. Leaving school, the country boy, when work fails, has nowhere to go, has nothing to interest him, and, sadly too often, becomes a loafer. A few thousand dollars per annum invested in traveling libraries will save untold numbers of our youth from idle, dissolute living. Says President Eliot (in referring to university endowments), "Whoever wishes to do some perpetual good in this world, whoever hopes to win that finest luxury, must exert his influence upon the young, the healthy, and the promising."

Some striking testimony of the worth of libraries was given at a recent gathering of librarians in Sacramento, when a prominent visitor stated that at the age of 12 he was obliged to become a breadwinner, and ascribed much of his success in life to the aid afforded by the public library.

It is plainly evident that California cannot now undertake a State system of traveling libraries. That will follow in due time. Private liberality must be relied on for means with which to prosecute this great work of home education in our midst. These means will not be wanting, as past experience in other phases of educational work among us abundantly proves. It is one of the interesting features in this movement that, once understood in its scope and its bearing upon the welfare of the country people, who before have been neglected in all other library developments, helping hands have been held out to aid them. The work in our State can be begun in many directions. With the Los Angeles public library as a base, the donation of $1000 will equip twenty traveling libraries as the first installment for that region. In Stockton, the strong Woman's Club can find a field of exceeding usefulness by supplying destitute towns in that vicinity. In El Dorado County the work of sending out a few libraries into adjoining hamlets has already been started by one of its honored men. The new Federation of Woman's Clubs in the San Joaquin Valley can, in their own neighborhood, make common cause with their Eastern sisters, who are pressing this missionary labor so effectively in a score of States.

Perhaps no finer philanthropy could now be devised for the State at large than for some interested person to donate $5000 or $6000 to the State University for the purpose of beginning in a systematic manner the supply of traveling libraries to destitute localities. Those willing servants, the Regents, would doubtless accept the trust and experienced librarians would attend to its performance.

The Library Association of California, of which Mr. F. J. Teggert, librarian of the Mechanics' Institute in this city, is secretary, is earnestly interested in promoting the cause, and will cheerfully furnish needed information.

President Jordan, in one of his addresses, pithily says that "The uneducated man looks out upon life through narrow windows." Gladly does the State of California annually spend $7,000,000 on schools and university, that her boys and girls, her young men and maidens, may view life through broad windows.' The traveling library comes to increase the horizon by wider outlook upon the beautiful worlds of nature, art, poetry and song, by contact with men in history, science and literature, by never-ending progress in "preparation for complete living."

GOLDEN GATE.

Elected and Installed.

The California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has elected the following named to serve for the ensuing term: Hon. Horace Davis, president; William M. Bunker, senior vice president; W. H. Jordan, junior vice president; Edwin Bonnell, secretary; Colonel A. S. Hubbard, registrar; Charles H. Warner, treasurer; Sheldon I. Kellogg, marshal; T. H. Perkins, R. Vandercook, M. L. Requa, Warren Oney, A. G. Towne and Byron Mauzy, board of managers. The membership of the society is now 305.

The following named have been installed as the officers of American Council of the Order of Chosen Friends for the current term; A. M. Pfaendler, councilor; Mrs. M. E. Elliott, vice councilor; Mrs. F. M. Morais, instructor; J. M. Morais, secretary; J. C. Bernstein, assistant secretary; Mrs. L. M. Pfaendler, treasurer; Thomas Jones, prelate; Mrs. B. Simon, marshal; Mrs. Anna Hanisch, warden; Mrs. C. Beer, organist; Mrs. F. M. Morais and Senator E. I. Wolfe, representatives to the Grand Council; Mrs. M. E. Elliott and Mrs. L. M. Pfaendler, alternates. J. Warshawski becomes past councilor. Past Councilor J. C. Bernstein was the installing officer.

Alcalde Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, had the following named officers for the current term installed by G. Reynolds, D. D. G. P.: L. J. Hurley, P. P.; J. F. Hetty, P.; L. E. Derre, first vice president; J. W. Desmond, second vice president; L. J. Watson, third vice president; T. F. Moran, M.; H. F. Morton, R. S.; R. H. Hession, F. S.; A. Rahwyler, T.; H. Alari, I. S.; E. Korten, O. S.; R. H. Andrews, trustee; Drs. Bond and Galwey, surgeons.

The following named have been installed as officers of the Austrian Military and Benevolent Association: M. Perich, president; A. N. Batchia, vice president; P. Saulovich, recording secretary; George Mostahinich, financial secretary; P. Sventinich, treasurer; George Pustich, conductor; P. Martincich, sergeant-at-arms; M. Sabadin, captain; P. Danyovich, first lieutenant; N. Borina, second lieutenant; J. Turato, V. Zuspar, Charles Micich, A. Popovich and B. M. Burin, trustees; and V. Zupar, janitor. Z. Carich was the installing officer and was assisted by George Dabelich as master of ceremonies. The Austrian military band furnished the music incidental to the installation. The association now numbers about 200 and the reports show an increase of $1300 during the past year. After the ceremonies there was a fine banquet.

District Deputy Grand President Hall of Menlo Parlor last Thursday installed the officers of Alcatraz Parlor, being assisted by Leonard Stone of Pacific Parlor. The new officers are: Henry Lichtenstein, J. P. P.; T. J. Barry, P.; Max Lichtenstein, first vice president; Arthur Lichtenstein, second vice president; B. P. Lapachet, third vice president; Charles H. Kendrick, M.; F. W. Sink, R. S.; H. T. Ansbro, F. S.; G. Moulin, T.; S. B. Priest, I. S.; Edward Regensberger, O. S.; W. E. Deane and Joseph McBride, trustees. At a banquet which followed C. F. Fitzsimmons, the retiring past president, and William Horabin, the retiring financial secretary, were each presented a handsome gold badge in token of the high esteem in which they are held by their fellow-members.

The following-named officers of Magnolia Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows were installed by E. G. Harrison, D. D. G. M.: John Deas, N. G.; C. J. Rehn, V. G.; Samuel Polack, S.; Herman Stern, F. S., and A. G. Forsberg, T.

Deputy District Grand President F. Barnet of Piedmont Parlor installed the following named officers of Sequoia Parlor, N. S. G. W.: John S. Ward, P. P.; H. P. Sengstacken, president; William L. Goodwin, first vice president; Henry Schefer, second vice president; Joseph Lawless, third vice president; Richard D. Barton, recording secretary; Charles E. Torres, financial secretary; Dr. Frank Cranz, marshal; F. Oldenberg and M. O'Brien, trustees; W. L. Vice, outside sentinel, and A. Gudehaus, inside sentinel. After the installation and the other business of the evening was disposed of there were interesting addresses by the installing officer and members of the parlor.

The following officers have been installed for Court Magnolia of the Foresters of America: C. M. Harris, C. R.; A. L. Friedman, S. C. R.; J. Anderson, treasurer; F. W. Clarke, financial secretary; M. Bloom, recording secretary; J. Anthony, S. W.; M. Glass, J. W.; A. C. Karski, S. B.; S. Hartman, J. B.; F. S. Gun, trustee; A. Nusbaum, M.D., physician; E. Happersberger, druggist; G. Pinto, organist.

The following named have been installed as officers of San Francisco Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F., for the current term: H. B. Widemeyer, J. P. G.; Alexander Jacobi, N. G.; J. F. Regan, V. G.; W. D. Wilcox, R. S.; F. W. Warren, F. S.; E. Edwards, T.; F. Lafaix, W.; Samuel R. Jacobs, C.; George Walcom, R. S. N. G.; J. H. Bruce, L. S. N. G.; C. Plattner, R. S. V. G.; A. Corry, L. S. V. G.; F. W. Randolph, R. S. S.; F. M. Heveman, L. S. S.; F. A. Jennings, chaplain. The retiring past grand, F. A. Jennings, was presented a handsome jewel as an acknowledgment of his services while in office, the presentation speech being made by S. R. Jacobs.

Treat your friends to Townsend's California glace fruits; 50c lb, in fire etched boxes or Jap 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.

Not a Cheerful Topic.

The Gander—Did you ever hear the saying, "Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander"?

The Goose—Ugh! My dear, it makes me nervous to hear you discussing such extremely unpleasant subjects.—Puck.

California Limited.

Connecting train leaving at 5 p. m. on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays allows half a day in Los Angeles. Solid vestibuled, electric lighted, dining car and observation car train. Los Angeles to Chicago via the Santa Fe Route. Finest service ever given across the continent. Full particulars at 628 Market st.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WAR EXTRA

BATTERIES ROAR IN FURNITURE WAR.

The rumbling thunder of Pattosien's artillery duel with the high-price-combine stores still rolls upon the ear and echoes among the hills from San Diego to Eureka, from Nevada City to the Golden Gate. Low prices resound everywhere.

But don't you think that Pattosien's are selling their goods at least 20 per cent too low? They could easily get that much more than they ask and be all that money in. I would advise them to do it. That, no doubt, is good advice gratis, but when Pattosien's need advice about running the great two-acre store in the Mission, they'll go to a professional adviser and pay him for a lump of it.

Their low prices are the bone of contention. That's exactly what the fight is about. They have been selling their goods, according to the high-price combine's idea, 20 per cent too low all along, and if they would join the procession and raise their prices the war would be over to-morrow. BUT JOIN THE COMBINE? NEVER!

Where is all that going to end? It is never going to end. It will go straight on with a stream of appreciative customers, increasing as it does, day after day, week after week and year after year.

Yes, a delighted public appreciate such bargains as Pattosien's offer. You can draw your own conclusions when thirty-two double wagon-loads of furniture and carpets were delivered last week. Just think of it—thirty-two wagon-loads delivered from the great two-acre Mission store in one week.

And what does the last war extra of Pattosien's Bargain Bulletin say? It says:

Brussels Carpet, sewed and laid, including lining, 50 cents.

Ingrain Carpets, 25 cents and 30 cents.

All-Wool Ingrain Carpets, highest grades manufactured, worth 90 cents, selling for 70 cents.

And a thousand other bargains on every floor.

Seven-piece Oak-finished Bedroom Sets cut down from $24 to $14 50.

Highly Polished Oak Sideboards, worth regular $25, $35, $40 and $50, cut down one-third.

Metal Beds, with brass trimmings, $2 50; others at $4, $5, $6, $10, $12 and $15; worth one-half more.

REMEMBER, RECOLLECT—

All roads from East, West, North and South lead to

PATTOSIEN'S

GREAT 2-ACRE STORE,

Sixteenth and Mission Sts.

You can not miss it. It is the magnetic center of house-furnishings.