

The Call SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1899 JOHN D. SPRECKELS, Proprietor. Address All Communications to W. S. LEAKE, Manager. PUBLICATION OFFICE: Market and Third Sts., S. F. Telephone Main 1088. EDITORIAL ROOMS: 217 to 221 Stevenson Street Telephone Main 1574. DELIVERED BY CARRIERS, 15 CENTS PER WEEK. Single Copies, 5 cents. Terms by Mail, including Postage: DAILY CALL (including Sunday Call), one year, \$6.00. DAILY CALL (including Sunday Call), 6 months, \$3.00. DAILY CALL (including Sunday Call), 3 months, \$1.50. SUNDAY CALL, one year, \$1.50. WEEKLY CALL, one year, \$1.00. All postmasters are authorized to receive subscriptions. Sample copies will be forwarded when requested.

AMUSEMENTS. Columbia—"The Sign of the Cross." California—"Oliver Twist." Tivoli—"Madeline, or the Magic Kiss." Orpheum—Vaudeville. Alcazar—"The Girl I Left Behind Me." Comedy—"A Trip Across the Ocean." Grand Opera House—Ellis Opera Company, Monday evening, March 12. Chutes and Zoo—Planka, the "Lady of Lions." Olympia—Corner Mason and Ellis streets, Specialties. Central Park—The Steeplechase. Alhambra—Sousa Concert. Alhambra—"Lewey the Hero of Manila," Monday evening, March 6.

AUCTION SALES. By A. W. Linderbach—This Day, at 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Turkish Rugs, at 123 Geary street. By Kelly & Co.—This Day at 12 m., Thoroughbred Horses, at Oakland Race Track. By S. Watkins & Co.—Monday, March 6, at 11 o'clock, Horses, at 220 Valencia street.

LED TO DISHONOR.

THERE could have been no more fearful arraignment of the racetrack than appeared in this paper yesterday morning, and this was simply a record of fact, given without prejudice, a partial list of those who have fallen through the temptation to gamble offered by the races.

Some of these people are in San Quentin. Others have merely sunk into disgrace, but all have found a common ruin. There are men and women and boys on the list. There are people who have been guilty of embezzlement, forgery, plain theft, murder. There are those who by flight have escaped the consequences of their misdeeds. There are others who sought the peace and oblivion of the grave.

It does not seem to us there is need of extended comment. The truth is on record and speaks for itself. Here are the races in almost constant operation. They hold out their deadly lure day after day and month after month, and all the time the dupes march in steady procession to the track or the pool-room, there to wager and lose the money they can command, whether this be their own or belonging to an employer.

There is nothing to be said in favor of continuous racing. It is not sport. On the contrary, it is unclean confidence operating, in which a large part of the gain is stained with disgrace, even with blood. That racing should be restricted there is no question. It has grown from an amusement to a gigantic evil. It has been wholly perverted from any good purpose. Now it is a gambling game, with the cards stacked—a gold brick device, with the gliding thin. Nevertheless it catches its prey, and these are entitled to protection; it supports a lot of touts and vagrants entitled to no protection, makes rich a lot of speculators in human gullibility, and brings many a young man to prison, to poverty or exile.

THE COLOSSUS OF RHODES.

CECIL RHODES, the British statesman, who is the foremost representative of British imperialism and has been the chief agent in extending the African dependencies of his native country, has volunteered apparently to advise the United States to take up what he interprets to be "the white man's burden." His gratuitous recommendations have the merit of Arctic coolness and would be very refreshing in warm weather. In order to meet the increased expense of revolutionizing this Government and giving us the position of a near wheeler, attached to the British chariot, he suggests that our pension list be curtailed, or, in other words, that we transfer a large part of our receipts from the American to the British side of our policy, and make our wounded and dead soldiers and their representatives pay the cost of stealing Asiatic territory and enslaving Asiatic populations. This proposition, especially coming from Cecil Rhodes, will attract the careful attention of our people, of their representatives in Congress, and of the executive branch of the Government. "Why," he says, as reported, in reference to colonization, "you are taking it like mother's milk, apparently with the greatest delight." It occurs to us that this kind of "mother's milk" will probably curdle on the American stomach, and that the maternal breast that Great Britain has usually presented to the lips of the barbarians she has assumed the right to civilize has yielded blood instead of milk. A few more interviews such as that associated with the name of Mr. Rhodes will exercise a most useful educational influence upon our citizens, who have already begun to read over our constitution, to study our national history, and to mutter American sentiments in the ears of American annexationists.

Congressman Lewis of Washington, he of the flowing locks and the multitudinous whiskers, lately inserted his finger in a cigar-cutter. He now has less finger, but he knows far more than he did.

The Illinois young woman who shot her brother-in-law because she did not like him was guilty of undue haste. The mere fact of being disliked does not properly constitute a capital offense.

No Senator will enjoy a junketing trip to Agnews this year, although there are several who by promising to go there and stay could get the necessary transportation by asking for it.

The flag is no longer to be used for advertising purposes, although wherever it is seen the world may know that your Uncle Sam is in business at the old stand.

THE LIGHT OF DAY.

MOVED, probably, by fear of deserts, Burns has found it necessary to caucus his supporters and bind them in a pledge to prevent an election of Senator, if they can, unless a secret caucus, by secret ballot, shall nominate a candidate. In his address to his supporters Burns said: "I have made no secret of my operations, but have invited the light of day into everything that I have gone into." That sounds well, and we hasten to assure Mr. Burns that if he will continue to invite the light of day it will cheerfully accept the invitation to the end. But he attached something more than R. S. V. P. to his invitation. It is not an unlimited offer of hospitality to the light of day, for he added: "I am not only willing but anxious to go into a caucus in the good old Republican way, and by the decision of such caucus it will be my pleasure to abide." From this caucus the light of day is excluded. It is a secret caucus, and if the highly prized light of day should get in there it is evident that Mr. Burns would not give it the glad hand.

It is simply a declaration and an admission that in the open, publicly, and in the light of day, his fight cannot be won, and that his success depends upon a trap ready to be sprung while the light of day is cooling its illuminated and sunniness heels in the anteroom.

Nothing is more obvious than this. If he have the strength to elect him can be shown in the joint convention, in the light of day, and if his purposes are so vestal and high it should be his pleasure to show it. The Republican party of this State does not want a caucus in the "good old Republican way," because that way was in the beginning adopted to prevent men like Burns getting to the Senate, or grasping the other great prizes of the party offered as a reward of merit, fitness and fidelity. Like many other good old ways, it is a lock whose combination has been learned by the very class of men it was intended to bar out. Mr. Burns knows the combination and has everything ready to use the caucus to accomplish that which it was devised to prevent. The purpose of the caucus, not the caucus itself, was the good old Republican way, and in that way and purpose the party desires to walk now. The methods it devised as means to reward the worthy being now invoked in behalf of the unworthy, the party abides by its set purpose when it intermits the use of those means and seeks others for the protection of its honor and the preservation of its character.

The party wants this Senatorial contest fought out to the end in the presence of Burns' friend, the light of day. It wants to know who is now desirous of going into a corner in secret to cast a caucus ballot for Burns which cannot be delivered in the light of day. The men who have such votes will put on the party a grievous responsibility and lay upon it a heavy burden, and the party wants to know who they are. If their work is done in a secret caucus this cannot be known. The responsibility will be dodged by them and put upon other shoulders. If they are known the party can clean its hands by repudiating them. If they are unknown it has no defense against their act.

Therefore let the light of day shine on everything that is done from now until the end.

BRYAN AND HIS PARTY LEADERS.

COLONEL BRYAN and his party, although both are out of practical politics at present, continue to be objects of interest to a considerable number of people. It is therefore worth noting that there is apparently a good deal of confusion in the relations of the one to the other. Judging from the reports that come to us from the East, it is not clear whether the Democratic leaders who are loud in proclaiming their Bryanism intend to follow the Colonel or let him go alone.

Only a short time ago Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, scolded the keynote of the campaign of 1900, putting Bryan to the front and calling upon a choice galaxy of silverites to advance the interests of the Democratic party along the lines of the Chicago platform. There was enough Bryanism in the note to satisfy the most extreme partisan, and everything gave outward evidence of the most cordial relations between the party and its gifted colonel.

A further expression of the same loyalty to the platform and the man was made by Mr. Bailey of Texas, Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, in a speech on Washington's birthday. In ringing tones he declared: "As certain as the years go by and the great national convention re-assembles, we will set up the platform made in 1896, and in Bryan's unswerving name will unfurl the banner as stainless as his life, and then the great commanders will give the orders, 'Forward march,' and it will be a march to victory."

Such is the style of language used by the Democrats in office when talking in public about their colonel who is out of office. In private, however, these same leaders are not so warm toward Bryan as to show any large amount of steam when they meet him. A report from Washington informs us that on his recent visit to the Capitol the Colonel was very coldly received. The report says:

"There was as much difference between Mr. Bryan's reception to-day and that of a few months ago, when he occupied the same seat in the Marble Room and told Democratic Senators how to vote on the peace treaty, as there is between daylight and darkness. Then men flocked about him like bees in a clover field. But to-day he was unnoticed. There was not that rush to shake his hand which was manifest some months ago. Senators did not hurry out of the chamber to see him and hear his advice, as they did then. Nor did they swarm about him as though he were a party Moses, as they once did. Not more than five Senators saw Mr. Bryan to-day, and he was in the Marble Room for more than an hour. Most of this time he was seated alone, way back in a dark corner, while crowds of people passed by and failed to notice him."

When the practiced politicians at Washington ignore a former leader and do not even take the trouble to shake hands with him we may be sure the day of the eclipse of his leadership is near. That is why we say the relations between Bryan and his party are confused. The talk in favor of the old ticket is as strong as ever, but since the party bosses no longer see him when he calls, the outlook for the Colonel is ominous.

Morehouse and his kind must excuse the newspaper crowd for making remarks about them now. It isn't a capital offense yet.

Sampson shows some symptoms of having been hoist by his own petard.

CONGRESS FAVORS EXPOSITIONS.

UNDER a suspension of the rules, the House of Representatives on Thursday voted an appropriation of \$500,000 each for the proposed Pan-American exposition to be held at Buffalo and the Ohio centennial, to be celebrated at Toledo. The fact that such measures passed the House by virtually unanimous approval is a proof that the value of expositions is now fully understood in the East, and that even the most economical Congressmen no longer regard expenditures for them as either a waste or an unwarranted use of money.

In fact, it is only upon the Pacific Coast that expositions are not understood or their benefits duly appreciated. There has never been a really large exposition on the coast, and our people have never had experience of their benefits. The greatest enterprise of the kind ever attempted here was the Midwinter Fair, and that was prepared hastily and was never designed to be more than a Western exhibit of some of the display made at the World's Fair in Chicago. That exposition, therefore, afforded no proper test of what expositions accomplish when planned on a vast scale and elaborately worked out.

As things near at home impress us more than greater things afar off, so a large number of Pacific Coast people judge all expositions by the results attained by the Midwinter Fair rather than by what has been accomplished by the more carefully worked out enterprises of other sections. The tendency to form judgments in that way is natural, but it is not wise. The more sagacious plan would be to note the results flowing from expositions generally, and to learn from those who have had most experience in their conduct.

In the East, where expositions on a large scale, prepared for through years of work, are common, public sentiment is well nigh unanimous in their favor. While the Pacific Coast has never had an international exposition, or even a thoroughly comprehensive American exposition, each of the great sections of the Eastern States has had several. Even in the South, where there are no large cities, where banking capital is scarce, there have been in recent years two such expositions, while in the richer and more populous North scarcely a year passes without seeing the opening of some enterprise of the kind.

As a consequence of this ample experience, expositions are regarded in the East as the most profitable method of advertising that a widespread community can devise. The experience has not been lost upon Congress, and accordingly appropriations for such enterprises are now made willingly and liberally, as was shown by the action of the House on Thursday.

It is safe to say that if the State Legislature had promptly voted the \$500,000 required to assure the Pacific Coast Exposition in California, an equal sum would have been voted for it by Congress at the same time the appropriations were made for Buffalo and Toledo. We have lost something in point of time by the delay of the Legislature, but a State appropriation now will enable us to obtain a grant from Congress when it assembles this fall. The Legislature should profit by the example set at Washington, where the value of expositions is more fully understood than here. We can safely trust the business instincts of the East on subjects concerning which the East has ample experience and we have had none.

SENATORS BY DIRECT VOTE.

TWO resolutions introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Caminetti of Amador relative to the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people have been adopted. One of them suggests the preparation of a memorial to the Legislature of the several States requesting them to petition Congress to submit amendments to the national constitution by which Senators may be elected by the people. The other requests Congress to call a national convention for the same purpose. Both resolutions were adopted by a vote of 54 to 9.

The positive character of this vote shows that the same sentiment upon the Senatorial question prevails among the legislators as among the people. When a proposition calling for an expression upon the subject was submitted to the electors of this State several years ago it received a 10 to 1 majority. The beggarly minority of 13,000 out of a total of nearly 200,000 ballots indicated that there was practically no sentiment in this State against the proposition.

The remarkable thing about the action of the Assembly, however, consists in the fact that the proposition came before one of the very houses whose prerogatives would be interfered with by the adoption of the proposed change. Yet the Assembly promptly registers the same sentiment. Of course many Assemblymen may have voted as they did believing it to be extremely improbable that their action would produce any effect, at least in their time; but we have no right to assume any such condition upon the face of the record. The fact is that fifty-four Assemblymen out of eighty, or two-thirds of the most popular House of the Legislature, have voted to adopt two resolutions which, if carried into effect, would put an end forever to Senatorial legislative scandals.

In the Senate it is quite likely that the majority will be as great. The Senators are older, more conservative and more sensible. They certainly know that the present method of electing United States Senators is fruitful of scandal and corruption, and undoubtedly they have long since reached the conclusion that a change is advisable. Nearly every reflecting man in the country has reached this conclusion, and it would seem to be only a question of time when the reform must go into effect. Even the United States Senate, the chief beneficiary of the present system, will agree to the change if the pressure becomes strong enough.

Ten policemen are necessary to keep order in the Colorado House of Representatives, and these frequently feel the need of calling for help. When Colorado statesmanship gets to working its natural implement is a sawed-off shotgun.

Jesse James has been found not guilty of train robbery, although there was a firm belief that he could not be the son of his father and resist the temptation. Otherwise there seemed to be no evidence against him.

It may be remarked that there was never yet a rod of streetcar track laid except in the face of opposition from some quarter, and yet some of these tracks have been found useful.

There is caution necessary in the running of trolley cars. There is also much buncombe in the portrayal of the car guided by a skeleton and gliding through a heap of skulls.

Even Italy is reaching out for a slice of China. Spain seems to be the only European power of any size not bent upon grand larceny, and Spain has to be good.

Officials who brought about the conviction of Dreyfus admit that they are rascals, but as this was known before, no new light is shed upon the situation.

Lurline Salt Water Baths. Rush and Larkin sts. Swimming, Russian, hot and cold sulphur, salt water, direct from ocean.

HIS LIVING MONUMENT.

That was a monument more enduring and incomparably more useful than any conceivable specimen of mere mortuary architecture which Mr. Claus Spreckels has provided for his memory in Golden Gate Park. His appropriation of a monumental structure for the purposes of a music stand, to be created by San Francisco architects, at a cost of \$60,000, as a gift to the citizens of San Francisco, is a benefaction as delicate and many-sided as it is magnificent. It is a premium and stimulus to art in Californian taste, as well as a source of delight and aesthetic benefit to the coming generations. Not the least of its benefits will be its influence as an object lesson and an inspiration to coming generations of wealthy Californians, for the higher pleasures and refinement of the public were this the only notable benefaction conferred by Mr. Claus Spreckels upon his fellow citizens, it would be a monument which all of them might envy and admire, and the more affluent of them might do well to emulate.—Oakland Tribune.

SUPERVISORS IN A MAZE OF FIGURES.

The Finance Committee of the Supervisors made a determined effort yesterday to disentangle the knot into which the funds of the Street Department have been tied. After a discussion that extended over several hours the committee decided upon the following action: The members will approve January bills amounting to \$11,000, and February bills to the amount of \$23,000. As against this \$37,000 there are bills outstanding to the amount of \$51,000. This leaves \$14,000 of February bills unpaid.

Street Funds a Source of Trouble.

Although the Supervisors have determined upon this action, they still have Auditor Asa R. Wells to deal with. Acting upon the advice of his attorney, Mr. Wells has decided that he will not audit any bills for December or January until the close of the fiscal year. At that time there will, presumably, be a surplus in some funds which will be available for any purpose to which the Supervisors may wish to apply it. He agreed to audit Street Department bills to the extent of \$34,000 a month henceforth, as that is the amount of the department under the one-half act.

The Latter Promises to Approve Bills Which Mr. Wells, Upon the Advice of His Attorney, Will Not Audit.

Chief Deputy Donovan represented the Street Department at the committee meeting. He was served with a notice by the committee that the department must be conducted during the month of March to the extent of \$29,000. This was to include all expenses—material, labor, sweeping and contracts other than those specially provided for. Mr. Donovan's answer was a surprise in some funds which will be available for any purpose to which the Supervisors may wish to apply it. He agreed to audit Street Department bills to the extent of \$34,000 a month henceforth, as that is the amount of the department under the one-half act.

IT WAS A RACE FOR LIFE.

Remarkable Sight Witnessed by the Oakland Ferry Passengers. The passengers on one of the Oakland ferry boats were treated to an unusual sight yesterday afternoon. P. H. Schlotzauer of Dimond, Alameda County, took on board five carrier pigeons, which he is training for a long flight from Oregon. One of the lot, a beautiful carrier named Duke of Dimond, who has already flown home from Tehachapi, was among them in order to act as a guide for the younger birds. As soon as the pigeons were liberated they mounted in circles in the air, heading generally toward the east. It was a pretty sight, and the passengers watched with interest the movements of the intelligent birds until they were a mile away.

Suddenly what were supposed to be two of the pigeons were seen to be in rapid flight toward the west. They were seen as swift as the flight of an arrow, and those who had good eyesight caught a glimpse of them. One of the pigeons was seen to be a carrier hawk. The race for life was indeed exciting, and of course the sympathy was with the carrier. The hawk was seen to gain upon the pigeon, and when it was within a few feet of the carrier it was seen to be a carrier hawk. The race for life was indeed exciting, and of course the sympathy was with the carrier. The hawk was seen to gain upon the pigeon, and when it was within a few feet of the carrier it was seen to be a carrier hawk.

Unclaimed Property. Chief Lees handed over to the City Auditor yesterday a lot of unclaimed property which had been in the custody of Property Clerk Moran. The articles included all sorts of things, among them watches, purses, clothing, packages of papers, hats, cases, umbrellas, trunks, money, assorted knives, mirrors, over 100 revolvers, five bicycles and 163 dozen pocket knives.

Teachers' Warrants Ready Monday. Pay days come with greater frequency to the school teachers now that the differences over the salaries for the last two months of last year have been settled temporarily. Warrants for the February salaries are being prepared as rapidly as possible, and will be ready for distribution on Monday morning at the office of Secretary Simpson.

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AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

W. A. Jackson of Los Angeles is at the California. Leslie W. Satterlee, a Tacoma banker, is at the Palace. Mayor Charles F. Francee of Salinas is a guest at the Grand.

Dr. J. W. Stitt of Vacaville is one of the guests at the Palace. H. J. Sheffer, a prominent Seattle citizen, is at the Palace. J. Frye, a leading merchant of Rutherford, Napa County, is located at the Russ. William H. Devlin, a prominent Sacramento attorney, is registered at the Lick.

B. S. Seaborg and wife of Portland, Or., are late arrivals at the California. W. J. Moore, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, is staying at the Palace. John Philip Sousa, the noted band master and opera composer, is at the Palace. Bank Commissioner John Markley of Geyserville is one of the arrivals at the Lick.

William A. Spinks, the expert billiardist, is at present located at the Pleasanton. Edward Frelz, a mining man of Towles, is making the Russ his headquarters. W. S. Godbe, a mining man of Salt Lake, is at the Occidental, accompanied by his wife. C. L. Ruggles, one of the proprietors of the Stockton Independent, is at the Grand for a brief stay.

Joseph E. Bidwell, a Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner of Chicago, is at the Occidental with his wife. Mrs. John Illingworth and her daughter, Miss Ida, of Newark, N. J., have taken apartments at the Palace. Dr. Leon F. Harvey of Denver is visiting the coast with his wife. They have engaged rooms at the Occidental. Dr. A. E. Osborne, superintendent of the Eldridge Home for the Feeble Minded, is registered at the Grand with his wife. H. McIntosh, president of the Fruit Producers' Association of Chicago, and who owns 50,000 acres of mountain land in this State, is staying at the Palace.

CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Representative-elect Metcalf, who succeeds Mr. Hillborn in the Third California District, is here to witness the closing scenes in Congress. He is at the Arlington Hotel. L. S. Sayers of Los Angeles is at the Shoreham.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 3.—S. D. Marston of San Francisco is at the Cosmopolitan. Miss M. B. Jones of San Francisco is at the Brevoort. W. J. Cox of Los Angeles is at the Normandy.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SPEECHES.—C. H. A. Volcano, Cal. If you desire copies of speeches of Senators Hoar and Stanford, then give up the subject of annexation of the Philippine Islands, address a communication to the member of Congress from your district telling him what you wish.

GENERAL OTIS.—E. W. S. city. The General in command at Manila, Philippine Islands, is not Brigadier General Otis, late of the city of Los Angeles, and publisher of the Times, of that city. The latter is an officer of the volunteers.

TOWA BAND MUSIC.—L. A. City. There is no record here of the music that was played by the Iowa Regiment band in the Mechanics' Pavilion shortly before the departure of the regiment for Manila. It will address a letter to the band leader at Manila, P. I., he will be able to furnish the desired information.

PAYING FARE.—S. City. This correspondent asks: "What is proper, in case a man has seated himself in a street car, paid his fare, then given up his seat to a lady with whom he is acquainted. Shall he pay her fare or permit her to pay it?" As a rule it is well for each person to pay his or her own fare. There is then no feeling of obligation on the part of the conductor waiting while the parties argue as to the desire to pay the fare. While in the case stated it would be perfectly proper for the man to pay the lady's fare, it would not be a breach of etiquette if he did not pay it.

CONSTABLE AND POLICEMAN.—J. W. L. T. Is there in Sacramento County, Cal., in the United States a constable is an official of a village or town elected with other local officers or is a special official under temporary appointment. A police officer is a member of an organized police force of a city and differs from a constable in that he is appointed and not elected. Both are peace officers. The constable is empowered to serve legal processes of minor importance, while the police officer is empowered to serve all processes of a court having jurisdiction over criminal matters, except those which belong particularly to the Sheriff. In European countries constable and policeman are synonymous terms.

Cal. glace fruit 50c per lb at Townsends.\*

Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press-Chipping Bureau (Allen's), 510 Montgomery street. Telephone Main 1042.

In the Divorce Court. Virginia Magallon was granted a divorce from Marion Magallon yesterday on the ground of infidelity. Suits for divorce have been filed by Mary H. McManus against Eugene B. McManus, and by Mrs. Tracy C. Williams against Mrs. McMurray on the ground of desertion.

California Limited, Santa Fe Route. Leaves Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays. Elegant service. Vestibule sleepers, observation cars. Harvey's Dining Cars through from California to Chicago without change. Get full particulars at company's office, 428 Market st.

As a dressing and color restorer. PARKER'S HAIR BRUSH, the best cure for corns 15c.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters—acknowledged the world over as the greatest known regulator of the stomach and bowels.

Charged With Murder. Phillip Fertitta, the Italian fisherman and member of the Mafia, was booked at the City Prison yesterday on the charge of murdering Joseph Siegro in front of 213 Sanson. He is charged with the murder and will be arraigned in Judge Graham's court this morning.

Baking Powder Made from pure cream of tartar. Safeguards the food against alum. Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.