The Call

THURSDAY.....APRIL 27, 1899

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AMUSEMENTS.

Columbia—"The Wrong Mr. Wright."
California—"A Hot Old Time."
Grand Opera House—"El Capitan."
Orpheum—Vaudeville.
Alcazar—"Captain Swift."
Tivoli—"The Geisha."
Odd Fellows' Hall—Sauer, this evening.
Chutes Zoo and Free Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening.
Olympia—Corner Mason and Ellis streets, Specialties.
Metropolitan Temple—Moving Pictures.
Alhambra Theater—Intercollegiate Concert, Saturday Night, April 29.
El Campo—The popular bay resort. Amusements every Sunday.
Campers' Excursion—To Santa Cruz Mountains, Sunday, April 30.
Sutro Baths—Grand opening Sunday, April 30.

AUCTION SALES.

By F. W. Butterfield—This day, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, at 1453 Franklin st.

APPROACHING COLLAPSE.

THE spectacle which, at the age of eighty or thereabouts, as the typical representative of railroad monopoly, Mr. C. P. Huntington presents to the American people demands public scrutiny. He is not merely a disturbing influence in this State, but a national menace. Born in Connecticut, raised in the atmosphere of Americanism, transferred to California among the early pioneers, and with a business experience extending over sixty years, his life would naturally have culminated in thorough devotion to the institutions of his country and to the welfare of his fellow citizens. But, although possessed of large intelligence and of magnificent opportunities, he has assumed the right, by every influence subversive of representative government, to dominate the interests and the communities with which he has been associated.

For thirty years, without concession or relaxation, he has set and held his railroad enterprises in harsh resistance to public opinion. He has acknowledged no right that conflicted with his imperious will. He has persistently sought to fasten Asiatic cheap labor upon the country, and he is now openly endeavoring to neutralize the exclusion laws by throwing his influence in favor of Asiatic expansion. He has maintained a firm opposition to all the small communities in the State that could be injured by railroad strategy and by railroad tyranny. He has strenuously obstructed public justice and aimed to dominate the legislative and executive departments of the State and of the Federal governments. He has applied such continuous pressure to finance, commerce, trade, manufacture, horticulture, all the industrial and wealth-producing factors that required transportation facilities, as to obstruct and retard natural progress in every direction. His assumed dictatorship has included every phase of individual, social and political life.

But all past assertions of his authority have now been eclipsed. As the nineteenth century and his own career approach their inevitable collapse, he appears to have fallen into that dogmatic excess which marked the closing years of Louis XI. A most strenuous effort was made last year to place the relations of the people and the railroad upon an amicable and enduring basis. Pledges of withdrawal from political manipulation were authoritatively made by Mr. Huntington, through his factotum, William F. Herrin. When, however, after the campaign, based upon principle and openly and honestly conducted, so far as the Republican press, the majority of Republican candidates and the mass of Republican voters were concerned, the ticket headed by Mr. Gage was elected, the arrogance of Mr. Huntington became so intense and so conspicuous that it soon degenerated into weakness. The mask was entirely dropped. All disguises were thrown aside. It was openly announced in effect that Mr. Huntington owned the State. He proposed and maintained the candidacy of Dan Burns. He undertook to destroy the freedom of the press. He reduced the Railroad Commission to possession. He occupied so much of our water fornt as he desired upon his own terms. He exercised the functions of sovereignty over the Governor even to the extent of demanding the violation of law by the appointment of the candidate rejected by the Legislature to the vacant Federal Senatorship.

In all these acts the will of Mr. Huntington was exerted through the direct management of Mr. Herrin. It is axiomatic that a delegated authority fixes responsibility on the principal. But in the instance before us the entire series of treacheries and of dictatorial assumptions has been personally ratified by Mr. Huntington, who has used social opportunities for that purpose and in measured and clear terms has paraded his intention to permit no restriction upon his determination to enforce his rule upon the State and the nation.

It has been said that "those whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." Apparently this stage has been reached by Mr. Huntington, whose liberty must necessarily be circumscribed in order that the public safety may be protected.

William F. Herrin is trying to find a local merchant who will say nice things about C. P. Huntington. How would Railroad Commissioner Laumeister do? He went to J. C. Stubbs to learn what the Southern Pacific considers a fair grain freight tariff for California farmers.

German official circles are gradually inclining to the opinion that Captain Coghlan's remarks in reference to Emperor William were made in "wine humor." It is gratifying that somebody can see the joke.

THE RACE CONFLICT.

THE negroes of this country are by no means all south of Mason and Dixon's line. Of the thirteen millions of that race in the United States a large percentage are found in the Northern States. It is believed that an examination of the statistics of crime will show that their contribution to the criminal population is below their due proportion. They are accorded civil equality before the law, their rights of person and property are equally protected and they follow the callings to which their fitness directs them unmolested, and are not denied the respect which greets industry and good order. The public schools and the higher institutions of learning are open to them, and they are not slow in taking advantage of every opportunity to secure an education. It is difficult to recall an instance in the North in which a negro has given the capital provocation for lynching, which is the fruitful source of race troubles and the cause of much white savagery in the South. The conclusion from these facts is irresistible that the negro in the North is affected by his environment, and his character is built up by his contacts and his opportunity for education and enlightenment. Here he makes no claim of social equality, and is as exclusive in abiding with his own race as are the white people.

All this gives great force to the declaration of that negro scholar, the ablest man of his race in the world, Professor Washington T. Booker, who says the remedy for the horrid lawlessness in the South is the education of the negro. With education he believes that his race will grow better in character and stronger in moral purpose, and that the negro of the South will approach in conduct and manhood the negro of the North.

This is reasonable, and this black scholar should be supported in his view by the South especially. Millions of negroes are there. They constitute largely the laboring population, and when efforts have been made looking to their wholesale migration the whites have shown a spirit of bitter opposition and resentment. As no one appears with a workable plan to get rid of the black population, and the proposition of a lady to make them orderly by lynching a thousand negroes a month until they behave has not yet been accepted, it would appear that Mr. Booker's plan is the only uncontested idea that has been presented. It may not take sudden root in the South, because it depends upon acceptance by the whites, and its success requires their co-operation. As the negro rises to the plane of moral restraint and self-respect he must feel that his common, civil rights are respected by the whites. We are sending missionaries to the blacks in Africa, and surely it is quite reasonable to send school-teachers to the blacks in our own country. But neither preacher nor teacher will do any permanent good in solving this sore and sad problem unless certain rights of the negro are respected by the whites. To educate a black man and expect him to submit to the treatment of a bondman is only to intensify the trouble.

The whites of the South have much to learn also. In the State of South Carolina a respectable, well-behaved and property-owning negro was appointed postmaster last year. The whites resented this by setting fire to his house, burning several of his children to death and shooting him and other members of his family as they escaped from the flames. The monsters who did this were arrested and put on trial three weeks ago. One of them confessed the crime and told the bloody story in this language:

"At 11 p. m. about a dozen of us met at the store and outlined our work. We went to a store near by and got a sack of dry shavings and two gallons of coal oil, and then went quietly to the postoffice where Baker and his family slept. Two of us left the crowd in the woods ten yards from the house, with every man armed with a rifle or shotgun. When we stepped up to the building Lee put down the shavings, poured on the oil and dashed a bucket of oil on the side of the house. One match was struck by Lee, but it went out; then another was applied, and in a moment a sheet of flame covered the building. We ran off. We heard the cries of the women and children in the house. Presently the whites began firing, and more screams came from the house. When the women were finally driven out they were shot and the mob pursued them far into the woods. After the fire was out we all gathered at the Baptist church and promised to keep the affair quiet so far as it concerned ourselves, and went home."

In this affair women were burned to death, and one infant was butchered in its mother's arms and she was killed. The crime was not denied, but the jury refused to convict the monsters who committed it. Their attorney, Mr. Legare, said their defense was "that President McKinley laid the foundation of the crime by appointing a negro to office."

It is easy to see that if this spirit animate a considerable number of Southern whites it must be exorcised in order to bring in sight any solution of the problem except by massacre. The unspeakable savagery that attended the lynching of Hose in Georgia is so appalling that it is beyond characterization. But, after all, it had the provocation of an unspeakable crime committed by the victim. But what can be said for the midnight assassins of the Baker family in South Carolina, where the victims were innocent of crime and were noted for their intelligence and good order?

It will be seen at once that the negro will reason that he has no legal protection for his life, no matter how excellent his conduct, and as long as the Southern whites justify that conclusion we may well despair of any progress toward the bettering of conditions, which are not only deeply disgraceful to the whole country and retard the material progress of the South, but which lead to a general race war, the most pitiless and distressing the world has ever seen.

THE FRUIT SAVING RAIN.

ONCE more the rain of the season has fallen so opportunely and so bountifully over the larger portion of the State that it seems almost to have come in direct response to the prayers of fruit-growers. It has put an end to the last lingering fears of orchardists and gives something like a positive assurance of good crops.

Profuse as were the heavy rains of March, they were not quite sufficient for all the needs of orchards and vineyards suffering from the prolonged drought of the previous season. Recent reports from several parts of the State were to the effect that fruit was dropping badly, and there seems to have been a general agreement among fruit men that the trees had been so weakened by the long dry season they were not able to ripen all the fruit that had set. The late rains will of course have a tendency to overcome any such weakness and will doubtless materially increase the fruit output of the year.

With the coming of abundant rains many persons who have been considering the advisability of providing irrigation will be tempted to give no further thought to the subject. As drought no longer threatens the State, they no longer see the need of guarding against it. It is natural that it should be so. Nevertheless, the wisdom of the old maxim, "In time of peace prepare for war," applies to the affairs of individuals as well as to those of nations. Wherever it is possible to provide irrigation at economical rates it will be well for orchardists to do so, although there is no immediate necessity for it. Good seasons are the "accepted times" for such work, as in most cases it will be too late to provide effective irrigation if the work is delayed until a drought comes.

In the meantime the people of California have good reason to be well satisfied with the present outlook. Prolonged dry seasons are rare in the larger part of the State, and it will probably be many years before our farmers and orchardists have to contend with another such drought as that through which they have just passed. Reports from the East are to the effect that most of the fruit crops there are short, and the consumers of the country are looking to California for the supply of the year. They will not look in vain. Our crops are going to be fairly abundant in almost every variety, and we will have trainloads to sell.

THE SAN PEDRO CELEBRATION.

LOS ANGELES has with good cause made the beginning of work on San Pedro harbor a public holiday and an occasion for general rejoicing. The event marks not only the undertaking of a work of great importance, but the accomplishment of a victory over a powerful corporation which has long been antagonistic to the welfare of California and which strenuously opposed the San Pedro enterprise.

In reviewing the course of the long struggle required to bring about the improvement at San Pedro, Senator White said in an interview with The Call:

"Perhaps there has never been any work projected in the United States so embarrassed by unnecessary difficulties. Many of those who opposed the present location did so in the best of faith, but the public will never believe, nor would it be justified in believing, that had not the powerful interests headed by Mr. Huntington been behind Santa Monica there would have been any serious opposition after the making of the Mendell report. Individual Senators or Representatives might have expressed dissent, but the project would have gone through."

There will be no dissent among intelligent Californians from that statement. Had it not been for the antagonism of the Southern Pacific Company the improvement of the harbor would have begun years ago, and Los Angeles might now be celebrating the completion instead of the beginning of the work. The popular rejoicing, therefore, is due as much to what has been accomplished in throwing off the yoke of the monopoly as to the high expectations of what is to be attained through the work itself.

While to the people of Los Angeles and their resolute leaders at home and in Congress full credit is due for the victory they have achieved, it is to be remembered that they were not left to fight the battle alone. Throughout the State the independent press took up the cause of San Pedro and fought with as much earnestness as if it were one that concerned each alone.

The Call in particular has good reasons to be gratified with the San Pedro victory. It entered early into the strife on the side of the people and was the foremost champion in San Francisco of that cause. Credit is also due to the Examiner, which as soon as it had been relieved of the $1000 a month contract with the railroad joined The Call in the contest and helped to expose the schemes of the monopoly and reveal its antagonism to the true interests of the State.

To Los Angeles and her people, however, the fullness of the victory is mainly due, and theirs is of right the glory of the triumph. The Call and other papers in different parts of the State could, and did, help, but Los Angeles has had to take the forefront of the fight and bear the burden of its cost. Her people are fully justified, therefore, in making the beginning of the work a civic holiday, and in giving honor to those among them who were most steadfast in the struggle and most efficient in accomplishing the victory.

THE "CORKSCREW" RESOLUTION.

THE resolution considered by the Board of Supervisors on Monday which grants the Market Street Railway Company permission to use electricity upon its proposed "corkscrew" line from Sixth and Brannan streets to Washington and Jackson, on its face appears to be innocent enough. But the Supervisors should take nothing for granted in connection with this matter. The Market Street Railway Company is proverbially tricky, and at the present time it has great interests on Geary street. The franchise for the present cable railway on that thoroughfare expires shortly, and the corporation has made two attempts already to secure its renewal for a long period of time. Both of these attempts have been defeated by the property-owners and residents of the street, who desire the construction of a modern electric line instead of the maintenance of the present hobo cable system.

If the resolution granting permission to use electricity upon its proposed "corkscrew" line does not confer upon the Market Street Railway Company some privilege on Geary street by which it will be enabled to hereafter unhorse the people living upon that thoroughfare there will be no very strong objection to its passage. But every intelligent person knows that it is dangerous to confer privileges of this sort upon street railway companies. At first they appear trivial and commonplace, but later on they cut tremendous figures in litigation designed to fasten perpetual privileges upon public streets.

The proposed "corkscrew" road runs on Geary street, from Taylor to Grant avenue—seemingly a short and unimportant distance. But it is not a question of distance in this case, but a question of the legal effect of such a privilege upon a street which in a few months will revert again to the people.

There is apparently no disposition among the Supervisors to rush hastily into this business. The resolution referred to has been sent back to the Street Committee, where it has been under consideration for some time. Therefore we do not sound these words of caution because there is any immediate danger of hasty action, but in order to put the Supervisors upon their guard. The Geary street franchise should not be complicated in any manner. When it expires, which it will shortly, it should be offered for sale and disposed of to the highest bidder. A corporation has now held the street for a great many years and made an enormous profit out of it. It is about time that the people should receive some benefit from the valuable privilege of operating a street car line along and upon it.

The fact that Railroad Commissioner Laumeister is a miller may not have influenced him in casting his voice and vote in favor of the Southern Pacific in the passage of the Blackstock resolution ordering the dismissal of the grain rate case. It may have induced him to believe, however, that he could throw flour dust in the eyes of the public without much cost.

One of the Berlin newspapers ventures an opinion that America has all she can attend to in thrashing Aguinaldo. Admiral von Diederichs didn't think so when Admiral Dewey ordered him out of the range of American guns.

AN HEIRESS IS ARRESTED FOR VAGRANCY

Strange Story of Mildred Webster.

ELOPED WITH A SOLDIER

DESERTED AND LEFT ALONE IN THIS CITY.

Her Adopted Father, Daniel Webster of Vallejo, Says She Will Get Part of a Valuable Estate.

A girl a few months past 16 years of age was arrested last Friday by Policeman Hightower on a charge of vagrancy, and yesterday it developed that she was joint heiress to an estate valued at over half a million dollars.

Her name is Mildred Webster, and she roomed at 21 Turk street. When she was arrested she was almost immediately released on bonds, but when the case was called in Acting Police Judge Barry's court on Saturday she failed to appear and a bench warrant was issued for her arrest. She was taken into custody on Tuesday night and appeared before Acting Police Judge Groezinger yesterday morning.

Daniel Webster, an engineer at Mare Island and a Grand Army man, was in court, and told the Judge a strange story. He said the girl was his adopted daughter. She was adopted by him and his late wife when she was three days old. He was then an engineer on a Mississippi boat. The girl was born at Burkes Point, Butler County, Missouri, and was 16 years of age last August. Her father, whose name was Whittaker, owned nearly the half of Butler County, and she and her sister, who was now living at Cairo, Ill., were the sole heirs to the estate, which was valued at half a million dollars.

Webster declined to say under what circumstances he adopted the girl, but when the proper time came he could make affidavit that she was the heiress. He had warned her, however, that unless she faithfully promised to behave herself in future he would not make the necessary affidavit.

The girl ran away from her home in Vallejo last October with Fred Melville, a soldier, with whom she was infatuated. They came to this city, and two weeks ago Melville left for Manila. Webster's wife died two weeks after the girl ran away, and it was only on Tuesday that he learned that she was here and had been arrested, so he hurried to the city. The Judge, after listening to his story, continued the case till Saturday and released the girl on her own recognizance.

Mildred corroborated her adopted father's statements. She said she always looked upon Webster and his wife as her parents until about five years ago, when after being vaccinated she had an attack of varioloid. While sick in bed she heard Mrs. Webster tell the doctor who was attending her that she was not her own daughter and that when she came of age she would be a great heiress. She intended to go to Cairo, Ill., to her sister and be a good girl.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS

J. M. Beck, an insurance man of Chicago, is at the Grand.

Douglas S. Cone, a Red Bluff banker, is registered at the Palace.

J. H. Glide, a Sacramento merchant, is a late arrival at the Grand.

R. C. Harbison of the San Bernardino Sun is a guest at the Grand.

W. H. Holabird, a capitalist of Los Angeles, is a guest at the Palace.

James M. Hellman, a prominent resident of Los Angeles, is at the California.

E. Dinkelspiel, a Bakersfield merchant, is registered at the Occidental with his wife.

Rev. J. F. Flint, a clergyman of Chicago, is at the Grand, accompanied by his family.

Mrs. M. E. Stone, wife of the manager of the Associated Press at Chicago, is at the Occidental.

V. M. Clement of Salt Lake, who has extensive mining interests in Randsburg, is located at the California.

John Tuohy, a large grain-grower of Tulare, and E. C. Humphrey, a merchant of San Diego, are among the arrivals at the Lick.

J. S. McFarland, a retired capitalist, and C. E. Gill, proprietor of a publishing house, arrived at the Occidental yesterday from Chicago.

Professor James E. Keeler and wife of the Lick Observatory came up from Mount Hamilton yesterday afternoon on a brief visit, and registered at the Palace.

F. R. Sargent of Peoria, Ill., a representative of the Railroad Firemen's Association, and Frank Barrett of Palo Alto, who has large oil interests in the southern part of the State, are registered at the Lick.

Rev. C. K. Cumming, a missionary of Nagoya, Japan, returned from his Eastern trip with his wife and child yesterday and engaged apartments at the Occidental. They will leave for the Orient on the next steamer.

B. E. Hand, assistant general freight agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, arrived in Los Angeles yesterday from Chicago. Pacific Coast Freight Agent John A. Gill of the New York Central lines left for the south last evening to meet him.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 26.—A. G. Freeman and wife of San Francisco are at the Hoffman. Miss MacCurley and W. S. Dixon of San Francisco are at the Imperial.

CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, April 26.—G. H. Randall of San Francisco is at the St. James. William A. Entwistle of San Francisco is at the Raleigh.

The Racetrack Raid.

Another weary day has passed in the trial of the suit instituted by the Pacific Coast Jockey Club against I. W. Lees, its only result being to more thoroughly establish the already established fact that the Ingleside track was raided for the purpose of suppressing unlawful acts which were being committed when the raids were made. Officers George C. Douglass, Smith Carr, James Aixen, Charles P. Bush and Daniel A. Sylvester were on the stand during the day and testified regarding the gambling which was going on when the raids were made. Attorney Ach, who represents the jockey club, made strenuous efforts to shake the testimony of the witnesses, but without success. The case goes on again this morning.

More Counterfeit Stamps Seized.

Special Revenue Agent Thomas seized yesterday 16,000 cigars in boxes bearing the counterfeit revenue stamps issued by a Pennsylvania firm, making the total seized in this district up to date 136,000. Mr. Thomas estimates that the firm has issued in the United States 38,800,000 cigars under the fraudulent stamps, large quantities of the cigars having been offered as low as $7 75 per thousand, a price far below cost if the stamps had been genuine and paid for. The stamps issued by the Internal Revenue Department for cigars are sold at $3 60 per thousand cigars.

LUCAS APPEARS IN COURT.

Further Hearing on the Extortion Charge Against Him.

Detective Lucas appeared before Judge Mogan yesterday for examination on the charge against him for attempting to extort money from J. F. Turner of this city. Several days ago the prosecution closed its case before the lower court, it consisting solely of the identification of the letters written by Lucas to Turner for the alleged purpose of extorting money.

Yesterday the defense endeavored to prove that the letters did not contain a threat and were simply written for the purpose of obtaining a settlement of an account which Turner contends he does not owe, a contention which Turner says he will prove when the case gets more advanced. Attorney George D. Collins cited various authorities on his contention that even though Turner did owe the money alleged by Lucas to be due him it was no excuse for the alleged blackmailing letters he addressed to Turner with the intent of extorting money under the threat of some unknown exposure. The law on this point is plain, but as Judge Mogan wished to be thoroughly conversant with the facts which caused Lucas' arrest he allowed Lucas to be examined on the matter of debt. Lucas, on taking the stand, presented a receipt from Turner for $65 by way of introduction to the debt account, and Turner then presented a similar receipt, it being contended by the prosecution that the one held by Lucas is none other than a copy of the original, which was taken up by Turner, procured in some mysterious manner not yet discovered. Lucas gave some further testimony, after which the case went over till next Thursday to give Lucas an opportunity to find an account book which he claims will throw some light on the debt account.

PHILIPPINE EXHIBIT FOR MECHANICS' FAIR

GOVERNMENT WILL ALLOW IT TO BE DETAINED HERE.

Tesla's Famous Vacuum Light and Tripler's Mysterious Liquid Air Will Also Be on Exhibition.

At the meeting of the trustees of the Mechanics' Institute, held Tuesday, the first definite outline of the coming fair to be held here in September was discussed. Folders containing the formal announcement of the fair, which were issued yesterday, were read at the meeting. The fair will open on September 2 and close on October 7. One of the chief features of the fair is to be the native exhibit from the Philippines. This exhibit will include the native products and industries, and it is to be loaned to the Mechanics' Institute for exhibition by the Department of Agriculture, permission having been obtained from Secretary Wilson by President Denicke.

The trustees voted a letter of thanks to Secretary Wilson, and also one to General Shafter and Senator Perkins, who were instrumental in securing transportation for the exhibit from the Philippines to this country on the Government transports. The trustees are also confident of having an excellent and instructive exhibit from Hawaii, and to this end President Denicke requested that every member of the board should do all in his power to try and secure such an exhibit.

Secretary Cummings stated that Librarian Teggart had departed for Atlanta, where he had gone to attend the convention of the American Library Association. He will be absent about six weeks, and will spend much of his time in the north studying library buildings. He will also see Tesla, the famous electrician, for the purpose of securing his new vacuum light as one of the exhibits for the fair. He will visit New York in order to try and arrange with Professor Tripler for an exhibit of his latest invention of liquid air.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A PUMP—A. S., Goleta, Cal. An ordinary lifting pump placed 300 feet below the surface will show an appreciable increase in force over one placed on the surface, but the difference at that distance would be but slight.

PACKAGES TO MANILA—E. W., Pine Grove, Amador County, Cal. Packages that were intended to be sent to soldiers and sailors at Manila through the quarter master's department, U. S. A., and which did not reach that department before the departure of the St. Paul, which was known as "the Christmas ship," were kept until the sailing of the next transport, which was the Scandia, and the date of her sailing was the 24th of January last. The particular packages asked about were received here December 14, and were shipped on the Scandia.

PROPERTY IN SCOTLAND—H. W., Vallejo, Cal. If a native of Scotland came to the United States, and by the death of an elder brother and parents became heir to an estate in Scotland, never made an effort to secure that property and died leaving children, those children in order to ascertain if they have any rights in the premises would have to write to the American Consul at the point nearest the place where the parties alluded to died, and secure a copy of the will, if there was one. The will would show if their father was entitled to anything under the will. If he was, then they would have to engage the services of an attorney, who would advise them what proceedings would have to be taken.

MINISTERS AND CONSULS—R., City. C. B. Hart is United States Minister at Bogota, Colombia; W. L. Merry at San Jose, is Minister for Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Salvador; W. G. Hunter, at the City of Guatemala, is Minister for Guatemala and Honduras. The American Consuls in the countries asked about are: In Salvador—Acajutla, F. W. Melville; Ceiba, L. Bier; El Triunfo, J. H. Ellis. In Honduras—Amapala, W. Hayden; Belizia, W. I. Avery; Bonacca, W. Bayly; Nacome, J. E. Fuller; Puerto Cortez, W. E. Alger; Ruatan, W. C. Wildt; San Jacinto, C. E. Dickinson; Truxillo, H. P. Boyce; Utilla, B. Johnston. In Colombia—Baranquila, W. J. Shaw; Bogota, J. C. McNally; Bucarumanga, G. Volkman; Cartagena, R. Madigral; Coloh, W. W. Cobbs; Cucuta, P. Tillinghast Jr.; Honda, H. Hollman; Medellin, T. Herran; Panama, H. A. Gridger; Rio Hache, T. V. Henriquez; Santa Marta, G. M. Daniels. In Nicaragua—Bluefields, M. J. Clancy; Corinto, H. Palazio; Managua, C. Donaldson; Matagalpa, J. B. Connelly; San Juan del Norte, W. B. Sorlsby; San Juan del Sur, C. Holmann. In Guatemala—Champerico, J. A. C. Kauffman; City of Guatemala, A. M. Beaupre; Livingston, T. C. Dennis; Ocos, S. Walford; Quezaltenango, G. A. Merrill; San Jose de Guatemala, A. Lorentz.

For information as to the place in which a young man could best succeed, direct your inquiry to any of the officials named, giving age, condition financially, capability and such other information as would call for an intelligent reply. "Which is the best place in which a young man can locate?" is too indefinite.

RANGE FINDER—J. E. M., City. The range finder that is in use by the United States navy was invented by Lieutenant Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N. It is described in the following words:

It is not at all complicated, involving only elementary knowledge of mathematics and electricity. It is based on the familiar mathematical proposition that if two angles and one side are known, the other two sides of the triangle can easily be found. The Fiske range finder, however, eliminates all calculations, and finds the range automatically. A base line fixed once for all on the ship is the known side of the imaginary triangle. The distance of the object is represented by either of the other two sides. The target, therefore, at one angle of the imaginary triangle, and at the other angles at the extremities of the fixed base line, are placed two spy glasses, which can be directed upon it. As these spy glasses are turned into the proper position they move over and touch wires which are bent in the form of arcs. The difference in length of the wires passed over corresponds mathematically to the distance of the object. As this length of wire increases or diminishes, it will offer more or less resistance to an electrical current sent through it. A very simple electrical contrivance, amounting practically to a balance, allows this resistance to be measured and read, not in units of resistance but in yards. The two spy glasses being pointed at the target, the observer at each spy glass has nothing to do but to keep it thus pointed. Elsewhere in the ship another observer may stand at a telephone, listening to a buzzing sound produced by an electrical device known as a circuit-breaker, and simultaneously moving with one hand a pointer over a graduated scale. The instant the buzzing in the telephone stops he reads the range denoted by the pointer from the scale and conveys the information by a simple form of telegraph to the men at the guns.

CHARITY BAZAAR WILL OPEN IN A BLAZE OF GLORY

Native Sons' Hall Is Decorated.

FETE TO COMMENCE TO-DAY

CATHOLIC LADIES' AID SOCIETY OFFICIALS ARE READY.

They Anticipate a Large Attendance at the Inauguration of the Fair in Aid of Their Deserving Organization.

The monster charity bazaar under the patronage of the Catholic Ladies' Aid Society will be thrown open to the public to-day. Native Sons' Hall, 414 Mason street, never looked gayer than it does now with its artistic booths and wealth of vari-colored draperies. The ladies of the society have bent every energy for weeks preparing against the opening day and believe now they have everything in readiness for both an artistic and a financial success. They have the hearty co-operation of the Celtic Union, composed of many Irish societies, of the League of the Cross and kindred organizations.

The work of the Aid Society covers a wide field of endeavor, and no one in distress is turned empty-handed from its doors. It is to replenish its treasury that the present bazaar is being held and the more money received the more good can be accomplished among the deserving poor. On the ground that those who give quickly give doubly, it is hoped the opening days will witness a great throng pass through the entrance of Native Sons' Hall.

The bazaar will be opened informally at high noon to-day, but the formal exercises will not be held until evening. It was first arranged that his Honor Mayor Phelan should deliver an address, but he left for San Diego at short notice yesterday and in consequence a change in the programme was necessary. The Mayor's place will be taken by some other eloquent speaker. The remainder of the entertainment will be made up of a musical programme. The contributions to this will be some of the best known professional and amateur performers in the city.

To-morrow night will be given over to the sodalities. Saturday will be Celtic Union night, when an unusually large attendance is expected. Monday, May 1, Dewey day, will be appropriately celebrated, the Native Sons and the Native Daughters assisting the ladies of the Catholic Union in entertaining their guests. Tuesday has been set aside as Young Men's Institute and Young Ladies' Institute day. Wednesday the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Ladies' Auxiliary will have charge. Thursday, May 4, will be St. Vincent de Paul Society day; Friday, the 5th, Catholic Union day, and Saturday, the close of the bazaar will be given over to the veteran and exempt firemen.

An innovation will be tried at the bazaar. No admission fee will be charged, so that all may enter at will. The music and all the entertainment may be enjoyed free of charge, unless one succumbs to the assaults of the charming young ladies in charge of the booths.

SKETCH CLUB OPENING.

Architectural Drawings Find a Place in the Spring Exhibition.

The Sketch Club has introduced a pleasing innovation in its spring exhibition by devoting considerable space to architectural drawings, exhibited by invitation, by prominent local architects.

The exhibition, which is being held at the club rooms, 723 Sutter street, opened yesterday and will be continued during the week. There is much creditable work by the club members on exhibition. Among those represented are Albertine Randall Wheelan, who shows an ambitious water color sketch, "Little God Pan"; "Our Ark" and "After Glow," dainty water colors by Lillian Vasaria; "Head," showing much dainty treatment, by Blanche Letcher, and some exquisite miniatures by Carrie Callahan. Mary Ingalsbe Bradford shows some very original wallpaper designs, and the Misses Ripley have some of their celebrated illuminated leather on exhibition.

The architects represented are: Bliss & Faville, Coxhead & Coxhead, Albert Farr, John V. Knoth, Julius E. Kraft, Edgar A. Mathews, Willis Polk, Reid Bros., Edward R. Swain, Albert Sutton, Tharp & Holmes, Frank S. Van Trees, Thomas Knowles and Henry Schulze.

This will probably be the last exhibition to be held in the present quarters of the club, as the members are preparing to secure a better lighted studio.

To Try Soldiers.

A general court-martial has been appointed to meet at the Presidio to-morrow to try whatever culprits are under arrest. The court is made up of the following officers: Lieutenant Colonel Henry Wagner, Fourth Cavalry; Captain James E. Brett, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Captain Henry W. Hovey, Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant William R. Dashiell, commissary, Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant James A. Moss, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Stanley Howland, Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant Thomas H. Slavens, quartermaster Fourth Cavalry, judge advocate.

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