The Call

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 28, 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.

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
DAILY CALL—By Single Month	65c
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.

OAKLAND OFFICE.....908 Broadway

C. GEORGE KROGNESS,
Manager Foreign Advertising, Marquette Building, Chicago.

CHICAGO NEWS STANDS.
Sherman House; P. O. News Co.; Great Northern Hotel; Fremont House; Auditorium Hotel.

NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE:
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NEW YORK NEWS STANDS.
Waldorf-Astor Hotel; A. Brentano, 31 Union Square; Murray Hill Hotel.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Columbia—"The Adventure of Lady Ursula."
Orpheum—Vaudeville.
Alcazar—"Frederick the Great."
Grand Opera House—"The Lily of Killarney."
Tivoli—"Orpheus and Eurydice."
California—"Manon Lescaut."
Chutes, Zoo and Free Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening.
Olympia—Corner Mason and Ellis streets—Specialties.
Interstate Panorama Co., Market street, near Eighth—Battle of Manila Bay.
Sutro Baths—Swimming Races, etc.

AGAIN, THE CRITICS.

OUR friendly reader and amicable antagonist returns again to the task of schooling The Call in imperialism. By his letter, printed elsewhere, it will be seen that he admits the Filipino conquest of Panay, with the reservation that Dewey's presence in Eastern waters was a factor in the Spanish surrender of Iloilo. Because Dewey was in Manila Bay when Iloilo surrendered to the natives gives us no sovereignty of Panay. If it did, France has sovereignty of the United States because the presence of her land and naval forces compelled the final surrender of Great Britain at Yorktown. Indeed, her claim would be better, for her forces were in the actual conflict with Cornwallis and her battle standards floated beside ours.

Our critic is not a stranger to the rule of law, of all kinds of law, international included, that a sale requires that there be something to sell and the seller's power to deliver it. That Spain had nothing to sell in the Philippines is proved by her failure to deliver. If her title had been good and merchantable we would not have been fighting since February to vindicate it. This is such a primary principle that its statement should be sufficient for all critics, friendly and unfriendly.

Our correspondent takes the ground that Spain owned the islands and the people, and had the right to sell the latter, not emancipate, but sell them not into enfranchisement and freedom, but sell them out of her subjection into ours. This is a position not heretofore taken by Americans because of its heresy to our scheme of government.

We have recognized the right of monarchies to sell and of this republic to buy the sovereignty and right of eminent domain to territory, but not to sell civilized people to us to be held as subjects. A republic cannot remain a republic and hold subjects. Therefore, in our first treaty for the purchase of sovereignty and the right of eminent domain to territory, we stipulated with France that her subjects living in Louisiana Territory should be citizens of the United States. In buying Florida from Spain, we did the same. At the close of the Mexican War and our acquisition of all this Western and Southwestern territory, we stipulated that all Mexicans thereon were to be citizens of the United States. In the case of Texas, we admitted her at once into the Union and made all of her people our fellow citizens, after first giving them the opportunity to say by ballot whether they wished the change.

This explanation seems to be often necessary because imperialists persist in analogizing what we are failing to do in the tropical Philippines with what we actually accomplished in the spread of our institutions to continental territory in the temperate zone.

The imperialists do not propose to admit the Filipinos to American citizenship. Therefore, in the treaty of Paris, Spain sells and we buy them as subjects, and the goods refuse to be delivered.

We are asked what we think should be done with those islands and are accused of changing in a year in our view of these people, because a year ago we had only the same knowledge of them that nine-tenths of the people had.

Since then Dewey, whom our critic so highly respects, has said: "The Filipinos are much more capable of self-government than are the Cubans, and I know both people well."

This being true, what would our critic do with the Cubans if the Filipinos are to be held as subjects?

There is a touch of humor in the situation anent the Samoan kingship that reminds one of the oyster in the fable. Of that famous bivalve it is related that it was discovered on a sea beach by two wayfarers. One of them stooped and picked it up, but the other claimed it by reason of the fact that he saw it first. The dispute was left to a lawyer who happened to pass that way. He calmly opened the bivalve, swallowed the juicy morsel inside, and, parting the shells, gave one to each of the disputants. The island kingship is the oyster on the beach, the ownership of which the three Commissioners of the powers have settled by swallowing, giving Malietoa Tanu and Mataafa a shell each.

Arthur Twining Hadley, the new president of Yale, says it is a mistake to think that the army officers who are so hungry for commissions are merely curbstone brokers.

The Peace Congress might take with profit another leaf out of the American book. Let it proclaim a Thanksgiving day. That ought to scatter the Young Turkey party.

NEWS FROM VOLUNTEERS.

SINCE military operations began in the undeclared war against the Filipinos the rigid censorship maintained by General Otis has been so effective that the American people are not in possession of the real facts of that distant situation, except as given in the letters of volunteers. These letters reach the general public only through their publication, usually in some country paper. Hence it is that the real current history of the far war is being published in papers all over Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Idaho, Washington and elsewhere in the States which have volunteers in the field. The collection of these letters to make a connected story is impossible, but each is complete in its narrative and furnishes the truth, which is rigidly excluded from the official and censored news.

Private Smith of the Fifty-first Iowa writes under date of May 7, and we find his letter in the State Press, published in Iowa City. The editor takes pains to state that he omitted the most serious parts of it, so that, after all, what appears has passed a censor. Private Smith says:

"As the American line advances soldiers must be left in the rear to guard, thus weakening the fighting force as each advance is made. Our boys have to charge every trench, only to find themselves outrun and the native army far in advance. Every native man, woman and child in the islands is a soldier, and they wage a furious running fight. As a rule they are poor shots, or our army would have been destroyed long ago. Should the natives keep up the pace much longer the American army will be in bad shape, as many of the men are sick from the oppressive heat and fever. Whenever a man drops out of the American army it means an idle rifle, while, on the other hand, the enemy always has some one ready to fill up the gap made by the bullets of our soldiers.

"The volunteers are being pushed to the front, as they are supposed to be coming home soon, and some of the regulars remain around Manila. When this island is once under control there are two more that must be taken in exactly the same manner, and it will require a hundred thousand troops to hold them. The United States sized these people up too cheaply, and, though the military officers said they had them whipped two months ago, the fact of the matter is that the enemy is as strong as ever. We are losing force on the firing line every day, and the more territory we take the greater the force required to hold the ground. After getting beyond reach of the gunboats on the bay our force is weakened to a great extent in each skirmish. The rainy season is just starting and it pours to beat the band, so if more volunteers come they will like the place! Any place would be a paradise compared to this hole, and I think the United States will get good and sick of this expansion business before they get through with it. It will cost us ten millions to get this one island under control. The natives have better arms than our soldiers, and their Mausers kill twice as far as our Springfields. We have to stand their fire until within charging distance, and then they fall back. I have seen men in our army pulling artillery and mules standing in the shade, the officers being afraid the mules would be killed. These high officers stay a mile in the rear and send an orderly with an order for us to charge, and then they get all the praise."

No comment is needed. The volunteers are citizens and look beyond the day's fight and measure the future.

In the Des Moines Leader of June 11 is a letter from Mrs. Kitty Loper, wife of the colonel of the Fifty-first Iowa. It is written from the hospital station on Corregidor Island. The lady says:

"The prospect now is that we may reach home some time this fall, possibly sooner. If they do not send our volunteer regiments home soon there will only be a handful to go home, they are so rapidly succumbing to sickness and fighting. You mothers at home may as well know that your boys are in constant danger and be prepared for the worst if it come. This war in the Philippines is not so flowery as it is pictured to you at home. You get only one side of it, the other being concealed by those high in command. The lives of our brave boys are being constantly sacrificed to add to the laurels of those same high officers. As I heard one of the colonels say the other day, they are killing our volunteers in attempting to accomplish in a few weeks what will take years to accomplish."

The last sentence of that letter may well be studied. The imperialists have been in such a hurry to get in and grasp the profits of conquest and get the salaried places which will so abound in the civil and military administration required by our subjects that they have led the Government into a serious piece of business without adequate preparation. It was said recently that when the volunteers return they will be missionaries for imperialism, and will insist on holding the beautiful islands they have conquered. But the volunteers are not children who wish to play with a venomous snake just because it is pretty. They are American citizens of full stature, and have ideas about the military and civil policy of their Government which do not run with the imperial dreams of the schemers who wish to use an army to repress liberty abroad and destroy it at home.

THE SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

THE intention of the Huntington monopoly, acting through its obedient servitor, Governor Gage, to have an extraordinary session of the Legislature called, in order that its much worn chattel, Daniel M. Burns, may be elected to the Federal Senate, was fully disclosed in The Call of yesterday. The accomplishment of this nefarious design against the welfare and the respectability of the State, through a gubernatorial appointment, has been apparently abandoned. The interesting question now is whether, under the law, the new scheme can succeed.

Precedents for the election of a Federal Senator for a full term at a special legislative session, when at a regular session the joint convention failed to elect, may exist, but, if so, such examination as The Call has been enabled to make has failed to discover them. A reference to applicable constitutional and statutory provisions is apparently conclusive against the existence of the power. The reason for the disability of the State executive to appoint under article I, section 3, of the Federal constitution, is because the term of Stephen M. White expired March 3, 1899, while the Legislature was in regular session and actually engaged in voting for his successor, and, therefore, there was no vacancy within the meaning of the section. If a vacancy for some cause other than the expiration of a term by limitation had been created after the Legislature adjourned, then the Governor could have appointed for the unexpired remainder of the term, subject to the elective right of the Legislature, either in special or regular session, to supplant the temporary appointee. The statutory law on this subject is quite clear, and it seems equally clear against the power which Mr. Huntington now desires to usurp.

As Judge Story has observed in his "Commentaries on the Federal Constitution," that instrument did not prescribe in what manner Federal Senators should be chosen by State Legislatures. The procedure was confided to the States, subject to the enactment of a controlling law by Congress, under article I, section 4, of the Federal constitution, such as was actually passed July 25, 1866. This statute does not change the provisions of our Political Code, which, by section 1332, declares that elections for Senators in Congress for FULL terms must be held "at the REGULAR session of the Legislature next preceding the commencement of the term to be filled," and, by section 1332, that VACANCIES shall be filled by election "at the SESSION of the Legislature next succeeding the occurrence of such vacancy." The discrimination here evident is carried out by the Revised Statutes of the United States, which, under title II, chapter 1, provides, as in the Political Code, that the Legislature "chosen" next preceding the expiration of a full Senatorial term to be filled shall proceed to elect on the second Tuesday after its organization, or, when a vacancy occurs pending the regular session, then on the second Tuesday after organization and notice. An independent section, as in the Political Code, applies to other vacancies.

It follows that the same discrimination between full and unexpired terms and between regular and other legislative sessions is recognized both by Congress and by the State, and, therefore, as an original question at least, that the power of the Legislature at an extraordinary session to elect at all for a full term, that is, where no vacancy exists, is extremely doubtful. But there is no doubt whatever that the Governor has no power to convene the Legislature for the purpose of electing a Federal Senator. It has been frequently held that such an election is not a legislative act. Our State constitution of 1849, by article V, section 9, permitted the Governor to convene the Legislature by proclamation, and, when assembled, to state the purposes of his action. But the constitution of 1879, article V, section 9, disposed of this generality and declares that the executive may, "on extraordinary occasions, convene the Legislature by proclamation, stating the purposes for which he has convened it, and, when so convened, it shall have no power to LEGISLATE on any subjects other than those specified in the proclamation."

The condition of the Federal Senatorship is exactly as the regular session of the Legislature left it. No "extraordinary" or other "occasion" has since arisen. And the executive can only convene the Legislature for its law-making business. Therefore, if Governor Gage should attempt to work out the railroad design to elect Dan Burns by means of a proclamation, his act would be void on its face. If he makes the effort by creating some extraordinary legislative occasion, as no "vacancy" exists, it is most doubtful whether in that manner the fraud could be legally consummated.

The contortions of the heavenly twins, under the high pressure of railroad steam, are agile, but grotesque.

THE COMING YACHT RACE.

REPORTS of the two yachts, the Columbia and the Shamrock, which have been constructed to contest with one another the possession of the famous America's cup, afford a striking evidence of the value of such contests in improving the art of yacht building. At each successive race the competing yachts have been better and fleeter than those of the one which preceded it. The Defender, which won the match against the Valkyrie, was supposed to be very near perfection in the way of a racing yacht, but the Columbia, just launched, has in a trial trip walked away from her with comparative ease.

The Shamrock has not yet been tested, but she was launched on Monday, and the experts who saw her are sanguine she will prove to be the best racing yacht ever built in a British shipyard. A great secret has been made of her construction, and even her dimensions have not yet been authoritatively made public. Her owner, Sir Thomas Lipton, is a self-made man of vast wealth, who does not count the cost nor haggle over expense on any enterprise on which he has set his heart, and we may be sure that whatever British ingenuity could devise for making the Shamrock perfect has been done. Nothing has been spared anywhere because of a lack of funds.

It was the intention of the challenger that the Shamrock should be built in an Irish shipyard, but all of them were too busy to undertake it. The yacht, therefore, is Irish in name only. It is said by those who saw her when she was about to be launched that never before was such a beautiful, such a perfectly modeled specimen of a racer constructed in the three kingdoms, and British experts are reported to be sanguine of winning the trophy for which they have so often contested in vain.

Such being the excellencies of the two yachts, it is probable we are to have the excitement of the greatest race in the history of the world. Moreover, it promises to be carried out in a thoroughly sportsmanlike way, free from all the wrangles which made the last contest so unpleasant to all concerned. The success of the Columbia in beating the Defender on her trial trip encourages the hope that the trophy will remain with us. If we should lose it, however, the loss would not be for long. A prompt challenge would go to the winner, and American skill would set itself to the task of improving on the Columbia as much as the Columbia has improved on the Defender.

THE PRESS AND THE FAKER.

NOT in San Francisco only, but throughout the State, has there been an expression of popular indignation against the faker who, because his son has been successful in the prize-ring, has undertaken to profit by the notoriety in the career of a street preacher.

In commenting upon the subject the Riverside Enterprise says: "We can agree with the San Francisco Call that the worst faker yet is the reverend father of Jim Jeffries. He is leading a soul-saving crusade in San Francisco and advertising the business by the unsavory renown of his jaw-jamming son."

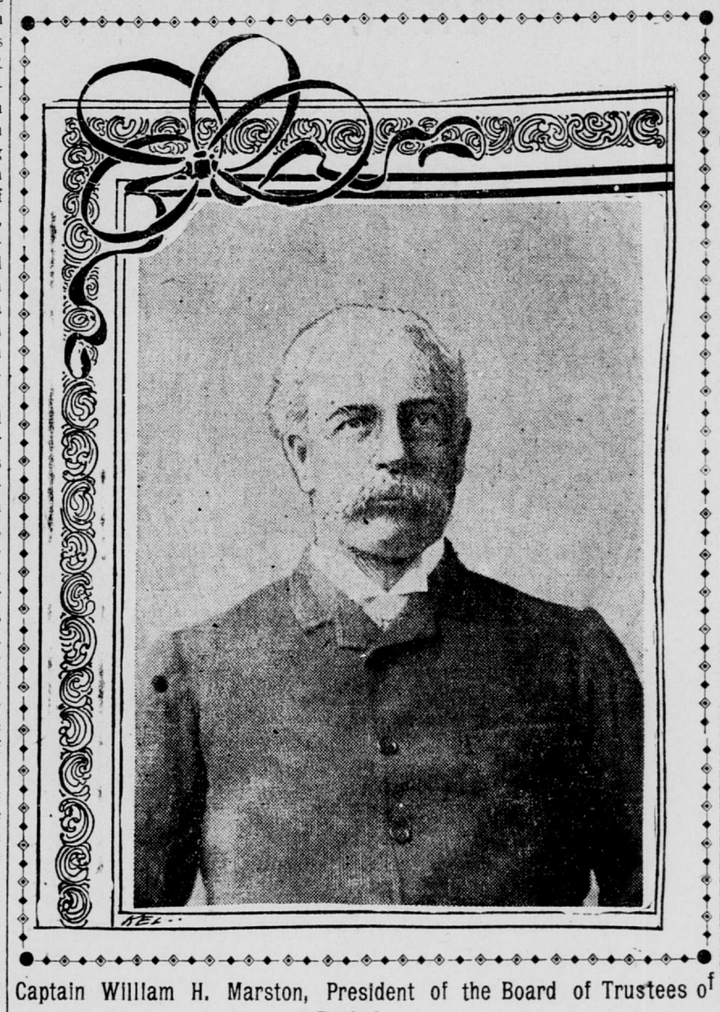
The Placerville Nugget is equally strong in its condemnation and says: "It is indeed an extreme case of the many cranky notions and foolish assertions which help to offend and antagonize the decent sense and feeling of many people. Mr. Jeffries Sr. should take to the hills and find a hole."

These are illustrations of the general sentiment of the people of all parts of California on the subject, and furnish proof that the faker will not be successful in his efforts to "elevate the pulpit" on his lines in any community of the State. Clearly there is a limit to the endurance of the public. There are some things which even the wide toleration of Californians will not support.

The Duc d'Orleans crashed himself into a brick wall the other day and was severely battered. He certainly ought to be accustomed to the sensation after so many tilts against the brick wall of French republicanism.

A Los Angeles character, who began life as a sheepherder and won wealth by unremitting energy, has died in poverty and disgrace. He probably overlooked the road taken by Governor Gage.

BERKELEY WILL ADD HER SHARE TO THE DEWEY STATUE FUND



Captain William H. Marston, President of the Board of Trustees of Berkeley.

BERKELEY is the latest city to swing into line for the Dewey monument, and with its well-known reputation for aiding in public matters it will not be behind its sister cities in promoting the movement. Captain W. H. Marston, president of the Board of Trustees, the highest municipal officer, has this to say:

BERKELEY, June 27.—To the Editor of The Call—Sir: Personally I approve of the erection of a monument to Dewey most heartily. It was undoubtedly a wise move on the part of Mayor Phelan and the Dewey Monument Committee to make this a State instead of a local affair. It was the appropriate thing to do, and should meet with a ready response on all sides. I cannot say at the present moment what stand this city will take. When the movement for closing saloons was on, a few weeks ago, people showed an enthusiasm which was quite surprising, and they were willing and ready to subscribe money even to carry their point.

If the same interest is shown in this, we will be able to do something substantial. I intend to talk the question over with several of the leading citizens, and should it seem advisable we shall call a public meeting in order to bring it before the city.

WILLIAM H. MARSTON,
President Board of Trustees.

"FREDERICK THE GREAT" AT THE ALCAZAR

To set a living, breathing Frederick before a critical public is a task that might strain the combined ability of half a dozen good dramatic writers. That violent, egotistical, savage, yet tender and affectionate old paradox, who galloped from the field of Mollwitz for very fright at his first battle and was yet the greatest commander of his age, owing many a defeat to his own blunders and many a victory to his generals; that military despot, without confidants, who without scruple would abandon his allies at the moment of victory; that lover of poetry, who yet missed the best literary companionship because he hated his mother tongue and knew no other save his idolized French which he never learned to spell; that humorist who signed himself "by the the grace of God, King of Prussia, Elector of Brandenburg and possessor of Voltaire," whom he "knew to be a scoundrel," and yet made use of for very need. By some he was painted the sensualist and voluptuary, by others the epitome of moderation, benevolence, peace; a tenacious old warhorse who lived beyond his three score and ten on four hours' sleep out of twenty-four and died possessed of but one fine dress and so poor in shirts that his valet de chambre supplied one for his burial.

George Foster Platt, the author, who also manages the stage and plays a part well, has covered with his strong play three eventful years of Frederick's life, and he has handled his subject well. He is such a master at writing good speeches and inventing clever situations that we wish he might never condescend to a public taste for broad comedy. 'Tis the one false note in a vigorous composition. In four acts he shows us the King in his moods of domestic tyranny, his phases of wit and philosophy, his military greatness and decision, that counted not the cost; his tender sympathies for those who worked and suffered in the interests of his empire. In the play Silesia, for which he fought so many years, is made the theme of his life; La Barbarina, the Star of Italy, its variation. The present version is not the one featured by Mr. Morrison during his coming season, for the last two acts have been rewritten, greatly enhancing its value and strength. The Alcazar stage was found inadequate to the scenic needs of the altered work. Mr. Morrison plays Frederick with unmistakable pleasure in the part and with the light and shade that make a most convincing picture of the crusty old fire-eater. He "sees" Frederick and translates his vision into his work. In his generous giving of the best that is in him he is a quiet sermon to many a slovenly worker in his chosen field. Would they might profit by it. In the hands of Miss Roberts La Barbarina is indeed a Star of Italy and several other places. Her knack of appearing in a new gown and fetching head dress whenever scenes need brightening was appreciated by the audience and applauded before even a word was spoken. Her first stormy interview with Frederick was refreshing as a breeze in August. I wonder why actors have never thought of responding to encores and repeating scenes! If opera singers take that liberty, why not the mummers? Now, there's an argument for an enterprising essayist! The Von Trenck of Mr. Whittlesey was excellent—all the more so as the Amelia of the cast could never inspire the beautiful, impassioned love speeches spoken so tenderly and gracefully. Mr. Scott's Voltaire is yet a little uncertain as to key. With larger time he will grasp the character more securely. He cannot be created in a week. We commend the handling of the scene where he and Mauperitus exchange the gentlemanly courtesies of pig and fool. Miss Howe's Countess Swartzfeld was somewhat strident and rather fortissimo; Mr. Webster's General Hulson a very creditable performance. Miss Virginia Drew made her professional debut as the Queen and seemed fresh from the hands of the elocution teacher. She has talent, but must undo much of her training.

"Frederick the Great" is educational and merits the best houses. In these days of patriotism and firecrackers it is well to remember that he once sent a sword of honor to our own Washington, with the generous message, "From the oldest general in the world to the greatest."

CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.

New Quarantine Officer.

J. J. Kinyoun has been appointed by the Treasury Department as Quarantine Officer in place of Dr. Brooks, who has been relieved from duty.

THE CALL CRITIC AGAIN.

To the Editor of The Call—Sir: Would you kindly grant space for another letter—the last on this subject—from "Another Call Critic," so called. In answer to the undersigned, in your issue of the 13th inst., you say in regard to Iloilo, "the Spanish surrender to the natives made them by the laws of war the sovereigns of Panay; they made the conquest, forced the surrender and ended Spanish jurisdiction themselves without help from us."

I claim that Dewey gave great assistance in the taking of Iloilo by the natives, and he never left Manila Bay, either. He sank the ships that could have relieved the town and penned up the Spanish soldiers in Manila that could have reinforced the garrison had they been able to get there. In other words, he made it possible for the natives to take the place, just as much as he prevented the American merchant vessels of the Pacific Coast from being captured or destroyed, and he was not here, either. His guns reached far—good for some, bad for others.

It pains me to think that Spain sold something to the United States for $20,000,000 that she did not own. Uncle Sam, thought to be so sharp in business (even if he could not fight), failed to find the cloud on the title. Not even friendly England or any great power warned poor uncle, and only one flying diplomat named Agoncillo noticed the flaw and protested. Poor title and all, I would like to see some foreign power try to buy Panay from the natives on the strength of uncle's bogus title! But in all seriousness, Mr. Editor, what do you think ought to be done with those islands? You have changed your ideas so much in a year about those people. In an editorial of May 12, 1898, is the following: "But when we did it we destroyed Spain's power to protect the civilized people of the Philippines from massacre by the insurgent descendants of the Malay headhunters. Talk about a republic in those islands is like talk about a Sioux or an Apache republic in Dakota or Arizona. Not only are those 8,000,000 mongrels ignorant of self-government," etc. etc.

Does an Apache change in a year? Thanking you in advance, I remain, yours respectfully, WILLIAM STILL.
127A Guerrero street, San Francisco.

THE HANDSOME TEACHER OF ALAMEDA.

To the Editor of The Call—Sir: In justice to others, permit me some of your space. I refer to "Handsome Teacher Wanted" in your Alameda columns of the 24th inst., and to squibs in other papers not so reputable.

I am at the service of reporters at all times, but it is in writing over my signature; all other statements I disown.

About five months ago, as Clerk, I received an application for our school "on the occurrence of a vacancy." I filed it. Recently two Trustees were elected. The new board is organized for business the first Saturday in July. Not until then can a teacher be elected. I, a hold-over, called the new board together to discuss, informally, school matters. As I understand it, we thought the sentiment of the district preferred a teacher of experience, up to date in methods; if a lady, unmarried, and a stranger to the district; and I learned our school was promised to no one, also that about twenty applications were looked over.

The writer of this five-months-old application—was she alive, in reach, did she still wish the school, who was she, married or single? We did not know.

After we parted, it occurred to me it would be a kind act to let the lady know there was a vacancy and the testimonials needed.

The other Trustees were as ignorant of my writing, and what I wrote, as the good President of the United States. And any statement purporting to come from me that I looked upon anything I wrote as a joke, or that the other Trustees did, or knew of it, or approved of it, is as false as false can be, no matter where it appears or who may say it.

Did the lady remember having sent this old application? To fully refresh her memory in the premises and save my time, I noted on her application and mailed it in the envelope she had addressed.

"There is a vacancy; will be filled early in July. We wish a teacher of experience, up to date, and unmarried." The application and address were silent on these three needs. I did not write "Miss ——" or "Madame," for I did not know which she was; or age, or looks. "If good looking that is no objection, and one Trustee is single. I write you because this application is old."

A teacher of experience would have said: "Ah, good! I will have the children of but two Trustees in school." "Good looking!" Emphasize these two words. I did not say "handsome." I do not wish children for ten months in the year to face an ill-looking teacher. Of course, I never saw one. Now, if you say she is both good looking and handsome or beautiful, that is an added men. I will ever think so.

To my dull head, all I wrote is pure business. I never thought it a joke, or ever said so or intimated so. And no one knew a word I had written prior to the receiver opening it.

I am thus explicit to clear the other Trustees of my crime. They did not elect me Clerk; they cannot depose me, and are wholly innocent. They are good men, and the attempt to drag them into this is not the act of good men.

Who dragged the applicant before the public is not for me to say. Yesterday a lady purporting to be her married sister with her husband called on me. She stated that her father and sister were in Amador County all this time and had been, and knew nothing of it.

She appeared greatly distressed, "and my sister is so modest and retiring her suffering will be awful!"

If the applicant has friends who, in her absence, receive, open and make public her letters and act the fool generally, it is a misfortune. I trust your paper will make all the amends it can.

We will open school with two of the best Trustees (I am so black all that has been said touches me not) and the handsomest schoolhouse in Alameda County, and we want the best equipped teacher in the county.

Said applicant may be that teacher, and I tried to give her such notice that she could make that fact known to the Trustees. But her friends, ah! her friends! Honi soit qui mal y pense.

C. H. ALLISON.

Alameda, June 26, 1899.

HONOR THE BRAVE.

To the Editor of The Call—Sir: I have just finished reading the fiery eloquence of Governor Roosevelt at the grand reunion of the famous Rough Riders, and share with him in showering the laurels of heroism on the gallant survivors of San Juan Hill. The Rough Riders, as the country knows, were the pick and choice of the dare-devil fighters of the West and a sprinkling of lion-hearted society men, like Roosevelt, Hamilton Fisk and the dashing young Capron. Unfortunately for our country, after displaying such magnificent courage and power of execution, the Rough Riders retired from the field of Mars with the close of the Cuban campaign. And this recalls the fact that San Francisco has now within her gates, on their way to the Philippines, a remnant of the heroic colored soldiers who were no less brave and effective on that red hot day in the storming of San Juan Hill. It will be remembered that the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry of the regular army, fighting on foot, really led the van and saved the day. These colored troopers, according to every correspondent, fought like devils, and but for them the redoubtable Rough Riders would have been massacred and exterminated. In the language of George M. Hurley of New York, who was wounded four times in that bloody engagement, "there can be no doubt that none of them (the Rough Riders) would have lived to tell the tale had the arrival of the Ninth and Tenth for any reason been retarded." The second white man on the hill that day was Captain John F. McBlain of San Francisco, where he enlisted as a private over twenty years ago. As captain of one of the companies of the Ninth Cavalry, Captain McBlain led his brave fellows into the very jaws of death, and no man faltered. How nobly the Ninth and Tenth did their duty has been recognized by Colonel Roosevelt, and is now a matter of history. In view of the splendid record, while glorying in the honors paid to the Rough Riders, who have now retired, would it not be well and patriotic for this great city to pay some attention—get up some public demonstration in recognition of the heroic colored soldiers now in our midst, whose splendid courage blazed forth on San Juan Hill, and who are still in the service and en route for further fighting? It seems to me there should be no color line in patriotism. Respectfully, R. L.

THE JOURNAL AND THE CLARK BABY.

The New York Journal offered a reward of $2000 to the person or persons who should be instrumental in returning the Clark baby to its mother. When the baby was found the Journal announced that $1000 should be given to the woman who recognized the baby and really put the police on the track of the kidnapers, and $1000 should be deposited with the Journal's pet trust company, to be paid to the baby herself when she reached the age of twenty-one or should get married. Why the baby should receive any part of the money promised to its discoverers is not apparent. Perhaps it never will. The life expectation of a twenty-months' baby gives the Journal a good strong string on that $1000. And yet it asks the public to help it make capital out of Admiral Dewey's popularity by intrusting it with money to buy him a loving cup which he doesn't want, and probably wouldn't accept from the Journal.—New York Life.

"UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE."

Hereafter when a Mayor of San Francisco says he is "unalterably opposed" to any proposition or scheme we should all remember to add "until further notice." It is not that we should care what the Mayor does, but simply for the correct construction of his language. A Mayor of a great city is presumed to be a man of his word, and therefore there is the more need for having all his meaning put into words, that no one may be misled.—Berkeley World-Gazette.

Another Assessor's Suit.

The Nevada Bank brought suit yesterday in the United States Circuit Court against Assessor Dodge to restrain him from collecting taxes on $63,000 worth of personal property, consisting of stock, etc. The suit is similar to others recently brought by other banks.

Cal.glace fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's.*

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

In the Divorce Court.

Genevieve M. Burnham was granted a divorce yesterday from E. W. Burnham on the ground of desertion. Lena Druhm asks for a divorce from Charles H. Druhm on the ground of failure to provide.

Reduced Rate to Detroit and Return Over Northern Pacific Railway.

The C. E. convention will be held in Detroit this year, commencing July 5. The Northern Pacific will be official route, as it was in 1897, when the convention was held in San Francisco. Over 10,000 people returned East over the Northern Pacific, and they were loud in their praises over the many beauties seen along the line. You will have a nice, cool, pleasant journey, enjoying the most luxurious of accommodations. Stopover allowed at the wonderful Yellowstone Park. Send 6c in stamps for illustrated book to T. K. Stateler, General Agent, 638 Market st., San Francisco.

EXCURSION TO

$81—Detroit, Mich., and Return—$81

Leave San Francisco 8 a. m., June 29, the Burlington Route will run an excursion to Detroit in charge of a special manager. Upholstered tourist sleeping cars used on this occasion. Route via Salt Lake and Denver, passing Colorado scenery by daylight. Arrive Detroit 6 p. m. July 3. Berths reserved, etc., at 32 Montgomery street, San Francisco, or 972 Broadway, Oakland.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"

Has been used for fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while Teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays Pain, cures Wind Colic, regulates the Bowels and is the best remedy for Diarrhoeas, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, 25c a bottle.

Low Rates to Detroit, Michigan, for Christian Endeavor Convention.

The SANTA FE ROUTE will make rate of $81 for the round trip. Tickets on sale June 29th. For full particulars call at ticket office 628 Market street, this city, or 1118 Broadway, Oakland.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO—Take advantage of the round-trip tickets. Now only $60 by steamship, including fifteen days' board at hotel; longer stay $2 50 per day. Apply at 4 New Montgomery street, San Francisco.