

The Call

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1899

JOHN D. SPRECKELS, Proprietor. Address All Communications to W. S. LEAKE, Manager. PUBLICATION OFFICE, Market and Third, S. E. Telephone Main 1868.

EDITORIAL ROOMS, 217 to 221 Stevenson St. Telephone Main 1874. Delivered by Carriers, 15 Cents Per Week. Single Copies, 5 Cents.

TERMS BY MAIL, INCLUDING POSTAGE: DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 6 months, \$6.00; DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 3 months, \$3.50; DAILY CALL—By Single Month, 45c; SUNDAY CALL One Year, \$1.50; WEEKLY CALL One Year, \$1.00.

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CHICAGO NEWS STANDA: Sherman House, P. O. News Co., Great Northern Hotel; Fremont House; Auditorium Hotel.

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AMUSEMENTS. Orpheum—Vaudeville. Columbia—'Why Smith Left Home.' Trivoli—'Marianne.' California—'Tom Yonson.' Grand Opera House—'Vangelina.' Alcazar—'My Friend From India.' Alhambra—'In Old Kentucky.'

AUCTION SALES. P. W. Butterfield—This day, at 11 o'clock. Furniture, at 201 Geary street. By Kniser & Allan—This day, horses, at Silver avenue, near San Bruno road.

PHENOMENAL TAX SHIRKING. THE decision of Judge Morrow of the United States Circuit Court last week, by which he recommended to the State tribunals two cases brought against Wells, Fargo & Co. in this city to compel that corporation to pay its war taxes, substantially proves that though the mills of the law grind slowly they grind with exceeding certainty.

THE present accumulation of money in the financial centers is conducive to its speculative use in such centers, and the speculation thus stimulated is one of the causes of currency panics. Of this we have just had an illustration in New York City, where speculation in the stocks of the many trusts recently organized produced a loss of confidence which very nearly caused a panic, that was only averted by the Treasury offering to buy \$25,000,000 of unmaturing bonds.

THE friends of the gold standard see very clearly that until the whole system of financial reform is established the danger remains that the uneven distribution of the loan fund may bring on conditions which the ungodly money cult will teach the people to believe are due to the standard itself.

THE Americans seem to have captured everything belonging to Aguinaldo except his reputation. They have his private secretary, his Secretary of State, his printing press and his wife's wardrobe. Out of sheer good nature he may give his pursuers himself without further trouble.

THE FIGHT BEFORE US. REPORTS of the plans of the promoters of the project for obtaining appropriations from the National Government to provide irrigation for the arid regions of the West have gone East, and the press of that section has begun to express opinions on the subject. These opinions are what might have been expected. The Eastern people, to a considerable extent, will oppose all efforts to provide for any comprehensive scheme of irrigation, and it is clear we are to have a hard fight and probably a long fight before we win.

THE Baltimore American, in speaking of the plan, calls it a project for wasting money, and says: "No matter has been more carefully worked up than this irrigation crusade. Congress has managed thus far to resist the onslaught upon the treasury, but these men are very persistent. They are well organized all through the arid West and Southwest, and in some parts that are not arid. They ask that the Government shall build waterworks at an enormous expense to irrigate large desert tracts and convert them into productive farms. No proposition like it has been made to any Government in modern times. The people who settled the East and made it blossom as a rose never thought of asking the Government to grub up the stumps or put up fencing or to do any other thing that would contribute to the profit or security of farming, nor did the people who went from the East to settle the mighty West ask their Government to stake them."

Such is the attitude of a large proportion of the Eastern people toward the movement for national irrigation. It is regarded there as a scheme to tax the East for the benefit of the West. It will be seen

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

THE statement is made that the contemplated legislation to affirm the gold standard and to base thereon the credit of the Government will pass and become the law before the holidays in December.

In his speech at Cedar Falls, Iowa, the President said: "We are on a gold basis and we mean to stay there." This declaration, added to the utterances of Senator Allison at Cedar Rapids and of the next Speaker, Henderson, at Waterloo, seems to put the matter beyond doubt. Allison will probably be chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Speaker Henderson will appoint the House Committee on Banking and Currency. The bill may originate with either of these committees, and their probable constitution is reassuring.

It is expected that the bill will provide for the entire refunding of the national debt on a gold payment basis at a lower rate of interest. It will be remembered that Mr. Cleveland, when compelled to issue bonds to maintain the gold reserve and keep the treasury from slumping to a silver basis, asked Congress to do practically what is now contemplated by making the bonds payable in gold, and that he pointed out that the saving in interest would amount to a great many millions of dollars.

The legislation on standard and refunding of course stands by itself. It is fundamental. It is the beginning of reform in our whole body of financial legislation, which is a confused result of either partisan or national emergencies. The country will be gratified if Congress will follow the gold standard and refunding bill with the enactment of the banking and currency legislation recommended by the commission elected by the Indianapolis Monetary Conference. It must be remembered that while the standard is of prime importance as the foundation, the country will still suffer for an adequate and well guarded banking system, which will furnish a safe currency and by its flexibility will distribute the surplus capital, the loan fund of the country, where it will be as accessible to the farmer and planter as it now is to the merchant and manufacturer. It is an old and wise saying that any good business man can always use profitably more money than he owns. For this reason the borrowers of the country are always its most enterprising men, who make money by the use of their credit. When a farmer or planter has to use his credit in an indirect and roundabout way he is hampered and hurt. Through the tendency now to send surplus funds from country banks into the financial centers of the country there is produced a famine of the loan fund in the country concurrently with a glut in the cities. A farmer needing to use his credit between seed time and harvest is generally compelled to do it by grace at the country store. The country merchant indemnifies himself from risk by raising the price of his goods to his debtor, and transfers to the wholesaler or jobber in the distant city the risk he is assuming. Thus a second credit is created and is insured by the jobber by advancing the price of what he sells to the country merchant. The wholesaler or jobber then goes to his bank and uses the accumulated credit to borrow money on which to conduct his business. It will be seen that this method of using credit is burdensome and disastrous. Every wholesaler and retailer is familiar with the percentage on prices thrown off for cash, which is the difference between the normal and the raised price required by this unscientific use of the first credit required by the farmer. It will be seen that the whole accumulation of two raises in price and the final interest paid to the bank by the wholesaler flows back to the farmer, who has it to pay when he liquidates his debt at the country store. We should have a system of banking that would discourage such a wasteful use of credit. If the farmer had access to the loan fund to secure what he needed in order to pay cash at the country store the country merchant could pay cash to the wholesaler, and in each transfer of the merchandise the discount off for cash would appear and there would be no margin of raised prices for the farmer to pay. His credit would cost him only the one interest charge at the bank which accommodated him. As the credit would be used at the right instead of the wrong end of the series of transactions, the city wholesaler would less frequently resort to the loan fund in the city bank, and that fund would flow to the country where the farmer's necessity for credit offered a use for it.

THE present accumulation of money in the financial centers is conducive to its speculative use in such centers, and the speculation thus stimulated is one of the causes of currency panics. Of this we have just had an illustration in New York City, where speculation in the stocks of the many trusts recently organized produced a loss of confidence which very nearly caused a panic, that was only averted by the Treasury offering to buy \$25,000,000 of unmaturing bonds.

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that we must at once undertake a campaign of education on the subject and prosecute it vigorously. After all it may be found that it would be cheaper for us in California to undertake water storage for ourselves rather than wait until the East has been brought to understand the enterprise and co-operate with it.

GIFTS TO HEROES.

MOVEMENT is on foot to present Rear Admiral Schley a house. Other gifts to the heroes of the Spanish and Philippine wars are contemplated. It is to be hoped that these projects will be abandoned. As far as is known none of the intended recipients are in want. As a rule the projects originate in the desire of some one to achieve notoriety on money gotten by appeals to patriotism or to the ever-present sentiment of hero worship. Men trained to arms enter with deliberation a profession in which they are set apart from the masses of their countrymen, in order that in martial emergencies they may do their duty. It is to them an injustice to make it appear to the world that their duty is done in the expectation of substantial presents. The eight Boers who made a new Thermopylae on the bleak veldt of South Africa, by standing their ground as a target for British bullets in order to give a large body of their comrades in arms a chance to reach safety in the hills, probably had no other thought as they faced the guns of a brigade than that they were doing their duty, and no hope nor expectation of any after reward had place in their thought. The approval of their heroic souls was all they had and all they hoped for.

An American feels uneasy at the first results of the giving of gifts. Admiral Dewey was given a ready-made house by his admiring countrymen. As he quaintly said, he wanted a house all ready, where he could go at once and hang up his hat. At that time it was not known that there was a lady in the case, who also had a hat to hang up. But there was, and in a honeymoon exuberance the admiral has given the house to his wife. The result is a most remarkable reversal of public feeling that illustrates the exceeding volatility of our people. Ten days ago every American boy born into this world was marked to bear the name of Dewey at his christening. That name to conjure with was adopted into commerce as a trademark for many things. But now it is regarded with a different feeling, and the hero's picture is hissed when shown in the kinetoscope. Scores of subscribers to the fund are rather indelicately worrying the committee for a return of the money, and an effervescent enthusiasm has been turned into the spirit of carping and criticism. The event is calculated to subject Americans to ridicule and to take the fine bloom off the feeling that pervaded the country and sought expression in the welcome given to the great admiral. But it seems that the country felt that Mrs. Dewey, a very rich woman, was not in need of a house, and draws a distinction between giving him a mansion in which his wife and family are sheltered under his ownership and giving Mrs. Dewey a house in which the admiral hangs up his hat on her sufficiency. To put it squarely, the country seems to feel that the lady had a large lot of luck in getting the foremost man in the world for a husband, and should not have had a gift house thrown in. As a consolation to the angry donors who want their money back we beg to suggest that they may find comfort in that scripture which saith that it is more blessed to give than receive. They gave the house and grounds and hatack and pantry, and, we hope, a well-stocked cellar, and have already received the blessing with which they would part if their money were refunded. In that respect they cannot eat their cake and keep it. Then, really, it is unfair to demand that the committee give back the money, for the only recourse they have is to pay it out of their own pockets or to ask Mrs. Dewey to sell her house and return the price to them. We hope the donors will see how embarrassing this will be to the committee. It will be better to proceed now to raise the \$100,000 required to carry out the proposition to have the Dewey Arch in New York City made a permanent structure by reproducing it in marble. That will perpetuate the hero's memory, and, as he cannot deed the arch to his wife, the country will possess an inalienable memorial of the battle of Manila Bay.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

E. M. Carr, a wealthy contractor of Pinole, is a guest at the Grand. Dr. Whitelock, one of the leading medical men of Merced, is a guest at the Grand. Thomas Flint Jr. has come up from his home in San Juan and is registered at the Grand. Frank Ballou, a wealthy mine owner of Leadville, Colo., is among the recent arrivals at the Palace.

M. Goldsmith, one of the leading merchants of Stockton, is registered for a short stay at the Grand. J. J. Shonte of the United States Mail Service arrived from Los Angeles yesterday and went to the Occidental. B. T. McCullough, the millionaire rancher of Grows Landing, is a guest at the Lick. He is here on a flying business trip.

L. H. de Friese, a traveler from London, who is visiting the coast on pleasure bent, is among the arrivals of yesterday at the Palace. Congressmen Da Vries and Kahn have left the city to be present at the opening of Congress on the first Monday of December.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Dawson, two well known society people of Portland, Ore., are at the Grand on a short pleasure trip to this city. F. W. Angier, traveling passenger agent of the Union Pacific, is in this city, where he arrived on business connected with his position. He is staying at the Occidental. Ernest Hoehmeyer, a merchant of Guatemala, is at the Palace, where he arrived yesterday to meet his brother Edwin, who arrived from Hamburg. They are both registered at the same hotel.

CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Representative Needham's family arrived from Modesto, Cal., to-day and is at the Riggs House. J. C. Whitacre of San Francisco is at the Willards.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. BASEBALL.—C. A. D., city. In 1887 the rule of baseball was for a time five balls for three strikes, as the game was played in this city. ANSWERS THE DESCRIPTION.—E. R., Oakland, Cal. The description given in the letter of inquiry tallies with that of the individual inquired about.

CORN STARCH.—C. B. D., city. Corn starch, like any other flour, is not intended for eating raw, whether taken for the "purpose of beautifying the complexion" or for any other purpose. In that condition it is entirely tasteless and is very likely to distress the one eating it.

THE IOWA.—A. and J. S., city. The cost of the Iowa of the United States navy was \$3,010,000. It is impossible to give the "cost of guns and everything on board," as the cost of the guns is obtained only after an examination of the records of the Navy Department at Washington and then comparing the cost of each article with an inventory of "everything on board."

KILLED IN BATTLE.—A. B., Antioch, Cal. It is asserted that the greatest number of men killed in battle was when Sulla, the rival of Marius, at Cheronia (B. C. 89) destroyed the Persians, a number of three battalions. The Persians are said to have lost 230,000 men at Plataea (B. C. 480). The Second Punic War (Chronicles XIII:17, records 500,000 slain on one side. Kings xx:25 gives 100,000 destroyed in one day.

PAPAL TIARA.—K. M., city. The Papal tiara is the triple crown of the Pope, symbolical of his temporal as well as his spiritual authority. It is composed of a high cap of gold cloth, encircled by three coronets, with a mouse and cross of gold on top. From the cap hang two pendants, embroidered and encircled with a mouse and cross of gold. The original Papal tiara was made by Damasus I. in 366. The cap was surrounded by a high coronet, the Boniface VIII, 1285; the second coronet was added in 1555 by Pope Benedict XIII; the third by Pope John XXIII, in 1845.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.—A. B., Antioch, Cal. The thirteen original States became part of the Union upon ratification of the constitution. The following gives the names of these States and the order in which they ratified it: 1, Delaware, December 7, 1787; 2, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; 3, New Jersey, December 18, 1787; 4, Georgia, 1788; 5, Connecticut, 1788; 6, Massachusetts, 1788; 7, Maryland, 1788; 8, Virginia, 1788; 9, New Hampshire, 1788; 10, New York, 1788; 11, North Carolina, 1789; 12, Rhode Island, 1790; 13, Vermont, 1791. The following gives the dates on which the other States were admitted: 14, Vermont, 1791; 15, Kentucky, 1792; 16, Tennessee, 1796; 17, Ohio, 1803; 18, Maine, 1820; 19, Indiana, 1800; 20, Illinois, 1809; 21, Mississippi, 1817; 22, Missouri, 1820; 23, Florida, 1845; 24, Michigan, 1837; 25, Arkansas, 1836; 26, Iowa, 1846; 27, Wisconsin, 1848; 28, California, 1850; 29, Minnesota, 1858; 30, Oregon, 1859; 31, Nevada, 1863; 32, Kansas, 1861; 33, Nebraska, 1867; 34, Colorado, 1876; 35, North Dakota, 1889; 36, South Dakota, 1889; 37, Montana, 1889; 38, Washington, 1889; 39, Idaho, 1890; 40, Wyoming, 1890; 41, Utah, 1896; 42, Montana, 1890; 43, Alaska, 1896; 44, Hawaii, 1898.

THE Territories were organized as follows: New Mexico, 1850; September 9; Arizona, 1863; February 24, 1863; Arizona, 1863; District of Columbia, 1790; July 16, 1800; 1791; Alaska, 1868; July 27, 1868; March 3, 1890; May 7, 1890.

Active operations still continue in the Philippines. Twelve barrels of the wardrobe of Senora Aguinaldo have been captured by our troops.

DR. METCALF GETS THE HOME.

Second Transfer of the Gift House.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—George Goodwin Dewey, Admiral Dewey's only son, is now the owner of the residence presented to the admiral by the American people. Papers were prepared and signed early to-day by which Mrs. Mildred McLean Dewey transferred all rights and title to the property known as 1775 Rhode Island avenue, this city, to George Goodwin Dewey. This is the property which yesterday Admiral Dewey transferred to Mrs. Dewey. The papers making this transfer probably will be placed on file to-morrow morning. In explanation of the transaction practically completed to-day, a relative of the Dewey family made this statement to the Associated Press: "Admiral and Mrs. Dewey have transferred the property known as 1775 Rhode Island avenue, this city, to the home of the admiral and Mrs. Dewey so long as he may live. "It may be desirable now to say that it is the wish of the admiral and Mrs. Dewey to provide for a proper succession to the property. The transfer of to-day completes the transaction begun yesterday and is the carrying out only of the original intention of both the admiral and Mrs. Dewey. By all those interested in the admiral's estate, the transfer made was considered the best and safest that could have been adopted. It is to be noted that the admiral and Mrs. Dewey as well as the admiral. It was her desire to have the property through her marriage to the admiral and to do this the transfer was made through her to the admiral as was her wish. Through the method adopted no dispute ever can arise over the disposition of the property."

Dr. H. H. Metcalf would not consent to Dr. F. H. Metcalf at this time, but from other sources it was ascertained that he is disgusted with the whole business and supposed to testify that he had promised to pass them for a consideration—that is, they were supposed to testify to that, according to the charges made by Dr. F. H. Metcalf, and the board, Dr. Cranz being present, voted unanimously to discontinue the charges. I understand that the board may see fit to do about resigning, but for my part I shall hold on to my position. The others may do as they see fit. It is no concern of mine.

FUNNY SITUATIONS AT ALCAZAR THEATER.

The true significance of a funny situation may only be appreciated when the author of a play has solved the great problem of presenting his idea without literary reasons. It is therefore often apparent that a pantomime joke has far more rapid effect than a joke clothed in fine literary apparel. The great secret of the fun in "My Friend From India" is not so much in the cleverness of the lines as in the character of the characters. Upon the background of this play upon which some humorous characters go through a grotesque episode.

The Alcazar company gives this bit of comedy an excellent portrayal. We have as the leaders in this success L. R. Rockwell and Juliet Crosby. Upon whose shoulders rests the heavy comedy part. The former is an actor of much experience whose acquaintance with the funny side of character work aids him in creating a laugh. Mr. Ormonde is stronger in the delivery of his lines than in his characterization. In fact, with Rockwell it is nearly all his looks, while with Ormonde it is the execution which is the most comical. Both are very clever. Juliet Crosby, the female comedy work and proves herself very efficient. Truly Miss Crosby is a very versatile actress. In the play she plays one week the Queen of France in "The Musketeers" and the following week the "Miss Frenchie" in "The Musketeers" has done, is entitled to the highest indorsement. Such versatility is the evidence of artistic temperament.

Marie Howe is another character who lends to the "Musketeers" a splendid striking personality. Miss Howe is always fetching. Her work never lacks sparkle and she is a very good actress. Her surrounding her action which one must necessarily admire.

Isaiah Choyneki, a well-known newspaper man, was boarding a car at Sacramento and Powell streets yesterday morning, when the car started suddenly and he was thrown to the ground. He was taken to the Receiving Hospital, where Dr. Stephen found that his left knee was badly sprained and that several muscles of his right thigh ruptured. He was being treated by Dr. H. H. Metcalf, 2414 Bush street, in the ambulance.

"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 the best remedy for diarrhoea, 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.

SECOND RECITAL OF THE HOLMES QUARTET.

The Holmes quartet gave its second concert at Century Hall yesterday afternoon. The feature of the programme was Brahms' piano quintet in F minor, Arthur Fickenscher acting as pianist. While I believe Mr. Fickenscher to be a soloist of considerable ability—particularly in the technical line—the programme was an ensemble work. His attack is too vigorous and the various shadings are therefore not brought out so clearly as Brahms requires delicacy and emotional execution, which Mr. Fickenscher unfortunately lacks. Ensemble work is a gift by nature and must be inborn rather than acquired by practice. Henry Holmes himself is a splendid executant and seems to have the spirit of the composer. Thus outside of the piano part this quartet received a good rendition, although at times the music was not quite as clean as it ought to have been.

But the quartet redeemed itself in the Beethoven quartet in G major. The allegro molto movement was executed with dash and power inspiring in its fervor. This was, according to my idea, the best work of the quartet. It did not only show that the members of this body are musicians but that they are also good ensemble players. The quartet of their leader. This last quartet alone established for this organization a position of high artistic prominence in the musical field. The vocalists on this occasion were Misses Beulah George and Theresa Fredericks. Alfred Maurer acted as accompanist. ALFRED METZGER.

OLIVE BRANCH CHAPTER.

The first installation of the officers of the Olive Branch Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star took place last night in the upper hall of the Golden Gate Asylum, in the presence of many members of the order, a number of strangers. The beautiful ceremony was conducted by Grand Patron George L. Darling, assisted by Mrs. Mary E. Partridge, worthy matron of the United States, in charge of the officers of grand marshal. The following officers were installed in the most impressive manner by the grand officers: Grand patron, George L. Darling; grand marshal, Mrs. Mary E. Partridge; grand secretary, Mrs. Albert Miles Taylor, worthy matron; Dr. Schaefer, secretary; Mrs. Mary E. Partridge, treasurer; Mrs. Salena Ciprico, and Rose Pistolesi, associate conductors. The appointed officers installed are: Theresa Fredericks, grand secretary; Anita Campbell, Lizzie Atwood and Harriette LaFayette, who respectively represent the five points of the central star, Adah, Ruth, Esther, Martha and Eleazar; Mrs. Beth Kitchen, warrier; Mary Lewis, senior warden; Mrs. Mary E. Partridge, junior warden; Mrs. Mary E. Partridge, chaplain; Ida Jones, marshal, and Emma Kohrbacher, organist.

After the officers had been proclaimed and installed in accordance with the usages of the order Dr. Taylor, the patron, delivered a very interesting address to the members, and then paid a glowing tribute to Mrs. Partridge for her services to the chapter, she having acted as worthy matron for the past year. Mrs. Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. P. Marquis, and patron, were assisted by the grand patron in closing the speaker, on behalf of the chapter, presented to Mrs. Partridge a beautiful crystal berry bowl after which the new matron, also on behalf of the chapter, presented to the grand patron a token of love and esteem and in recognition of what the recipients had done for the chapter.

After congratulations there was an adjournment to the ball below, where there was dancing until midnight.

NO SALVAGE FROM THE CHARLESTON.

Gunboat Helena Picks Up the Crew.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 21.—The story in this morning's Call concerning the dental troubles of the State Board of Dental Examiners was read with great interest here and the knowing ones expressed the belief that the true condition of affairs had been very accurately described. Dr. F. H. Metcalf would not consent to Dr. F. H. Metcalf at this time, but from other sources it was ascertained that he is disgusted with the whole business and supposed to testify that he had promised to pass them for a consideration—that is, they were supposed to testify to that, according to the charges made by Dr. F. H. Metcalf, and the board, Dr. Cranz being present, voted unanimously to discontinue the charges. I understand that the board may see fit to do about resigning, but for my part I shall hold on to my position. The others may do as they see fit. It is no concern of mine.

The crew of the Charleston was first landed on a small island, near a small town, not known to the natives. When the Americans learned the natives were friendly they occupied the town, and the inhabitants supplied them with beavers, rice and fruits. In order to guard against possible attack from the mainland the natives destroyed the island and a post was established on a hill. A few of them experienced slight attacks of fever owing to exposure. The court of inquiry will be appointed to inquire into the loss of the Charleston, and the fixing of the responsibility for the disaster, which is dependent on the court's findings.

HURLEY IS FREED. Charge of Bribery Against Him Is Dismissed.

NAPA, Nov. 21.—The charge of bribery against Patrick H. Hurley was dismissed today on motion of the District Court here by Judge James H. Tracy on January 1. Hurley was convicted last April of the bribery of a candidate at St. Helena in September of 1898, and sentenced to serve a term of one year in the State Prison. His conviction in the case to the Supreme Court and were granted a new trial. Hurley is a veteran and resides at the corner of Yontville and is quite a politician. Pending the appeal defendant has been confined in the County Jail.

RAILROAD CHANGES. Report That Santa Fe's Manager Is to Be Succeeded.

NEWTON, Kans., Nov. 21.—It is said here that H. U. Mudge, general superintendent of the Santa Fe system, will succeed General Augustus T. Gray on January 1, and that C. F. Ressegue of Galveston, general superintendent of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe system, will succeed either W. S. Nixon, superintendent of the Chicago division, or Charles Dyer of the Colorado division will succeed Ressegue.

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), 141 Montgomery street. Telephone Main 1942.

Thrown From a Car. Isaiah Choyneki, a well-known newspaper man, was boarding a car at Sacramento and Powell streets yesterday morning, when the car started suddenly and he was thrown to the ground. He was taken to the Receiving Hospital, where Dr. Stephen found that his left knee was badly sprained and that several muscles of his right thigh ruptured. He was being treated by Dr. H. H. Metcalf, 2414 Bush street, in the ambulance.

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California Limited. SANTA FE R UTE—Connecting train leaves at 5 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, giving passengers ample time to see Los Angeles and Pasadena. First equipped train and best track of any line to the East. Get handsome folder on full particulars at 623 Market street.

Hotel Del Sol, NADO—Take advantage of the round-trip tickets. Now only 60c by steamship, including fifteen days' board at New Orleans and Havana. Free supply at 402 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Avoid hair loss, gray hair, dandruff and thin locks by using Parker's Hair Balsam. Hindercorns, the best cure for corns, 15 cts.

Tourist Excursions. Personally conducted tourist excursions via the SANTA FE ROUTE, with best scenery, sleeping cars, through from California to Boston every Wednesday, to St. Paul every Sunday and Friday, to St. Louis every Sunday and to Chicago every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday. Call at ticket office, No. 623 Market st., for full information.

Father McKinnon to Lecture. Rev. Father W. D. McKinnon, chaplain of the First California Volunteers, will deliver a lecture in Mission Parlor Hall, Seventeenth street, near Valencia, to-morrow evening under the auspices and at the request of the Company of First Regiment, League of the Cross Catholics, in entertainment and dance will also add to the evening's enjoyment.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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