

The San Francisco Call. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1900. JOHN D. SPRECKELS, Proprietor. Address All Communications to W. S. LEAKE, Manager. PUBLICATION OFFICE, Market and Third, S. F. Telephone Main 1808. 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), one year, \$6.00. DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 6 months, \$3.00. DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 3 months, \$1.50. DAILY CALL—By Single Month, 65c. SUNDAY CALL, One Year, \$3.50. 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 KROGGESS, Manager Foreign Advertising, Marquette Building, Chicago. NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT: C. C. CARLTON, Herald Square. NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE: FERRY LUKENS JR., 29 Tribune Building. CHICAGO NEWS STANDS: Sherman House; P. O. News Co.; Great Northern Hotel; Fremont House; Auditorium Hotel. NEW YORK NEWS STANDS: Waldorf-Astoria Hotel; A. Brentano, 31 Union Square; Murray Hill Hotel. WASHINGTON (D. C.) OFFICE: Wellington Hotel. J. F. ENGLISH, Correspondent. BRANCH OFFICES—527 Montgomery, corner of Clay, open until 9:30 o'clock, 200 Hayes, open until 9:30 o'clock, 639 McAllister, open until 9:30 o'clock, 615 Larkin, open until 9:30 o'clock, 1941 Mission, open until 10 o'clock, 2291 Market, corner Sixteenth, open until 9 o'clock, 1096 Valencia, open until 9 o'clock, 106 Eleventh, open until 9 o'clock, NW, corner Twenty-second and Kentucky, open until 9 o'clock. AMUSEMENTS. California—"The Princess and the Butterfly." Organum—Vaudeville. Columbia—"The Christian." Tivoli—"Little Bo-Peep." Grand Opera-house—"Sinhad." Alhambra—"Mysterious Mr. Bugle." Alhambra—"An Actor of Honor." Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening. Olympia, corner Mason and Ellis streets—Specialties. Western Turf Association—Races to-day.

SEIZURE ON THE HIGH SEAS.

OUR last war with Great Britain was fought on our protest against her right to seize and search the ships of a neutral on the high seas. The war ended with the treaty of Ghent, in which its cause was not referred to at all. The struggle went against us on land, with the single exception of the battle of New Orleans, which was fought after peace was declared. On the water the honors were decidedly with us, and as between the two nations the point was settled. We violated that tacit settlement, however, by the search of a British ship and the seizure of Mason and Slidell, the Confederate envoys, during our Civil War. England at once denied our right to search a neutral for contraband persons or property, and Mr. Seward wisely conceded the point and surrendered the two envoys to the British flag. Since that time no case has arisen until now. England reverses herself in the Mason-Slidell case and claims the very right which she denied to us. Her seizure of German mail steamers at Aden and approaching Delagoa Bay, on the theory that property or passengers on board may enter belligerent territory, is utterly insufferable from any view of international right. It is doing exactly what we whipped her for in 1812, and it remains to be seen whether the rest of the world, including our own Government, will permit it.

Great Britain is also assuming the right to partially blockade a neutral port by shutting the ships of neutrals out of Delagoa Bay. She has seized three cargoes of American flour, in neutral bottoms, on their way to that neutral port, assigning as her excuse that the flour may reach the Boers. When the wheat was growing in the field of Dakota there was the same possibility that it would reach the Boers, and she had just as much right to send an army over the Canadian border to burn it in the stack as to confiscate it in neutral bottoms en route to a neutral port. An unavoidable duty is put upon our Government by these events. It is not only to demand payment for the property of our citizens, seized piratically, but to join the other nations in a protest against this British bullying of neutrals, and if she refuse to desist declare war upon her, as Madison and our Congress did in 1812 and for the same cause exactly. It is true that the Spanish war and its collateral effects have given us a small taste of the sweets of pillage and piracy, but the intoxication is far from affecting the majority of our people, whose patriotic interest it is to resent and resist the intolerable pretensions of Great Britain.

Under the rule she is attempting to establish by the acts at Aden and Delagoa Bay all she has to do is to provoke a war with some weak country and then piratically loot the commerce of the neutral world on the high seas. Such a policy makes Captain Kidd's memory respectable, and while piracy is a crime visited by the death penalty in the individual, puts it among the virtues when committed by a nation. It is well for France, Russia, Germany and Austria to know that the people of the United States will not permit their Government to even negatively support this British piracy. And it will be well for our Government to know that there are serious accidents ahead for American public men who go back on the cause for which we fought in 1812.

THE COLLAPSE OF POPULISM.

SENATOR KYLE of South Dakota, who has been classed in the Congressional Directory as an "independent," and who in the past has acted with the Populists, has now announced himself as a straight-out Republican. He is quoted as having said recently: "Though I am a bimetalist, and have been so from conscientious convictions for twenty-five years, I would rather take the most undiluted gold standard than to accept bimetalism with the ingredients of radical socialism that are now associated with it." The Senator's statement directs attention to the trend of the free silver agitators toward something like extreme socialism. The fusion of Democracy with Populism resulted in producing a combination which represents and exaggerates the worst features of both. Conservative Democrats have long since repudiated the Bryan party which masquerades as Democracy, and now the more intelligent of the Populists and bimetalists are imitating their example. In commenting upon the situation in his State the Senator said: "It is probable that the socialists, the radical Populists and the radical Democrats will get together and operate under the name of the reform party. In the election last fall there was no organized Democratic party and no Democratic ticket. The name was completely obliterated, and yet it was not so very long ago that the Democrats cast 27,000 votes in my State. This conglomerated party never can win. The present Populist Governor was elected by a bare majority of 300, although previously the Populists had several thousand majority. In the last election the Republicans, without money and without a struggle, won by nearly 7000. In the Presidential campaign next year South Dakota will go for McKinley by from 10,000 to 15,000. The socialistic tendencies of the third party people and the prosperity which is being enjoyed by the South Dakota farmers have sounded the death knell of the old movement." The situation in the country at large is not essentially different from that in South Dakota. The antagonism which the Republican party will have to meet this fall will be made up of radicals of all kinds—Democrats, Populists and socialists. It will be in no true sense a Democratic party, nor even a Populist party. It will have no issue except that which the socialists may furnish it, for it is now clear that questions of tariff and finance are settled, and that it will be impossible to make a partisan issue out of problems arising from trusts or imperialism. Bryanism, in fact, represent nothing but discontent and will have no leadership better than that of Bryan himself, supported by Altgeld, Debs and other agitators of that kind.

THE TAIN OF IMPERIALISM.

GENERAL OTIS' order forbidding any person connected with the military or the civil service in the Philippines to accept gifts from inferiors is an official notice of the development among our officials in those islands of one of the worst features of imperialism—that of accepting bribes from the people of the subject race. A practice which begins by the acceptance of money from the conquered will soon become a practice of extorting money, and by swift steps will advance to an evil of portentous magnitude. In his order General Otis says of these alleged cases of bribe-taking: "It is reported that passes are obtained and transferred for a money consideration; that compensation is made for transportation of persons and things on public conveyances or conveyances controlled by the public to officials unauthorized to receive it and for their own benefit, and that contributions are solicited, if not exacted, and at any rate received from subordinates for the purchase of present to superiors." It is to be noted that while the general speaks of the acceptance of gifts or bribes as offenses not yet

proven, and is careful to refer to them as "alleged" cases and as "reports," yet he intimates that enough evidence exists to support a moral conviction that some of them at least are true. Thus he declares: "The commanding general is constrained to the belief that these reports, which are in the nature of general complaints and do not relate to specific offenses, have a more or less substantial foundation. The evil, corrupting and far-reaching in its effects, appears to have reached a stage which renders its suppression with a strong hand imperative. Commanding officers, heads of departments and others exercising control are directed to lend their best endeavors to this end. They will be held responsible, each within his proper sphere, that all reports and allegations of offenses of this nature are probed to the bottom and when found to be supported by evidence that offenders are brought to justice."

That an American general should have to issue an order of that kind this early in the stage of our experiment in governing subject races is a warning to which the people should give due heed. Bribe-taking has been common enough in our political life, but it has never been the belief of all that the officers of our army are above such corruption. This official order, which carries with it the announcement that in the Philippines the army itself is falling from the high standard of honor with which it has been credited, is more depressing than would have been a report of defeat on the field of battle. A check to our arms we could easily overcome, but it is a sad day for the republic when a command from headquarters is needed to warn civil and military officers on duty among the subject people that the acceptance of bribes or gifts from those whom they are appointed to govern is not to be tolerated.

We have here one of the first proofs of the corrupting power of imperialism. If the military administration in the Philippines has been already tainted by bribe-taking, what can we expect of any civil administration we may establish there? The order of General Otis will open the eyes of a great many people who have been willing to make the leap into imperialism without looking ahead. It is significant of what is likely to happen if we undertake a permanent government of millions of people of subject races.

COMMERCIAL MUSEUMS.

PROFESSOR GEORGE DAVIDSON'S statement concerning the work achieved by the Commercial Museum in Philadelphia and the advantages which a similar museum in San Francisco would confer upon the merchants and manufacturers of the Pacific Coast will have the effect of reviving public interest in the subject, and, it is to be hoped, will stimulate the efforts of those having in charge the enterprise of providing such a museum.

What Professor Davidson says of the benefits accruing from the Philadelphia museum confirm the reports that have come to us from other sources. That museum has but a short history, for it was developed from gifts made to the city of Philadelphia of exhibits of various countries at the Chicago exposition in 1893, but it has become in that brief period one of the most notable institutions in the United States. It has attracted the attention of merchants and manufacturers of the entire commercial world and has correspondents in every important trade center on the globe. After a careful study of the working of the Philadelphia museum and a consideration of the needs of commerce on the coast, Professor Davidson maintains that such an institution in San Francisco is an almost imperative requirement of the time. He is quoted as saying: "It would be the broadest, easiest and, in reality, the cheapest means of giving aid and information to every industry in the Pacific States—information that can be gotten in no other manner. There never was a more opportune time in our Pacific Coast history when so many influences conspire to make the realization of a great commerce possible. The acquisition of new countries through the Pacific and the certain development of the commerce of the United States among them and the other tropical islands and in the countries bordering on the southern and eastern coasts of Asia present unique conditions. In 1897 the traffic of the coasts of Asia and of Oceania amounted to \$2,127,000,000, of which the United States shared to the amount of only \$149,000,000, or 7 per cent."

It has been repeatedly stated that if a commercial museum be established here the Philadelphia museum will co-operate with it and will furnish out of its surplus of exhibits a nucleus around which to build up a fine array of exhibits in this city. Such assurances afford all the encouragement we ought to require. They render certain the usefulness of the museum as soon as it is opened, for the Philadelphia co-operation means that patrons and members of the local museum will have the advantage of whatever information can be given by the managers and the correspondents of the Philadelphia institution. The time is propitious for undertaking the foundation of the museum and it should not be long delayed. The competition for the trade of the Orient is close and keen. We should not neglect anything which will help us to gain trade there. Our rivals in Great Britain, Germany and Russia have long been studying the demands of that market and if we would compete with them on even terms we must be equally studious. Let us then provide our city with a museum in which the producer, the manufacturer and the merchant may learn what articles are in demand in various parts of the world and where are the best markets for his goods.

The servant girl problem may find its solution in Kansas City, for a movement has been started there to found a \$200,000 college to train young women in the domestic arts. When a girl can graduate her way into a kitchen by taking a diploma perhaps she will take more interest in the profession and attend to its duties better.

It is announced that even the chief civil service examiner has been "slated" for his position by Mayor Phelan. This is a suggestively familiar way in which to inaugurate a great policy of reform. New San Francisco is beginning to adopt suspiciously the methods of the old.

A few days ago it was suggested that the Board of Public Works ought to remodel the interior of the City Hall. A few more scenes such as that enacted in the Tax Collector's office would suggest the propriety of making the building a fortress.

The fellow who tried to steal the Morgue wagon as the last spoil of expiring authority must feel a certain distinction of being the most unique spoilsman in the history of local politics.

It is said that General Buller has his hands full. The correspondents fail to add that the general can conceive of no way in which to drop anything.

Carter Harrison refuses to be any longer the Aguinaldo of the Democratic party of Chicago. At any rate, he refuses to run for re-election.

HINDOSTAN'S LEAKING LIKE AN OLD SIEVE

Her Lumber Cargo Will Be Discharged.

SEALERS ARE DOING WELL

GOOD CATCHES BEING MADE ALONG THE COAST.

Quarantined Vessels Have Been Released—Two More Transports to Sail To-Day—Centennial Released.

The Chilean ship Hindostan, which put in here in distress last Monday, will probably have to discharge and go on the drydock. She was caught in a heavy southeaster soon after leaving Puget Sound and was badly strained. The water began to pour in and the crew was called to the pumps. Steam was got on the donkey boiler, the windmill was put in working order, and a constant stream of water was kept pouring over the sides. As fast as the water was pumped out, however, the faster it came in through the open seams. Finding that the leak was beyond his control, Captain Walsh decided to put into San Francisco. The Hindostan was on her way from Puget Sound to Valparaiso with a load of lumber. An examination of the Hindostan was made yesterday by the underwriters. Even as she lies off Clay street wharf the men have to keep the pumps going all the time to prevent the ship from becoming waterlogged. At first it was thought that by discharging the deckload the vessel would be lightened enough to reach the leak, but as soon as the Board of Survey got through it was decided to discharge the entire cargo and dock the vessel. The Hindostan is one of the old timers, having been built in Nova Scotia in 1874. She is a good stout ship, but during the heavy weather her seams must all have opened up and she will now have to be recaulked throughout before she can proceed. The sealing fleet has made a good start

MISCELLANEOUS.

A beautiful Davenport sofa during the day AND A BED AT NIGHT.

The Davenport Sofa Bed.

A PIECE OF FURNITURE that represents the acme of style, comfort and luxury, and is much more comfortable than a couch. A Davenport may easily take the place of 2 or 3 articles of furniture at much less cost. We have them in solid mahogany and other woods, elegantly carved, the most modern shapes; covered with English tapestry and velours. A Davenport adds beauty to any room in the home.

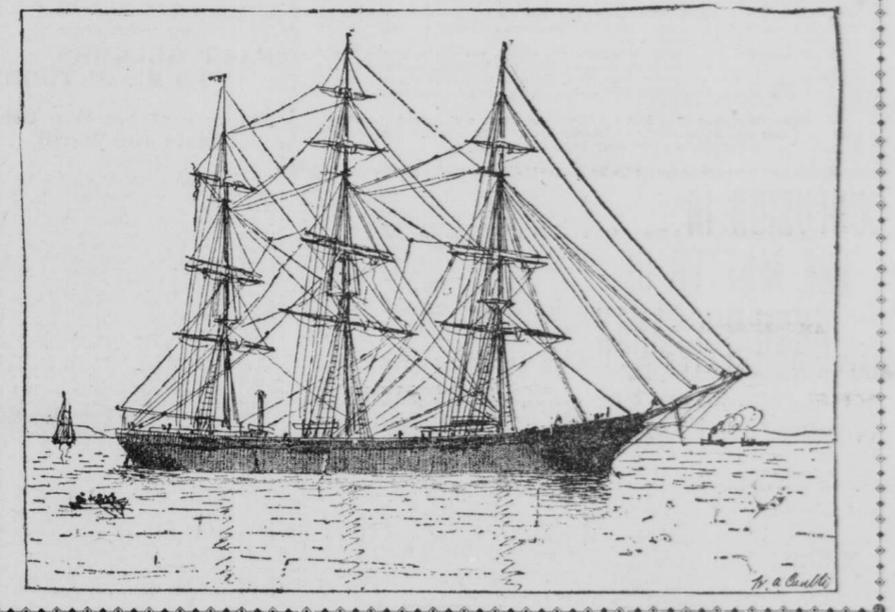
We make all articles of Furniture to order and your wants may be supplied here better than in any place we know of. Prices of Davenports range from..... \$23 to \$150

If you have a room to furnish or a floor to cover it will pay you to visit Pattosien's big home store in the Mission, and we will be glad to show you through our immense establishment—whether you wish to buy or not. Will you come?

PATTOSIEN'S Corner 16th and Mission Sts.

FILMORE STREET CARS PASS OUR DOOR. MISSION STREET CARS. YELLOW KEARNY STREET CARS.

having taken more skins at this time than the crew of the Geneva had at the same time last year. During that season the Geneva took nearly 150 skins on the coast. The captains and white crews of the sealers wish to thank Captain Jepson of the steamer Queen and Captain McIntyre of the collier Bristol for newspapers received on the way up and down the coast both masters go out of their way to drop a coal oil can full of newspapers overboard so that they can be picked up by the sealers. The schooner barge Waukiakum arrived from the Columbia River yesterday in tow of the tug Sampson. She and two other barges have been carrying rock from Astoria to Grays Harbor for the breakwater in the latter place, but the appropriation has been cut so unit Congress puts more money in the treasury the barges will carry lumber to this port. The Waukiakum brought down 200 tons of freight a day, so the venture should prove a remunerative one. The tug ramp steamer Alcoa will go alongside the Mall dock early this morning and the work of discharging her will begin at once. She has eight winches and can put out 200 tons of freight a day, so that there should be no difficulty in getting her inward cargo out and her outward cargo in by next Wednesday or Thursday. The Hongkong Maru will also



Chilean Ship Hindostan That Put in Here in Distress.

on the coast. Skins are now worth about \$25 each, so the news will be hailed with delight by the British Columbia owners. About forty schooners will fit out at Victoria, B. C., this year and nearly every one will have an Indian crew. The latter are cheap men, while the white hunter usually demands and gets all that the law allows. According to private advices received by Donald Ross yesterday the schooner Vera was spoken off Point Arena on January 2 with 57 skins, the Marie Taylor on December 28 with 22 skins, the Deana on December 26 with 33 skins and the City of San Diego on January 7 with 25. The latter vessel has done remarkably well, the hunters

Death of Mate Taylor. William Taylor, second mate on the American ship E. B. Sutton, died in the Sailors' Home yesterday morning. Autopsy Surgeon Leland reported death to be due to tuberculosis. Taylor had been very weak since the vessel had rounded Cape Horn in a violent storm. Townsend's famous broken candy 10c pound while at 735 Market street. Note 81 Fourth street, 5c barber, grocer; best eyeglasses, specs, 10c to 40c.

Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 519 Montgomery street. Telephone Main 1042. Changes in Bailiffs. Owing to the assignment of Sergeant Duncan to be on duty at police headquarters, Policeman Floyd was detailed yesterday to act as one of the bailiffs in Judge Fritz's court. Policeman E. C. Lewis was assigned as one of the bailiffs in Judge Conlan's court, instead of Policeman Owens.

Personally Conducted Excursions. In improved wide-vestibled Pullman tourist sleeping cars via Santa Fe Route. Experienced excursion conductors accompany these excursions to Chicago and Kansas City every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday. To Boston, Montreal and Toronto every Wednesday. To St. Louis every Sunday. To St. Paul every Sunday and Friday. Ticket office, 623 Market street. "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 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.

The Fastest Train Across the Continent. The California Limited, Santa Fe Route, Connecting train leaves 8 a. m., Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. Finest equipped train and best track of any line to the East. Ticket office, 623 Market street. HOTEL DEL CORONADO—Take advantage of the round-trip tickets. Now only \$60 by steamship, including fifteen days' board at hotel; longer stay, \$30 per day. Apply at 4 New Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Luxurious hair with its youthful color assured by using Parker's Hair Cream. Hindercorn, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

SPLENDID HOLIDAY EDITIONS. Los Angeles Capital. Of all the big grists of "special Christmas numbers" issued by scores and even hundreds of newspapers and magazines which come to the Capital's exchange desk, none have seemed to me more marked by originality of treatment and richness of execution than the holiday editions of the San Francisco Call, got out by A. J. Moore, a newspaper man well known in the local fraternity. Both the Christmas and New Year's Sunday editions teemed with exquisite pictures, fine letter press, ideas that sparkled with the glint of newness and a thoroughness of finish that showed the exceeding care that evidently entered into the make-up of the numbers in question. To any one who has struggled with the haunting problem of "something new" in newspaper making there is cause for much wonder at the excess of new things and good things provided in Moore's Sunday supplements of the days mentioned.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. MUST PAY A LICENSE—A. S. City. There is an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors in San Francisco that requires clairvoyants, astrologers and seers to pay a quarterly license of \$10. A LEGAL HOLIDAY—A. S. City. In the State of California Christmas and New Year's day are legal holidays and when such fall on Sunday, then the legal holiday is on the Monday following.

PROMISSORY NOTE—W. H. S. Milford, Lassen County, Cal. If a promissory note had been given on the first day Anno Domini in 1900 years it would become due at the close of the current year.

THE GREAT EASTERN—J. R. N. City. It was intended at one time to run the Great Eastern in the trade between England and Australia, but the vessel never went to that part of the world.

WHO WROTE IT—A correspondent from Mountain View is anxious to know who wrote: Let us take to our hearts a lesson, There is an ordinance in the Bible, From the ways of the tapestry weavers On the other side of the sea.

SHARKEY AND FITZ—J. R. N. City. The reports of the fight at the Mechanics' Pavilion on the 2d of December, 1898, show that in the fourth round "Sharkey landed right and left on body, and knocked Fitzsimmons down with a left-hand blow on the body." In the fifth round Fitz hits Sharkey twice in his corner, and Sharkey goes through the ropes to the floor.

CELEBRATION—M. M. City. This is a free country, and any individual or class

Young Girls. How easy it is for young girls to go into the "decline." They eat less and less, become paler and paler and can hardly drag through the day. They are on the steady downward course. Iron does them no good; strychnine and biters all fail. They need a food that will nourish them better, and a medicine that will correct their disease. Scott's Emulsion is both of these, elegantly and permanently combined. The Cod-Liver Oil makes the blood richer, and this gives better color to the face. The hypophosphites of lime and soda act as a strong tonic to the nerves. Soon the weight increases, the digestion improves and health returns. At all druggists; 50c and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.