The Call

FRIDAY.....MARCH 2, 1900

JOHN D. SPRECKELS, Proprietor.

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AMUSEMENTS.

California—"Mrs. Quinn's Twins."
Tivoli—"The Idol's Eye."
Orpheum—Vaudeville.
Grand Opera-house—"Aladdin Jr."
California—Operatic concerts, Tuesday afternoon, March 6.
Alcazar—"The New South."
Columbia—"The Old Homestead."
Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening.
Olympia, corner of Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties.
Sherman-Clay Hall—Piano recitals, Monday morning, Mar. 5
Mechanics' Pavilion—Trained Animal Show, Saturday, March 3.
Oakland Race Track—Races.

AUCTION SALES.

By Easton, Eldridge & Co.—Tuesday, March 6, at 12 o'clock, Real Estate, at 638 Market street.
By New York Auction Co.—Wednesday, March 7, at 11 o'clock, Government supplies, at 516 Washington street.

THE INGLESIDE GAMBLERS AGAIN.

FROM the tone of the proceedings at the meeting of the Police Committee yesterday it is evident the committee intend to report to the Board of Supervisors a resolution closing the downtown poolrooms and reopening Ingleside racetrack for unlimited gambling. The resolutions state, indeed, that the racing shall be permitted to any one person or corporation for forty days only in a year but it will be easy for the unscrupulous and cunning managers of the gambling game to organize a dozen racing associations and pass the lease of the track on from one to the other every forty days, and thus continue the gambling privilege as long as they please.

Against the proposed resolution there appeared some of the foremost pastors of the city. They attended the meeting not as representatives of religious creeds, but as men having close relations with the homes of the people and understanding fully the moral sentiment of the community. It is to the pastors that people go in their sorrows and distress, and it is therefore the pastors who know more thoroughly than any one else how much of grief and shame and wretchedness the track gambling at Ingleside has brought upon the homes of the city. The protest of the pastors was therefore the protest of thousands of earnest men and women, and yet the members of the Police Committee paid less attention to it than to the pleas of the gamblers for the privilege to prey upon the vices of the community and entice not men only but boys and women on the road to ruin.

The resolutions submitted to the committee are absurdly inconsistent. If gambling is to be licensed, why is there any distinction made between one class of gamblers and another? Why suppress the poolrooms downtown and open a gambling resort at Ingleside? Why shut out California proprietors of poolrooms and confer exclusive favors on the gang of track gamblers who have come from the East to enrich themselves at the expense of San Francisco?

When it was argued that the track gamblers have large investments at Ingleside and are entitled to an income from their money, one of the pastors asked, "Would you grant to a man who invested in burglars' tools the privilege of plying the trade of burglary long enough every year to get a return on the investment?" To the question there was no answer.

It was urged by Tobin that by licensing track gambling for forty days at $100 a day the city would derive a revenue of $4000 a year. That statement is mathematically correct, but track gambling led A. C. Widber, when City Treasurer, to rob the city of $116,000 to "play the races." It would be well to have the city recover some of that money from the gamblers, but according to Tobin's plan of getting it back by installments of $4000 a year, it will take twenty-nine years to recover the money the city lost on track gambling in that one instance.

Furthermore, through the defalcations of Norton and Welburn the Federal Government lost $70,000 on the races. It might be well for the rate of license to be raised in order that some of that money be recovered. There remains, however, the consideration that while we are licensing gambling for the purpose of recovering what it cost us in times past, the renewal of the gambling would lead to other defalcations and embezzlements. Before the forty days are over there might be $40,000 gone and another suicide added to the record.

The gamblers are boasting they have a sufficient number of the Supervisors pledged to the resolutions to assure their passage and the consequent reopening of Ingleside. That boast The Call believes to be an idle one. It is not likely a majority of the Supervisors will defiantly outrage public sentiment for the sake of conceding a gambling privilege to such a gang as is back of this movement. Should it be so, however, there will still be an insuperable obstacle in the way of the gamblers—the Mayor's veto. Again and again has Mayor Phelan declared his opposition to gambling and to the corruptions which result from it. He cannot consent to surrender now to the gamblers without a total loss of self-respect. Nor can the gamblers find strength enough among the Supervisors to pass the resolutions over the veto.

Thus, despite the contemptuous tone with which the Police Committee treated the protests of morality, there is ample reason for believing that in the end the victory will be with the better element of the people. In the meantime, however, the fight should be kept up. When the issue comes before the Supervisors on Monday there should be a strong representation of the people to reutter their protests against the wrong. The gamblers were beaten once, and their nefarious trade at Ingleside was broken up. They can be beaten again if the people are resolute in opposing this new attempt to license an abomination which has led so many deluded men and women to every form of vice and crime, from theft to suicide.

THE PORTO RICAN TARIFF.

AGAIN we return to our advice that there be little or no legislation as to our Spanish islands until the whole situation and subject are better understood. The attempt already made to settle commercial and revenue questions in the case of Porto Rico should admonish Republican leaders of the soundness of this advice.

In defending the Porto Rico tariff Dolliver, the Republican spokesman, was driven to confess that it was a temporary measure. He disclosed, wittingly or otherwise, the vast complications that lie ahead of the country, and, though his oratory was punctuated with patriotic appeals and Bible quotations, the hard facts projected through it like the points in a rock rising above the moss.

The facts are that tropical production of tobacco, sugar and rice, stimulated by a vertical sun and the fruit of cheap labor, reaches the final market at a far less cost than that of similar production by our domestic labor, at American wages and under a temperate zone sunshine.

Under the existing military government of Porto Rico all food staples and other merchandise and tools and machinery required in the agriculture and horticulture of the island are admitted free, as are school supplies, wearing apparel and medicines. All this free merchandise enters into the cost of production, to cheapen it, and adds its weight to still further reduce the labor cost of what enters into competition with our home labor, wages and production.

The League of Domestic Producers, which resists and resents free trade for Porto Rican products, has proved by incontrovertible statistics that Porto Rican sugar and tobacco can pay the full duties exacted by the Dingley bill and still yield to the planters a larger profit than is possible to our domestic producers.

We do not propose any finely drawn constitutional construction to extricate anybody from the immeasurable bog and swamp of difficulties into which expansion has led the country. Those who are responsible for it must take the consequences which will finally follow. But we warned the country in advance of these difficulties, and we now stand, as we did then, for the protection of American wages and the American standard of life, against the tropical standard and wages. Let those who are responsible for the situation find constitutional arguments; we have presented them long ago.

There is an existing crisis in American agriculture that involves far more serious consequences than can fall upon Porto Rico. We affirm the wisdom of the declaration of the League of Domestic Producers, that: "There is no pressing reason for Congress to legislate for Porto Rico." Things should have been left in statu quo, lest worse divisions result than the recent one which has called for application of all means of party discipline and has compelled a compromise, despite all efforts of the caucus.

Eloquence and oratory are fine things in their place, and so is the flag; but fine things out of place are no longer fine. The flag seems to be in that condition, and has been "nailed" to so many places that much soberness of mind and much time for study must determine what is to be done about it.

It would seem that the worthy energies of the Board of Education, so tirelessly given to an effort to discover when the children of the city shall be taught, might be devoted with better results to an endeavor to find out what the pupils shall be taught.

THE FAITHFUL DOLLIVER

MR. DOLLIVER has added to the impassioned oratory which Senator Beveridge hung for inspection in the Senate in January. Discussing the severely practical issue of protection of American labor and wages against the cheaper labor and lower standards of the tropics, he turned vocally loose upon the question of expansion and all that it implies in a way that would make Madison wonder whether he was really the father of the constitution, and Webster pinch himself to try and recall if he had ever expounded such an instrument. Mr. Dolliver said: "If the constitution of the United States establishes free trade between Manila and San Francisco, as it undoubtedly does between Virginia and Maryland, then the fact that we have got into a new competition is only the least trouble before us. We are in that case disarmed at once in the momentous demand which this nation has made for equal rights in the commerce of Asia. Can we stand before the Cabinets of Europe protesting against the occupation of the ports of China to the prejudice of American trade when we ourselves, from our headquarters on the border, being carried away by our own constitution, have deliberately drawn a dead line about the Philippines for the permanent exclusion of everybody else?"

We should say that this suggests a remarkable result of having become "a world power." If it mean anything when translated out of its Dolliveresque verbiage it means that in deference to the Cabinets of Europe we are to make the Philippines free to all trade except our own. Between them and us there is to be a tariff wall. Between them and our commercial rivals there is to be free trade, because we have "demanded" an open door in China. Now, while The Call is willing to assent to any plan that will keep Asiatic competition off the backs of American wage-earners, we may be pardoned for being amused at the fix the expansionists are in as a result of going contrary to our advice and what we believe to be proper American policy.

Mr. Dolliver himself perspires under the load, for later on in his oration he said: "O my countrymen, we are in the midst of such difficult responsibilities that I sometimes feel that our resolutions and our purposes are overwhelmed. There are two ideas of the national duty in this emergency. One is that the nation should take care of itself, and let the world alone. That is a narrow view. The other ideal of national life, an ideal born in the heart of the Workman of Nazareth, is that no nation liveth to itself alone, but that every real nation pours itself out in the service of mankind."

Now, without being gaudy, that is neat. We have been warning these gentlemen for two years of the trouble to come, and they now find such difficult responsibility ahead that they fly to the consolations of religion! Pray what higher duty is charged upon this nation than to take care of itself?

Our Federal constitution in its preamble says: "We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution of the United States of America."

That looks as though the constitution intends that the nation shall take care of itself. But the impassioned one from Iowa substitutes that for something he has discovered in "the heart of the Workman of Nazareth," which certainly appears nowhere in the words of the founder of Christianity, and which Mr. Dolliver thinks we are obeying by slaughtering men and making widows of women and orphans of children in the Philippines, in order that we may have "the open door of Asia through which the enlightened community of American business looks forward to opportunities not even yet explored, the opportunities that shall broaden with the centuries." All this is too delicious for confinement to the House! It should be put upon the stage, where Mr. Dolliver should be represented as discovering the Christian ideal in a nation that sheds innocent blood to get headquarters on the borders of an open door to opportunities yet unexplored, and then shuts itself out of its own headquarters by a tariff!

Since the taking of testimony appears to be a favorite pastime of the Board of Supervisors that august body ought to demand the evidence of the Police Department and of the Morgue before reaching a decision in reference to the reopening of Ingleside.

PROPOSED ARMY REFORMS.

SECRETARY ROOT'S recommendations made to the House Committee on Military Affairs Tuesday are of such a nature that only military men can rightly appreciate their merit. Nevertheless, it would not be wise to rely wholly upon the judgment of such men, for there is a conservatism in the army as well as in other organizations, and men are often averse to reform for no other reason than that of the change it would make in the existing order of things. There is likely to be much of that form of opposition to the recommendations of the Secretary, for among other changes he proposes to break up the present system of organizing the staff, which is so potent at Washington.

The objections urged by the Secretary against the existing organization of the staff appear to be well founded. He is reported as saying: "Nothing could be more unpractical than the present permanent tenure of the chief of a bureau. The President, as commander-in-chief, is responsible for the efficiency of the army. In time of war he is expected by the country to produce results by its use. He can determine who shall command the armies and can change generals in command as often as he chooses, but he is absolutely powerless as to the heads of these great departments which organize and assemble and feed and clothe and transport and arm and equip and care for the army. Victory or defeat is organized in the staff departments before a shot is fired. Inefficiency in them means necessary disaster at the beginning and the expenditure of countless treasure and the sacrifice of countless lives. Yet no matter how plainly inadequate to the task the head of one of these departments may be, the President is powerless to make a change unless the officer commits some distinct and heinous offense upon which he can be court-martialed and dismissed from the service."

The experience which the country had with the staff during the war with Spain justifies the demand for a change. It was in that department alone that any serious blunders were committed in the struggle. The people have not yet forgotten the badly selected camps, the inefficient supplies and worthless foodstuffs provided for the troops. Such mistakes, or worse, could have been made only by men unfitted for the offices they held, and, profiting by the lessons of that experience, the people will be well pleased to have the President given power to change the heads of departments whenever circumstances show a change to be necessary for the efficiency of the army and the defense of the republic.

Another important feature of the recommendations is that in promotions from the line every third promotion to the rank of major, lieutenant colonel or colonel shall be by selection, leaving the other two to be by seniority, as at present. By that provision the President will have authority to advance officers of conspicuous merit over the heads of less worthy officers who may happen to be their seniors in rank. As the law stands the President has no power whatever to reward service of conspicuous brilliancy, and ardent and able young officers are unable to advance by any merit whatever.

A third recommendation is that permanent staff appointments be abolished, and that officers from the line be detailed for staff duty for periods of four years. In supporting this recommendation the Secretary said: "The advantages of these provisions, I believe, will be manifold. I think the change will break up and prevent the tendency to bureaucratic government, of which there is always danger, and will increase the efficiency of both the line and the staff, by breaking down the division between them, by giving to each a more intimate and personal knowledge and appreciation of the difficulties and the needs of the other, and by creating a larger body of all-around men trained in every branch of the service and competent for any command, instead of men who have been trained in one branch only."

Taken as a whole the reforms appear to be well devised. None of them affect the question of an increase of the army, nor would they entail any increase in army expenditures. They represent results of the lessons taught by the Spanish war, and it is to be hoped the bureaucratic powers at Washington will not be able to defeat them.

Uncle Sam is extremely anxious that there should be no war between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. He has probably read that ominous remark of Senator Perkins, that one man with ten pounds of dynamite could destroy the canal. Uncle Sam possibly wants to discourage a Central American use of explosives.

General Roberts probably exercised great judgment in sending General Prettyman as an escort to General Cronje rather than escort to the Boer women so gloriously captured. The British General's looks might have belied his name after the ladies finished with him.

It appears to be an extremely difficult matter to frighten the people of Kentucky on a political proposition. Not long ago riot and bloodshed marked the administration of one set of officers, and now two sets have been sworn in to more than double the damage.

The Oakland man who is resisting payment of damages in a breach of promise case on the ground that he thought he had won a companion instead of a wife must have some very heterodox opinions on the blissful state and its meaning.

The irate woman who considered herself as acting within the province of her legitimate privileges in chasing a rent collector the other day with an ax must have imbibed some very extravagant notions of the rights of the new woman.

An enthusiastic British subject in South Africa paid a tribute the other day to the "greatest commercial association in the world—her Majesty's flag." It would be interesting to know what that critic considers to be the market price of human lives.

OVERLOOKED OLD BALANCES IN CITY FUNDS

Supervisors' Singular Omission in Their Financial Investigation.

Were in Blissful Ignorance of Surplus to the Credit of the City Receiving and Insane Detention Hospitals.

The unexpected discovery of unexpended balances in the city Receiving and Insane Detention Hospitals, amounting to some $8000, has caused considerable comment in the City Hall regarding the methods employed by the Supervisors' Finance Committee, consisting of Jennings, Hotaling and Tobin, in adjusting the financial difficulties of the city. It is argued that if these balances have been overlooked by the committee there are others that may be uncovered by a little proper investigation, which might preclude the possibility of shutting off street lights. The omission seems to demonstrate that the city fathers are but novices in the art of finance.

The Finance Committee has been making an exhaustive inquiry into the various municipal funds for the past three weeks, and yet during all that time the members have been in blissful ignorance of the fact that $8000 available for two branches of the Health Department was left over from two specific appropriations by the old board. This ignorance is peculiar from the fact that when the financial inquiry was first commenced Expert Williams was directed to place in the hands of each Supervisor a copy of the statement of the city's financial condition, which he had previously prepared.

Under the head of "surplus in funds December 31, 1899," the Supervisors would have found, if they had taken the trouble to look, the following figures, among other data:

GENERAL FUND.	Appropriation 1st 6 months to December 31, 1899.....	Appropriation 2d 6 months not audited and not audited	Bills to December 31, 1899.....	Surplus, December 31, 1899.....	Appropriation 2d 6 months June 30, 1900.....
City Receiving Hospital	$6,175 00	$5,764 89	$410 11		$5,000 00
Maintenance Insane patients.	2,600 00	2,400 25	199 75		2,000 00

By a simple arithmetical calculation it could have been ascertained that there was exactly $7609 86 to the credit of the two funds. The Board of Health itself did not know of these unexpended balances until Dr. Williamson was informed of it in an accidental way, and he thereupon immediately notified the committee of the fact.

Some of the Supervisors express themselves as deeply chagrined because they were not informed of it sooner, but they seem to forget that the knowledge was contained in the financial statement with which each of them had been supplied. Had they known of it Reed would probably not have said in his vituperative attack on the Health Board that "it was spending money when there was not a cent to its credit in the treasury," and characterizing such actions as criminal. It is said that Reed, when he uttered these words, waved the very financial statement alluded to.

The unexpected discovery of these balances was the cause of the Finance Committee reconsidering its action in granting $8000 additional to the $20,000 appropriation, and the $8000 was cut to $4000, to be used for the Harbor Hospital.

The charge that the generous action on the part of the Health Office employes in volunteering their services without compensation is a stinging rebuke to the attitude of the Supervisors in crippling the usefulness of the Health Department by an insufficient appropriation is another story.

FOURTH CONCERT OF THE SEASON

THE symphony concert at the Grand Opera-house yesterday afternoon was the last but one of the series. The programme was interesting without being erudite. It comprised Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave," a master's masterpiece; the much-commended Second Symphony of Schumann; Saint-Saens' diabolical "Danse Macabre," that stunning bit of musical tomfoolery, and Weber's generously melodic "Oberon" overture.

Passing over the question of admissibility in the case of the "Danse Macabre," which found warranty, no doubt, in the fact that it received the first encore of the season, the serious and trivial elements of the programme were well balanced—on the one hand the sensational "Danse" and the cheap Weber overture, and on the other the rigorous Schumann epic, with Mendelssohn's sound but not severe "Hisperia" to tone the whole. It would have been a better arrangement if this composition had been given at the end of the concert instead of at the beginning.

The orchestra was as capable as usual, and Mr. Holmes more satisfying. He was out of touch with the weird and mystical "Danse Macabre," but the composition plays itself. In the Weber number he had a task well within his powers, and the admirable work of the orchestra resulted in a very commendable interpretation. The symphony also lent itself to his scholarly temperament, and but for his customary want of a true feeling for rhythm and his inability to endow his readings with poetic individuality, it was treated with a very acceptable truth and sincerity.

This very German work is marked by an undercurrent of somberness that pervades every movement, even the somewhat irrelevant scherzo. It is essentially Schumannesque—recondite, yet suggestive, deeply poetic, bafflingly beautiful. There is, strangely enough, more light in the adagio, with its noble melody, than in the scherzo or the three allegro divisions, and it was this movement that was most pleasantly given. PORTER GARNETT.

Three Damage Suits.

Bert Corbaley has sued the Market Street Railway Company to recover $10,000 damages for personal injuries. Plaintiff alleges that on February 9 he was injured in a collision between a car and a wagon at Sixth and Market streets and has since been unable to perform manual labor. Roy A. Lee has sued the Market Street Railway Company to recover $50,000 damages for personal injuries sustained by being knocked down by a car at Broderick and Sacramento streets, on December 3, 1892. Lulu O'Connor, a minor, has sued the Golden Gate Manufacturing Company for $25,000 damages. She says that through the negligence of the company she was caught in the cogs of a machine known as a "spinning mule" and suffered a fracture of her left thigh.

Lloyd Now the Auditor's Attorney.

Reuben H. Lloyd yesterday accepted the position of attorney to the Auditor. He will immediately enter on the performance of his duties. The salary of the office is $1800 per year. It is expected that important questions will arise in connection with the administration of the Auditor's office owing to the conflicting paragraphs in the new charter, and the Auditor believes that his new attorney will be equal to any emergency.

The complete history of the Clark-Daly feud will be published in the Magazine section of next Sunday's Call. It is just the article you should read to post yourself on the inside history of the affair so you will understand the present situation.

HEROIC CRONJE'S SURRENDER.

The Boer General Warmly Praised by California Editors for His Magnificent Fight Against an Overwhelming Force.

General Cronje has at last surrendered, but it is a surrender that carries honor with it. History will carry the name of General Cronje down to coming ages as one of the most heroic generals the world has ever known. Even his captors, the British, are unstinted in their praise of the gallant defense of the Boer general, who, with an army of 4000 men, held at bay a British army of 45,000 soldiers equipped with all the modern weapons of warfare, their artillery being especially death-dealing in its construction and operation.

Fresno Democrat.

The surrender of General Cronje was not unexpected by those familiar with the situation, and it came as a welcome surprise to the men of all nationalities who were eager to see the brave little band rescued from a fate worse than death. Cronje's men had done all that was required of them and their heroism is on a par with the self-devotion of those who stood with Leonidas at Thermopylae.

Whether Cronje's disaster will be regarded as a deliberate sacrifice, willingly made, to save the main Boer army from dispersion and destruction, or as a noble and desperate effort to delay the evil results of a fatal strategical blunder, it will go down as a crowning act of military martyrdom and a remarkable example of the patriotism of a brave and warlike people.

Alameda Encinal.

In the surrender of Cronje only the expected has happened. It has been apparent from the outset that while the Boers might be brave and might fight ever so determinedly it was only a question of time before they would be literally overwhelmed by numbers. That is what has happened to Cronje's army and it is doubtless what will in time happen to the rest of the Boer forces. However, even though finally defeated, the Boers will have the credit of having made the pluckiest kind of a fight and of having caused John Bull one of the most unpleasant half hours in all his history.

Santa Rosa Republican.

Cronje and his men are heroes. The story of their courage will live in history and be sung in the ages to come. For ten days of the most terrific bombardment they stood off many times their number of as good soldiers as ever carried guns. They held out to give time for the rallying of their country's troops at other points. Gloriously did they stop the advance of the British troops and their arms were not laid down until surrender had become the only alternative for annihilation. They are now prisoners of war, but their deeds of valor have been written upon the scrolls of fame. No wonder the London journals speak highly of them. It would not be creditable for them to do otherwise.

Bakersfield Californian.

When it is revealed that this handful of men were sacrificing themselves for a purpose, that while they opposed with brave front and brought to a full stop the invasion of their territory, 30,000 of their countrymen were rushing to the borders of the Transvaal and building a second line of defense to bar the further advance of the British, then the record of those ten days becomes doubly a heroic one, places Cronje in the front rank of the military commanders of the world and carries along with the victory the sting of defeat.

Tulare Register.

The capitulation of Cronje has caused joy in England rather out of proportion to the victory won. The fact is that the glory is all on the side of the prisoners who held out against eight or nine times their number for more than a week, holding back the British army and giving Joubert time to concentrate an army to withstand Roberts' forward movement.

Pomona Progress.

The gallant Boer general and his seven thousand heroic followers, who withstood for days a force of forty-five thousand British raining shot and shell upon them incessantly from a hundred and ten big guns on the surrounding hills, won the admiration of the whole world.

Sebastopol Standard.

Although General Cronje has been captured by Lord Roberts, still the noble stand he made for several days in the face of an awful fire by the British has gained for him the admiration of the world. He need not be ashamed of his defeat and will probably be given more honor than Lord Roberts, the victor.

Los Angeles Herald.

Cronje's magnificent fight has given him a reputation that will be remembered for more than one generation. He has proved himself a bulldog as well as a superb strategist. His reputation is no less than if he had won a victory.

FASHION HINT FROM PARIS.

HATS FOR TRAVELING.

The two hats represented are suited for travel. One is of guipure, draped, and trimmed at one side with a bouquet of violets and a black aigrette. The other is composed of a drapery of cloth, trimmed with a band of sable. The crown is composed of ruches and guipure flowers and a sprig of holly.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS

W. E. Gerber of Sacramento is a guest at the Palace.

James F. Peck, an attorney of Merced, is at the Lick.

A. B. Butler, a capitalist of Fresno, is a guest at the Palace.

W. D. Turner is registered at the Occidental from his home in Pasadena.

Attorney E. M. Briggs is a guest at the Palace, where he arrived yesterday.

Dr. A. M. Gardner of Napa is at the California, accompanied by his wife.

W. H. Hendy, a wealthy business man of Grand Rapids, Mich., is at the Palace.

Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Clayton are registered at the Occidental from Leeds, England.

H. J. Pfluger, a well-known vineyardist of Los Angeles, is at the Grand for a short stay.

Dr. J. R. Smith, a prominent physician of Cleveland, Ohio, is among the recent arrivals at the Palace.

J. W. Mather, a wealthy business man of New York, is at the Palace, accompanied by his family. He is visiting the coast on pleasure bent.

CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, March 1.—General W. H. L. Barnes of San Francisco is in Washington. He was presented to the President this afternoon by Judge McKenna, and later called on Senator Perkins. J. C. Adams of San Francisco is at the Shoreham.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

GENERALS—A Subscriber, City. There have been four generals of the United States army—Washington, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. The rank was specially created by Congress for each of these.

PROFESSOR FOWLER—G. B. Twanton, Wyo. Professor O. S. Fowler, phrenologist, died at Sharon Station, State of New York, August 18, 1887.

REMEDY FOR COLDS—G. B., Twanton, Wyo. There are about a thousand "remedies" that are "good for colds." This department cannot recommend any for the reason that what may be good for one person is not for another. The better way to do is to consult a competent physician, who will prescribe according to your condition.

ANIMALS IN ALASKA—G. B. Twanton, Wyo. The principal fur bearing animals in Alaska are seal, otter, elk, deer, various species of bear, wolf, fox, beaver, ermine, marten and squirrel. Fur-bearing animals in greater or smaller quantities are to be found in all parts of the territory.

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. *

Nature Study in Primary Grades.

Mrs. A. B. Comstock of Cornell and Stanford universities will address the primary teachers of the public schools on "Nature Study in the Primary Grades," at the Normal School on Powell street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

"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 Diarrhœa, 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.

Personally Conducted Excursions
In improved wide-vestibuled Pullman tourist sleeping cars via Santa Fe route. Experienced excursion conductors accompany these excursions to look after the welfare of passengers. 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, 628 Market street.

Incredible but True.
Passengers on the Union Pacific "Overland Limited" can leave San Francisco fourteen hours later and arrive in Chicago nearly five hours earlier than by any other line. D. W. Hitchcock, Gen. Agt., 1 Montgomery st., S. F.

The Fastest Train Across the Continent.
The California Limited, Santa Fe Route. Connecting trains leave at 5 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. Finest equipped train and best track of any line to the East. Ticket office, 628 Market street.

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To Consolidate Another Class.

The four members of the Board of Education yesterday paid an official visit to the Cleveland, Stanford and Franklin schools, and as a result of their investigation one class in the latter institution will be consolidated out. The attendance in the other two schools was found not quite up to the standard, but no consolidations will be effected until the beginning of the next term.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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