DEMOCRACY'S CREED AS DICTATED BY MR. BRYAN

Leader's Views Embodied in the Nebraska Convention's Platform.

Sixteen-to-One Theory Reaffirmed and Trusts, Imperialism and the Porto Rican Tariff Denounced.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 19.—In effect W. J. Bryan announced to-night to the Democratic party and to the nation at large the platform which he considers best for the Democratic party and practically upon which he desires to stand if nominated at the Kansas City convention.

The platform, which was adopted by the Nebraska Democracy with the greatest enthusiasm, reaffirms the Chicago platform, declares for "16 to 1," opposes a large standing army, denounces the action of the Republican party on the Porto Rico tariff bill, declares against trusts and "imperialism" and favors the choice of United States Senators by popular vote. The platform is practically the creation of Mr. Bryan. He did not write it personally, but he was consulted concerning it, and before it was read to the convention he had approved it throughout.

The platform adopted by the Populist convention was substantially the same as that adopted by the Democrats. It differs somewhat in form but conflicts in no essential point.

Both conventions to-day were enthusiastic for Bryan to the last degree, and every mention of his name was greeted with cheers of delight and approval. Instructions were given to both delegations to stand for Mr. Bryan in the Kansas City and Sioux Falls conventions.

The Democratic convention was called to order at 8:15 by James Dahlman, chairman of the State Democratic Committee. He announced that Thomas J. Nolan had been selected as temporary chairman. Mr. Nolan took the chair and the temporary organization was made permanent. The committee on resolutions presented the following report, which was adopted amid great enthusiasm:

Democracy's Platform.

We, the Democrats of Nebraska, in convention assembled, do hereby affirm and indorse, in whole and in part, in letter and in spirit, the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention held in Chicago in 1896.

We favor amendments to the Federal constitution, specially authorizing an income tax, and providing for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

We oppose judgment by injunction and the blacklist and favor arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their employes.

We observe with approval the support given by Democrats throughout the country to the movement leaving them in the municipal ownership of municipal franchises.

We favor the principle of the initiative and referendum wherever it can be applied.

We are in favor of liberal pensions to deserving soldiers and to their dependents; we believe that names upon the pension rolls should not be arbitrarily dropped, and we believe, as stated in the last national platform, that the fact of enlistment and of service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

We are in favor of the immediate construction and fortification of the Nicaraguan canal by the United States.

We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust-breeding and extortion-inviting measure, skillfully devised for the purpose of giving to a few favors which they do not deserve and of placing upon the many burdens which they should not bear.

We welcome the opportunity offered this year to take control of Federal Government out of the hands of the Republican party, which has abandoned American ideas and American ideals, and, at the command of corporate wealth, has plotted against the financial independence of the nation and menaced the industrial independence of the individual, and now contemplates the nullification of the declaration of American independence.

We pledge ourselves to wage an unceasing warfare against all the trusts—the money trust, the industrial trust and the international land grabbing trust.

Sixteen to One.

Instead of a system which would chain our nation to the gold standard and compel it to participate in disturbances which come to Europe, we demand an American financial system, made by the American people for themselves, to be secured by the immediate restoration of free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

The Republican administration has admitted the gold standard to be unsatisfactory by appointing a commission to solicit foreign aid in restoring the double standard, and a Republican Congress, even while trying to make the gold standard permanent, has confessed judgment against the standard by attempting to revive the delusive hope of international bimetallism.

Instead of the system favored by the Republican party, under which national banks are to be permitted to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own profit, we reiterate our demand for that financial system which recognizes the Government's sovereign right to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and we demand the retention of the greenbacks as they now exist and the retirement of national bank notes as rapidly as greenbacks can be substituted for them.

We believe that private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable, and we condemn the national administration for its failure to enforce the present law against the trusts or to recommend a more effective law.

We favor a State constitution which will prohibit the organization of a monopoly within this State and also prevent a monopoly organized elsewhere from doing business within the State; we further believe that Congress should supplement the efforts of the State by legislation which will require every corporation, before engaging in interstate commerce, to show that it has no water in its stock and it has neither attempted in the past nor is attempting to monopolize any branch or business or the production of any article of merchandise.

Porto Rican Tariff Assailed.

In its platform of 1860, the Republican party declared that the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the declaration of independence and embodied in the Federal constitution (viz: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed with inalienable rights; that governments are instituted to secure their rights, and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed), it is essential to the preservation of republican institutions, but the Republican party, under its present leadership, is endangering the preservation of republican institutions by placing the dollar above the man in the construction of government, and of violating the principles that it once declared to be essential.

We condemn the Porto Rico tariff bill, recently passed by a Republican House of Representatives, as a bold and open violation of the nation's organic law, and a flagrant breach of good faith.

We assert that the constitution follows the flag, and denounce the doctrine that an executive or a Congress, created and limited by the constitution, can exercise lawful authority beyond that constitution or in violation of it. Believing that a nation cannot long endure half republican and half empire, we oppose wars of conquest and colonial possession.

The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without endangering our form of government, and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization or convert a republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence, and third, protection from outside interference, as it has for nearly a century given protection to the republics of Central and South America.

We favor the expansion of trade by every legitimate and peaceful means, but we are opposed to purchasing trade at the cannon's mouth with human blood; neither do we believe that trade secured and held by force is worth the price that must be paid for it. We are in favor of extending the nation's influence, but we believe that that influence should be extended, not by force and violence, but through the persuasive power of a high and honorable example.

Opposed to Militarism.

We oppose militarism. It imposes upon the people an unnecessary burden and is a constant menace. A small standing army and well equipped State militia are sufficient in time of peace; in time of war, the citizen-soldier should be a republic's defense.

We believe, with Jefferson, in peace, in comfort and honest friendship with all nations and entangling alliances with none, and we regard with apprehension the doctrine, advocated in some quarters, that this nation should in its dealings or diplomacy show partiality toward any of the European nations.

Not because of hostility to England, but because we believe in the principles of a republic and rejoice, as did our forefathers, the theory of a monarchy, we sympathize with the Boers in their attempt to preserve their national integrity. The failure of Republican leaders, who four years ago expressed sympathy for the Cuban patriots, to feel an interest in the struggle of the Dutch in South Africa, shows the paralyzing influence of the imperial policy to which the administration is now endeavoring to commit this country.

While the committee on resolutions was out Richard Metcalf of Omaha, W. D. Oldham of Kearney, W. H. Thompson of Grand Island and A. G. Tibbets of Lincoln were chosen as delegates at large to the national convention at Kansas City. While the convention was in the midst of a hot row over the choice of alternates to the delegates at large Mr. Bryan appeared in the hall. The sight of him put a stop to all business, and the delegates went wild as he mounted the platform.

Speech of Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan's speech dealt almost entirely with the three questions which he has been discussing in various parts of the country—the money question, the trust question and imperialism. He charged the Republican party with having practiced a deliberate fraud upon the voters in 1896 by holding out the hope of international bimetallism when the leaders neither expected nor desired the restoration of the double standard, either by independent action or by international agreement. He denounced the currency feature of the financial bill and said that the Republican party had never in a campaign advocated the retirement of the greenbacks and that it would not be able to defend that bill before the country. He said that a national bank currency secured by the Government bonds could not be a permanent settlement of the currency question unless we had a permanent and increasing national bank.

On the trust question he reiterated his condemnation of the Republican party, saying:

The trust is so bad a thing that the President felt it necessary to denounce trusts in his message last year, but he did not recommend a remedy.

Taking up the Philippine question, he referred first to the Porto Rico bill and said:

The desire to impose duties on goods coming from Porto Rico compelled the Republican party to disclose its imperialistic tendencies. This bill has aroused a storm of protest from Republicans in public and in private life. But why should any Republican be surprised? Imperialism means that the people brought under the flag are not to share in the guarantees of the constitution. It is amazing that Republicans have contemplated the permanent acquisition of the Philippine Islands without stopping to consider the future status of the Filipinos. Are the Filipinos to be citizens? Are they to be allowed to come to the United States with their Oriental methods of living to compete with American labor? What good does it do to exclude a few Chinese and then bring in by force 8,000,000 Filipinos? Are the Filipinos to expect to participate in our elections? Is a Presidential contest to be determined by the returns from the Philippine Islands? Are the questions which concern our own people to be decided some day by the Senators or Representatives in Congress from the Philippine Islands, and if the Filipinos are not to be citizens are we going to change our constitution so as to hold them in a perpetual state of vassalage? Can we expect anything but their hatred so long as we pursue with carpet-bag Governors?

The only settlement of the Philippine question consistent with American interests and American principles is the settlement proposed by the Democrats in the Senate before the war broke out in the Philippines, namely, a declaration of the nation's purpose to give the Filipinos independence as soon as a stable government is established.

Strife Among Populists.

The Populist Convention was somewhat turbulent from the start. There were numerous candidates for every position, and objectors to every measure. Roll calls were frequent and consequently progress slow. The meeting opened with a spirited contest for the position of temporary chairman, which finally fell to W. D. Westover of Chadron.

The committee on credentials decided against the claims of the middle-of-the-road Populists from Omaha to be classed as delegates and barred them from the convention.

The position of D. Clem Deaver of Omaha as member of the Populist National Committee from Nebraska was declared vacant and E. E. Thomas of Omaha was chosen in his place. Mr. Deaver was ousted for the reason that he "was not considered a member of the Populist party."

After having denied admission as delegates to the Populist Convention the "middle-of-the-roaders" held a small convention of their own and appointed a Nebraska delegation to attend the Populist Convention at Cincinnati. They also decided to hold a State convention in Nebraska at some date after the Kansas City convention.

Senate Bills Passed.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Bills were passed by the Senate to-day as follows: Appropriating $100,000 to complete the establishment and erection of a military post near the city of Sheridan, Wyo.; permitting citizens of the United States, bona fide residents of California, Oregon and Washington, to sell and remove for building, agricultural and other domestic purposes timber growing or being upon the mineral lands of the United States; fixing the limit of the public building at Boise, Idaho, at $300,000

Study This Chart. It Will Serve to Diagnose Your Case.

A greater percentage of the diseases to which human flesh is heir may be traced to disorders of the nutritive system. We refer in particular to

LIVER DISORDER. This large gland becomes inactive as a result of chronic inflammation, which may be brought on by malaria, brain work, want of exercise, indigestion and many other causes. The symptoms of liver complaint are Dull Headaches (Fig. 1), Coated Tongue (Fig. 2), Palpitation of Heart (Fig. 3), Impaired Digestion (Fig. 4), Soreness over Region of Liver (Fig. 5). Other symptoms are pain in right side and right shoulder, a feeling of weariness and languor, dizzy spells, nervousness and COSTIVENESS. The blood becomes charged with poisonous elements when the liver fails to act properly.

HUDYAN is a specific for liver complaint and the many symptoms and complications that are due to liver disorder. HUDYAN strengthens the liver and restores it to its normal, active capability. HUDYAN diverts the bile from the blood to the intestines, thus supplying the laxative of nature and overcoming constipation. HUDYAN promptly takes away the heaviness of the head, the nausea, the dizziness that are associated with torpid liver.

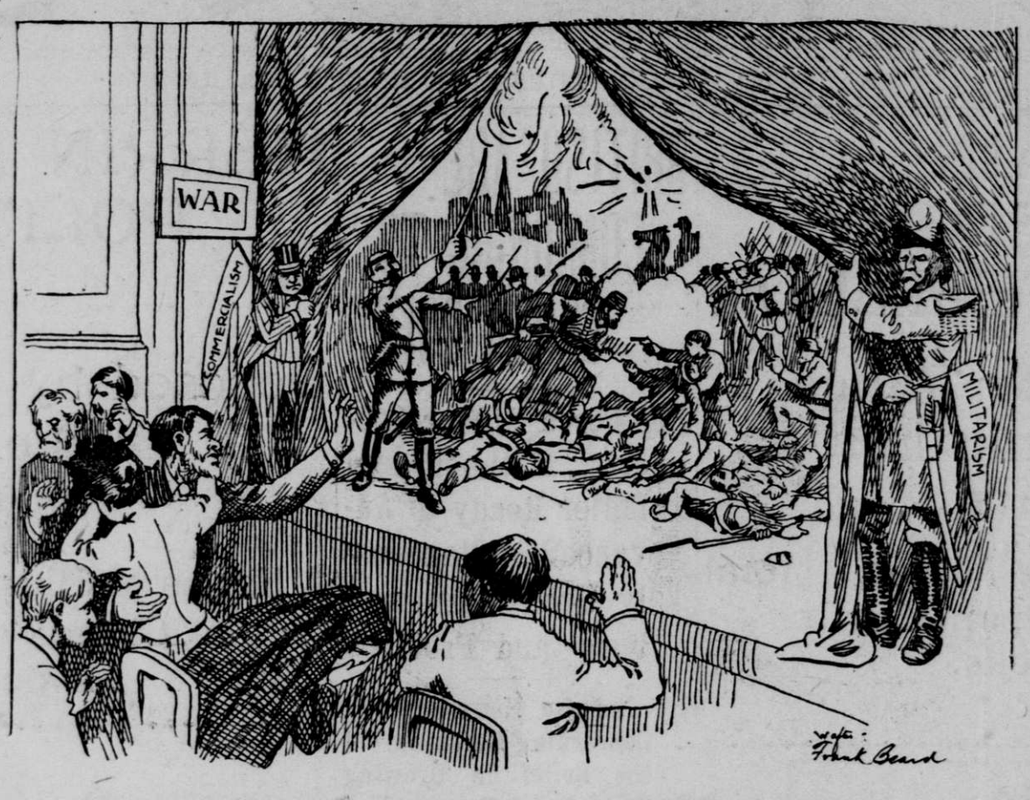
HUDYAN will cure you, perfectly and permanently.

HUDYAN is for sale by druggists—50c a package or six for $2.50.

If your druggist does not keep HUDYAN, send direct to the HUDYAN REMEDY CO., corner Stockton, Ellis and Market streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DOCTORS ★ of the Hudyan Remedy Co. may be consulted by letter or in person. Write your symptoms. ★

"FOR THE SAKE OF HUMANITY DRAW THE CURTAIN ON THIS ACT."
—Sheldon's Topeka Daily Capital.



UNDER THE ABOVE CARTOON AS PUBLISHED IN THE TOPEKA CAPITAL CAME REMARKS FROM MR. SHELDON ON A LIST OF EIGHT AMERICANS KILLED AND NINETEEN WOUNDED SENT THE DAY BEFORE BY GENERAL OTIS FROM MANILA, AS FOLLOWS: "THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH FROM GENERAL OTIS IS A STRONGER COMMENT ON THE HORRORS OF WAR THAN A SERMON MIGHT BE. AS A CHRISTIAN NATION SHALL WE NOT PRAY THAT THIS WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES SHALL BE OUR LAST?—THE EDITOR." THEN FOLLOWED THE LIST OF CASUALTIES SO FREQUENTLY REPEATED FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

HERRIN NO LONGER POLITICAL MANAGER OF THE RAILROAD

(Continued from First Page.)

estimate of Burke was made from the fact that Burke had been uniformly successful in everything he had undertaken. So Burke was given the peacock feather. He will have his office with Huntington, and from that fountain of diplomatic wisdom will draw his inspiration. Gradually he will work his way until all the power of Herrin is his and the name of that worthy will be forgotten.

Burke is already impressed with the responsibilities of his new duties, and he has decided to take up a town residence, abandoning the home he has occupied for a long time at San Rafael. He has told his friends in secret that he must come to the city, as his new duties impose upon him considerable night work. There is no fun in inviting a man to breakfast. It is only at dinner that confidences flow freely. Mr. Burke has also delegated to a subordinate the clerical part of his duties as assistant manager of the Clearing-house and as secretary of the Los Angeles Electric Railroad Company, reserving of course the authority of supervision in both cases. Thus freed from hampering details he is ready to begin.

And it is perhaps natural that his first important duty should be connected with the locality which has been his home for so long and where he has made so many friends. He has been ordered by Huntington to defeat John H. Dickinson in every political aspiration he may have whatever it may be. Dickinson is at present the State Senator representing Marin County and it is understood that he now seeks election to the Assembly. At the extra session of the Legislature he did not perform to the satisfaction of Herrin and the Mexican and has since been in the category of traitors. For that reason Burke has been ordered to instruct him in the blessings of private life. It will be interesting to watch with what success he proceeds in the game.

Interest will naturally be increased from the fact that Burke is a Democrat. He served with distinction once as a Democratic member of the Board of Education, but he has been sufficiently liberal to accept a non-partisan nomination. Huntington has a pronounced liking for Democrats and in deposing one Democrat as political manager of Southern Pacific affairs he probably meant, in choosing another Democrat, to pay a delicate compliment to the party.

Herrin's Democracy, however, will avail him nothing. The only scheming which he will be called upon to do in connection with the Southern Pacific interests will be over legal briefs. His career as political manager has closed and his successor has been chosen.

That successor, however, as already announced, will not assume his complete duties at once. He will work gradually into the position which Herrin has lost, concerning himself with small deals at first, gradually working into largermanipulations and finally into complete control of the bureau. This plan is absolutely necessary to carry out the orders of Huntington, enjoining absolute secrecy. Under no circumstances were the newspapers to obtain the secret, as as it was feared that Herrin, seeing the trick by which he had been deposed and stinging under what was expected to be ridicule at his deposition, would fly into anger and take revenge by exposing some of the railroad secrets which he possesses. So Burke will move gradually toward possession of the yellow jacket.

FIRED THROUGH A WINDOW.

Isaac Rogers Attempts to Murder D. Smith at Mound City.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SAN BERNARDINO, March 19.—An attempt at murder was made early Sunday morning at Mound City, a suburb of this place, in which Isaac Rogers shot through a window, barely missing the head of D. Smith, who was asleep. Rogers fled, but was brought in and lodged in jail.

Some months ago Rogers attempted to poison Smith, was arrested and the case proved, but he was released on a technicality. Rogers first admitted firing the shot, then denied it. His friends say Smith fired the shot himself to charge Rogers with it. Rogers is said to be enamored of Smith's wife.

Lamote Exonerated.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SAN BERNARDINO, March 19.—An inquest on the death of Wesley Welch, shot Sunday evening by August Lamote, shows Lamote fired in self-defense and he was discharged. When the fatal shot was fired Welch had knocked Lamote from his bicycle and was beating him with the butt of a buggy whip. Welch started out with two companions in the morning in a carriage and got crazy drunk, and the others drove off and left him as he got out to hold up passers-by. The first man escaped him. The second holdup was more successful, but the man got away by leaving his whip in the hands of his assailant. With this Welch attacked Lamote and would have killed him, but Lamote drew his gun when down and fired.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

OTIS SENDS LONG LIST OF CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The War Department to-day received the following lengthy list of casualties from General Otis at Manila:

Deaths—Dysentery: July 31, last year, Henry Haze, Company A, First California, at Tayabas, while prisoner of war; March 7, Timothy O'Here, Company I, Twenty-sixth Regiment U. S. V.; Earl R. Bates, Company L, Thirty-seventh, U. S. V.; March 12, Edward Bauman, Company E, Third Infantry. Malaria: February 25, Willie Chestnut, Company G, Twenty-second Infantry; March 11, William Tappe, Company M, Twelfth Infantry; March 13, William G. Burns, Company L, Ninth Infantry; March 10, Hugh G. McIntyre, Company L, Twenty-ninth, U. S. V.; March 15, John Nordin, Company G, Forty-sixth, U. S. V. Fever: February 8, Clifton J. Paxon, Company D, Thirteenth Infantry. Variola: February 23, Bayles I. Reed, Company F, Third Infantry; February 18, Edgar G. Hurbough, Company F, Thirty-third Infantry, U. S. V.; March 8, Simon Hudson, Company E, Thirty-ninth Infantry, U. S. V.; John Austin, Company K, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Romeo Jackson, Company K, Twenty-fourth Infantry; March 11, Daniel Nay, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry; March 14, John M. Moore, Company G, Thirty-second Infantry, U. S. V. Nephritis: March 13, Abraham L. Mauk, Troop L, Fourth Cavalry; March 10, Harry B. Stranahan, Troop K, Third Cavalry. Diarrhoea: March 7, George W. Day, corporal, Company E, Eighteenth Infantry; March 8, John S. Klensky, musician, Company F, Eighteenth Infantry. Beri-beri: March 8, John E. Deasy, Company D, Twenty-first Infantry. Tuberculosis: March 12, Walter G. Webb, Company E, Seventeenth Infantry. Typhoid fever: March 14, William Dowel, Company L, Thirty-fifth Infantry, U. S. V.; Edward Barth, Company G, Twenty-first Infantry; March 10, John O. Cameron, Company D, Thirty-ninth Infantry, U. S. V. Pneumo-thorax: March 16, Patrick Dowdall, sergeant, Battery E, Sixth Artillery. Pneumonia: March 4, Thomas A. Taylor, corporal, Company D, Fortieth Infantry, U. S. V. Drowned: February 6, Jacob Brandt, Company K, Thirtieth Infantry, U. S. V.; March 6, William M. Brown, Company E, Twenty-fifth Infantry; March 13, Edward W. Beattie, ——; March 15, James Duddy, corporal, Company M, Twenty-eighth Infantry, U. S. V.

Killed—Luzon: Hospital Corps, March 2, Linao, Thomas D. Dare, hospital steward, Third Cavalry; March 14, Bagnotan, Arthur Hardiwick, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry; March 2, Linao, Thomas F. Brady, Company B, Thirty-third Infantry, U. S. V.; January 22, Quiangan, Edward Herrfeldt, Company E; March 9, Bangued, Chester A. Cross, Company D.

Wounded—Luzon: March 14, Bagnotan, Michael J. Cooney, Company D, wounded in chest, moderate; March 2, Linao, Major Henry O. Ward, Sixteenth Infantry, leg; March 10, Los Banos, Elmer A. Carr, Company F, Thirty-ninth Infantry, U. S. V., wounded in chest, serious; Herman H. Frisch, wounded in head, serious; Noah W. Bullard, Company G, wounded in thigh, serious; March 4, Paete, Louis H. Teibell, Company E, Forty-second Infantry, U. S. V., side, severe; February 16, Panay, Harry Gaylord, Company E, Eighteenth Infantry, wounded in knee, slight; Cavitan, William McNaulty, Company M, wounded in knee, slight; February 16, San Remedio, James C. Gallazar, Company E, Nineteenth Infantry, wounded in feet, slight; George B. Ross, Company E, leg, severe; George Therrien, corporal, Company L, leg, severe; Thomas Hosty, wounded in arm, serious; William Nenzelburger, leg, severe.

BOWERS MAKES DENIAL.

Says the Story Told by E. H. Benjamin Is False and Malicious.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 19.—Deputy United States Marshal L. L. Bowers of Unga, Alaska, one of the passengers on the ill-fated Wolcott, emphatically denies the charges of cowardice made against him by Edward H. Benjamin in The Call of last Saturday. Mr. Bowers states that he had his prisoners locked up because it was expected that a landing would be made at Kariuk and Uyak that night. Furthermore, that the charge that he was the first over the side of the ship and pushed Mrs. Mayon aside is malicious and absolutely untrue, as he was among the last in the boat.

In an interview this afternoon with Captain Snow, J. H. Rand and E. B. Wood, first and second mates of the Wolcott, they all declared that Benjamin's story concerning Bowers was without foundation in fact. Captain Snow states that Mr. Bowers was one of the most courageous men on board the steamer, who early volunteered his services and materially assisted him in the hour of peril.

CONTRACT ANNULLED.

Work at San Pedro Was Not Proceeding Rapidly Enough.

LOS ANGELES, March 19.—Captain J. J. Meyler, the engineer in charge of the Government work on San Pedro Harbor, received notification this afternoon that his recommendation to the department ment that the contract with the firm of Heldmeyer & Neu be annulled had been accepted by the department.

The contract was let to Heldmeyer & Neu of Chicago. Mr. Neu was killed here shortly after the work was begun in a tally-ho accident and Mr. Heldmeyer has since carried on the work, though in a desultory way. There has never been a month since the work was begun when as much rock was dumped on the breakwater as the contract calls for.

Mr. Heldmeyer is understood to be on his way from Chicago to this city. The notification to Captain Meyler comes from Brigadier General J. N. Wilson.

DEATHS FROM PLAGUE.

Disease Continues to Garner Victims in the Antipodes.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 19.—Another death from bubonic plague has occurred here and two fresh cases are officially reported.

ADELAIDE, South Australia, March 19.—Five deaths have recently occurred here from what is suspected to be the bubonic plague.

American Locomotives Praised.

BERLIN, March 19.—The verdict of the Prussian Minister of Railways upon the American locomotives that were tried in Bavaria is that "notwithstanding their faultless construction they cost considerably less than locomotives of similar style of Prussian make."

BRITISH ARE COMBINING TO CRUSH BOERS

Continued From First Page.

Mounted Rifles, under Colonel Herchiner, and the Canadian Artillery, commanded by Colonel Drury, have arrived here with a contingent of yeomanry. The presence of this force here has had an excellent effect in the district. It is reported that a large force of insurgents is in the vicinity of Vanwyck's Vlei.

WOULD BE JUSTIFIABLE.

BERLIN, March 19.—The National Zeitung, referring to the rumored intention of the Boers to destroy the Transvaal gold mines, says:

"Such an act would be justifiable, since it would prevent the authors of the war, which the whole world has declared criminal, from securing the awards of victory."

GERMANY'S ALLEGED APPEAL.

LONDON, March 20.—The Times, commenting editorially upon the report that Germany will ask the belligerents to guarantee the safety of Johannesburg, says:

"We decline to believe that any responsible German statesman would make such an appeal. Certainly the Government will not make agreements at foreign instigation."

KRUGER'S ADMISSION.

LONDON, March 20.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Bloemfontein says:

"In a speech which he made here a few days before the British entered the town, President Kruger admitted that his men would be unable to keep in the field for another month."

Dewey Not Going to Europe.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Lieutenant Crawford, Admiral Dewey's secretary, today denied the report that Admiral Dewey would make a trip to Europe this summer.

MR. SHELDON TO LABOR IN A NEW FIELD

Christian Daily Editor Will Establish Non-Sectarian Bands.

"What Would Jesus Do?" the Question to Guide the Members in Their Every-Day Life.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

OMAHA, March 19.—Rev. Charles W. Savidge has just returned from Topeka, where he had a long interview with Rev. Charles W. Sheldon on church matters. He said:

"Mr. Sheldon is a very unpretentious man, dresses simply but neatly, and carries a silver watch which could not have cost over $5. The immense amount of money which he has earned during the past few years from his books has been almost wholly spent in building up his kindergarten. Before the first edition of the Capital had appeared Rev. Mr. Sheldon received an offer from the New York World of a position as editorial writer on that paper at a salary of $15,000 a year. He refused the offer.

"In speaking of his plans for the future he said that he expected in a short time to take an eight months' trip to Europe, where he would study and rest. After that he would return to this country and establish headquarters in the East, from which point he would make trips through the country and establish 'Sheldon bands.' These bands were to be non-sectarian, and their object would be to lead lives which would be guided by 'What Would Jesus do?' This will necessitate his giving up his church at Topeka."

Mr. Savidge says that while the Capital could not continue as a newspaper in its present form Mr. Sheldon's experiment would undoubtedly result in a thorough awakening of the public mind as to what a newspaper should be and would have a lasting result on the people of the country.

BLOSSOM FETE.

Day of Merry-Making Planned at Saratoga.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SAN JOSE, March 19.—A blossom fete will be held to-morrow at Saratoga, and that well known summer resort has made extensive arrangements to entertain the hundreds of visitors expected. The orchards are well along in bloom now, and the sight will be worth going miles to see.

The train which leaves San Francisco at 8:15 will be met by carriages at Los Gatos and the visitors conveyed to Saratoga, which lies four miles away. Houses and places at Saratoga have been decorated. The merry-making will be in the nature of a picnic, with speech-making, dancing and games. The farmers have agreed to furnish rigs, and the visitors will be taken for rides through the orchards and to Congress Springs, where natural soda water will be furnished to all.

Annoys Housekeepers.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SAN RAFAEL, March 19.—The authorities of San Rafael are seeking some clew to the identity of a man who has for several days past caused prominent residents fear and annoyance. The unknown miscreant is in the habit of asking for money at the doors of the large houses and if refused charity will make threats of firing the house. He has confined his attentions to the fashionable residences, and the wife of one of San Rafael's most prominent citizens to-day notified the officers of the miscreant's behavior and they will endeavor to put a stop to future annoyance. The man is thought to be an insane tramp who was released from jail here a few days ago.

Portraits on New Bonds.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The head of Thomas H. Benton of Missouri will decorate the new 2 per cent bonds for $1000. Benton, by his persistent opposition to paper and silver and demand for gold currency, was given the sobriquet of "Old Bullion." The new registered bonds will all bear draped figures on each side, one representing the law and the other the genius of war. The first will hold a tablet bearing the word "Lex." The other figure will hold a firebrand aloft, and will have a battle scene for a background. Different portraits will decorate bonds of different denominations.

Progress of the Santa Fe.

FRESNO, March 19.—General Agent F. A. Jones of the Santa Fe has returned from San Francisco and reports that through trains will be running in the valley on or about the 15th prox. Not until then will division headquarters be removed from Stockton to the raisin center.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Eagleson & Co.'s Spring Opening.

All the Latest Novelties in

Shirts
Neck Dress
Hosiery
Underwear

ETC. ETC.

Reliable Goods. Right Prices.

748 and 750 Market St.
242 Montgomery St.

EASTON ELDRIDGE & Co
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

AT AUCTION!

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY.....March 27, 1900.
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, AT
Our Salesroom, 638 Market Street.

PARTITION SALE.

The following properties must be sold in order to close an estate; proceeds to be divided among heirs.

South side, Nos. 1019-21-23 Sutter st., 217:6 west of Hyde st.; improvements, 3 front houses, 9 rooms and bath; 2 rear houses; total rents $161 per month; lot 57:6x137:6.

North side, Nos. 30 to 32 Lewis st., 60 feet east of Jones; 3 modern flats of 5, 6 and 6 rooms and bath; rents $56 per month; lot 27:6 x57:6.

East side Valencia st., 155 south of Fifteenth; ground alone 30x100.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

The following properties will be sold to satisfy claims, etc.; terms, one-quarter cash, balance one, two, three years, interest 6 per cent:

West side of Clayton st., 137:6 north of Haight; 50x106:3.

South side Page st., 131:3 west of Cole, 50x155.

Northwest corner of Bush and Pierce sts.; 30x100.

South side of Page, 112:6 east of Clayton, 25x112:6.

North side Liberty st., 155 east Sanchez, 50x114.

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North side Jackson st., 80 west of Cherry; lots 25:10x90.

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North side Seventeenth st., 27:6 west Prosper; 27:6x107:6.

Northeast corner Seventeenth and Prosper sts.; 25x71:6.

WESTERN ADDITION BUILDING LOT.

West side Fillmore, 97 south of Bush; 25x100.

MISSION COTTAGES.

West side, Nos. 304-6 Shotwell, 53:2½ south of Twenty-second; two well-built cottages of 5 rooms and bath each; lot 56x96.

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