

The San Francisco Call.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1900

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Address All Communications to W. S. LEAKE, Manager.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, Market and Third, S. F. Telephone Main 1868.

EDITORIAL ROOMS, 217 to 221 Stevenson St. Telephone Main 1874.

Delivered by Carriers, 15 Cents Per Week. Single Copies, 5 Cents.

TERMS BY MAIL, INCLUDING POSTAGE: DAILY CALL (including Sunday), one year, \$6.00; DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 6 months, \$3.50; DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 3 months, \$2.00; DAILY CALL—By Single Month, \$1.50; SUNDAY CALL ONE YEAR, \$1.50; WEEKLY CALL ONE YEAR, \$1.00.

All postmasters are authorized to receive subscriptions.

Sample copies will be forwarded when requested.

OAKLAND OFFICE, 1118 Broadway

C. GEORGE KROGNESS, Manager Foreign Advertising, Marquette Building, Chicago. (Long Distance Telephone "Central 2619.")

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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, 51 Union Square; Murray Hill Hotel.

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AMUSEMENTS. California—"Captains Lettarblair." Alcazar—"Gipsy Vads." Columbia—"The Floorwalkers." Tivoli—"The Wizard of the Nile." Grand Opera-house—"An Arabian Girl." Orpheum—Vandeville. Fraser's Concert House—"La Traviata." Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties. Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening. Central Park—Gentry's Trained Animal Show. El Campo—Dancing, bowling, fishing, etc., every Sunday. Oakland Race-track—Races to-day.

AUCTION SALES. By Chase & Mendenhall—Thursday, April 26, at 11 a. m., at 272 Market street, Horses.

THE TURKISH TROUBLE.

It is evident that the Sultan will avoid any trouble with this country over the adjustment of damages for the destruction of missionary property.

Turkey is the only non-Christian power in a nominally Christian Europe. In area governed, in population, power and influence, Turkey is a hopeless minor.

This condition of minority is emphasized by the fact that many high officers of the Sultan are, at least nominally, Christians.

Many Turkish diplomats in important posts have for years been Christians. This means that Turkey is influenced by its nominally Christian environment, and that environment does not feel the non-Christian influence of Turkey.

Since the days of John Sobieski there has been no prospect of Turkey in any way dominating European affairs, either by conquest or diplomacy.

No nation in Europe is afraid of Turkey. Any one of the second-class powers could wipe out that empire. Its safety rests upon the inability of the first-class powers to agree upon a division of the Ottoman estate, and upon the danger of rousing the Shik ul Islam, the spiritual head of Mahometanism, to declare a holy war against the Giaour, which would affect the Christian nations of Europe that have millions of Mahometan subjects.

It is true that the United States, by a powerful attack upon Turkey, independently made, could probably destroy the empire of the Sultan, but what then? We could not administer upon the estate. We could not occupy it. We could not appropriate our conquest and appear as a European power, with jurisdiction extending from the Balkans to the Bosphorus.

Nor could we well hand over our conquest to one European power or distribute it amongst the several powers which might take it off our hands. We are demanding \$100,000 indemnity from Turkey for the destruction of missionary compounds. It will cost that to send one warship through the Dardanelles, and to bombard and whip Turkey into submission would run the cost far into the millions.

The sum total could be assessed to Turkey as the price of peace. But the world is aware that payment of a war indemnity of many millions is not within the power of that empire, whose people are now overtaxed and proper objects of pity and commiseration. A war, therefore, would leave Turkey more heavily in our debt than now, with a poorer prospect of payment, since war would decrease her ability to pay us the obligation enlarged.

It is not likely, therefore, that our guns will wake the echoes of old Stamboul. Diplomacy will settle the issue, and the missionaries will get their money. It is worthy of note that all of our recent Ministers to Turkey, from S. S. Cox to the present one, Mr. Straus, have willingly borne testimony to the integrity and high intelligence of the Sultan, Abdul Hamid.

To maintain his empire in Europe he must have a keen knowledge of European diplomacy and of the dynastic and territorial ambitions of its rulers. That he possesses this is evident from the address with which he balances one nation against another. This knowledge made him perfectly safe in accepting the Grecian challenge to war and in chastising that truculent kingdom.

He will not provoke war with us, nor will he make a settlement of our claim a precedent which his Christian neighbors may use to force him to make concessions to them. President McKinley may be safely trusted to protect all American interests, and to issue from present complications without creating those which are worse.

Los Angeles, up to date and a little beyond in most things, has a burglar-author. The fact that the freak has just received a sentence of imprisonment for twelve years is a safe indication that whatever he may be as an author he certainly is not a success as a burglar.

Owens, the confessed murderer of Suisun, declines now to talk. It would have been very much less dangerous to the integrity of his neck if he had reached the same conclusion a few days earlier.

THE OLD ISSUE AGAIN.

ALTGELD evidently understands his party. In declaring that there will be no modification of the Chicago platform he has uttered the purpose of the Bryan hosts. The most prominent spokesman of that party in the House is Champ Clark of Missouri. Recently, in an issue-making speech in that body, he said: "The free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the historical ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation on earth, will be the supreme issue in 1900, as it was in 1896. Upon that platform we will place Bryan and elect him. Self-seeking politicians, timorous souls, may fall away from us, but the paramount issue and the peerless candidate will remain. Politicians do not make issues, the people make them. And they make something else. They make politicians and when politicians do not suit them they unmake politicians and make a new set who do suit them. They want Bryan and the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at 16 to 1, and these they intend to have."

Nearly every Bryan man in Congress uttered the same determination and emphasized it by hissing Mr. Cleveland's name every time it was mentioned. It is amongst the things certain now, in advance of the conventions, that the Democratic purpose is to use any and every public question as a means of getting votes, in order to secure power to wreck the existing financial system of the country. About half of Bryan's party are expansionists. This is especially true of the South, where the percentage may be put higher than half and be within the fact. "But they hold their views subordinate to their set determination to put the county upon an actual silver basis by free coinage at what Colonel Bryan has called "the divinely appointed ratio." The sound money men of the country should not sleep on their arms nor for a moment underestimate the power and purpose of their opponents.

In the beginning of their movement these fanatics described gold as the money of the rich and silver as the money of the poor and declared themselves for the poor man's money. The recent law establishing the gold standard and making every dollar of silver and currency equal to a dollar in gold has put on a firm and equal basis every dollar of every kind in circulation amongst us. Every wage earner's dollar is a gold dollar with the stability in purchasing power of that metal. Not even a demagogue can any more talk of a poor man's money and a rich man's money. If there ever existed any such kinds of money, if the description were true when it was invented, then the Republican party must have the credit of raising the money of the poor to a perfect par and equality with the money of the rich. Colonel Bryan desires free coinage of silver; the effect of that will be to establish silver as the actual standard and to drag the poor man's money down from a par and equality with gold to about 50 cents on the dollar.

We appeal to the millions of wage earners to decide whether they wish this to happen. With a constantly rising wage the money in which it is paid is gold. Every laborer with a time check can cash it in gold on demand; or he can exchange any form of currency in which it is cashed for gold at par and without loss. When he goes into the market to buy the necessities of life for his family his dollar is as good as the millionaire's, buys as much and goes as far.

It is the first time in the history of this country that such a condition has been embedded in the law of the land, entrenched, secured and defended by an act of Congress. It is the first time that in respect to finance the wage worker and the millionaire have been upon terms of exact equality. And let it be remembered that this has been done, not by dragging the millionaire down, but by raising the wage worker up. Can any supporter of Colonel Bryan point to an act of any other party in all our history that has accomplished such a majestic equalizing of financial conditions by such a process?

In all of his perpetual, peripatetic campaign of hatred and complaint Colonel Bryan has maintained but one idea, advocated one theory, threatened one thing, and that has been punishment of the rich by dragging them back to the level of the poor in respect to the intrinsic value of money. This threat has been seen and answered by the Republican party giving the poor the best money in the world, and thereby, if inequality in that condition existed at all, abolishing it by elevating the poor to equality with the rich.

To reverse this is the avowed policy of Colonel Bryan in the campaign of this year. He will have millions of wage earners to reckon with. They remember the years of famine and will not vote to have less food on their tables, less clothes on their backs and less fire on their hearths in order to gratify Colonel Bryan's ambition.

A Mexican newspaper, in a very subtle discussion, has reached the conclusion that there is much to compare and much in common between Napoleon and Rockefeller. To the ordinary mind the only association that would suggest a comparison between the two men is that one is dead and the other isn't.

THE ARMY AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.

WHEN at the outbreak of the war with Spain the Government undertook to provide promptly a volunteer army to carry on the campaign the National Guard was naturally relied upon to furnish the force, and, as is well known, the members of the Guard responded readily as soon as called upon. In transferring the troops from the State governments to that of the Union, however, several difficulties were experienced, and as a result there has been going on ever since an earnest agitation in favor of reorganizing the Guard as to make it a more effective reserve for the regular army than it is at present.

Several schemes of reorganization have been advanced, but the one which has received most approval is that of Representative Hay of Virginia, a member of the Military Committee of the House. His bill is not designed in any way to antagonize measures for an increase of the regular army, but solely to form a strong reserve force behind it upon which it can draw readily in time of need not only for men but for trained officers. For the purpose of effecting that object Mr. Hay proposes that appointments as second lieutenant in the National Guard shall be made after rigid examinations by army boards and that all promotions shall be by merit. Thus the Guard will be made a training school for officers and will be commanded by men well fitted to continue in command when the reserve is called upon for active service.

For the purpose of rendering the Guard fitted in other ways for the duties of a national reserve the bill provides for its equipment with the same arms as regulars, the deposit of ample ordnance supplies in the States by the General Government, a system of mobilization by military divisions and the appropriation of \$4,000,000 annually instead of the present \$300,000 for maintenance and equipment of the Guard in the several States.

While the Hay bill may serve as a basis upon which

a plan for reorganizing the Guard will be undertaken it is not likely to be adopted as a whole. Another bill provides for the appointment of a commission consisting of one member of the Senate, one of the House, two officers of the United States army and five officers of the National Guard to gather and compile information relating to the militia of the country and report at the next session of Congress a bill in their reorganization and government. It is this commission bill which will probably be adopted, for there is a general desire that the whole question of the relation of the Guard to the army shall be dealt with in one comprehensive measure of reorganization and reform, and the bill of Representative Hay does not fill all the requirements.

In every way in which the United States have been engaged it has been demonstrated that the Government can depend upon a volunteer army to meet each emergency as it arises. That fact, however, does not weaken the importance of preparing plans by which the volunteer force can be brought into action promptly and with efficiency. The experience during the war with Spain proved that the National Guard of every State in the Union is ready to fight as soon as called upon, but it also proved that the existing organization is defective in many respects. To remedy those defects is a duty which should be undertaken at once.

AUSTRALIA AND THE BRITISH CROWN.

AFTER all their years of effort to devise a system of federal union it appears the Australian people have adopted a constitution, or, as they call it, "a commonwealth bill," which is not satisfactory to the British Government. The measure has been under consideration by Parliament for some time and eminent Australians have been summoned to London to confer upon it, but as yet no satisfactory solution of the difficulty has been devised.

The London Chronicle in a recent issue says the law officers of the Crown object to clause 74 of the bill, and adds:

"The clause in question confers on Australia the sole right of interpreting the constitution unless the point happens to affect some portion of the empire outside Australia. Taking exception to this, the legal advisers of the imperial government have proposed that there should be added to the Privy Council, sitting as a court of appeal, a department in which British and Australian Judges should alike have places. A measure bringing this about would be introduced into Parliament by the Government, and no doubt it would be passed. Under such a system, it is argued, appeals from Australia would come before a tribunal adequately representative of that country, while at the same time the imperial link implied in the Privy Council would remain unimpaired. That, stated briefly, is the proposal which is being submitted to the Premiers of Australia."

While the plan proposed by the imperial government may appear fair upon its face, there remains the difficulty that the Australian Premiers have no authority to amend the commonwealth bill. The measure was adopted by a vote of the people of the several colonies, and many efforts had to be made before a favorable vote was given. If now the British Government insists upon amending the measure another vote will have to be taken by the electors and that would mean the possibility of the defeat of the whole federation scheme. Naturally the Australian statesmen hesitate to take such risks, and so the issue stands.

It has been suggested that under any circumstances it would be desirable to give the colonies representation in the Privy Council, since that would tend to make the Council the "germ of an imperial federal senate," and thus be a long stride in the direction of the much talked of federation of the mother country and the colonies. The Australians, however, appear to be in no wise pleased with the offer. One of them, Walter Griffiths, M. P., of South Australia is quoted as having said when questioned on the subject:

"We are loyal to the mother country, but our loyalty must be purely voluntary; the slightest suggestion of compulsion will estrange our people beyond recall, with the result that a United States of Australia, a republic modeled on American lines, will be added to the independent powers of the earth."

The conditions of the empire are such that the Australians have only to stand firm to compel the imperial government to ratify their constitution without change. They are certainly justified in claiming for themselves the sole right of interpreting their constitution, and this is as good a time to bring that question to an issue and settlement as any that is ever likely to arise.

OUR TRADE WITH THE ORIENT.

WHILE the enactment of the bill authorizing the President to appoint five commissioners to visit the Orient for the purpose of studying the best methods of promoting trade with the countries of that part of the world is commendable, it is to be noted that our Oriental trade has been expanding very rapidly without the aid of a commission. In fact, our merchants, in their efforts to find a market in China and Japan, appear to be doing about all they can do so long as they are hampered by the lack of a merchant marine sufficient to compete with the heavily subsidized lines of European countries.

According to statistics just issued from the Treasury Department our exports to Japan in the fiscal year 1893 were but \$3,195,494 and in 1899 they were \$17,264,688 and seem likely to be \$26,000,000 in the fiscal year 1900. To China our exports in 1893 were \$3,900,457 and in the present fiscal year will be in round terms \$15,000,000. To Hongkong our exports during this period have been doubled, being \$4,216,602 in 1893, and promise to be over \$8,000,000 for the present fiscal year.

While that showing of the rapidly with which our trade with the Orient is increasing is gratifying, it is to be borne in mind there is a menace in it for it is quite possible that in the East, where the danger of Chinese immigration is not fully understood, there may grow up a desire to promote trade with China and Japan by granting concessions in the way of freer admission to the United States. The inrush of Japanese has already become a serious evil, and the records of this port show that the exclusion act is evaded by Chinese.

Two points in our relations with the Orient are therefore to be borne in mind. First, we should carry our trade in our own ships, and second, we should carefully avoid trying to promote commerce at the expense of the welfare of American labor. There is ample opportunity for an immense market for our products in China and Japan, and to profit by it there is no need for any relaxation of the policy of the country to prevent the importation of coolies.

General Roberts is evidently convinced that if public attention is fixed on the failures of other British generals those three interesting defeats which he suffered in one week will be forgotten.

Tod Sloan has at last reached the pinnacle of earthly fame. He has lent his distinguished name to praise and advertise a patent medicine.

CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, April 23.—Ex-Congressman Caminetti of California arrived here to-day. Edward Hughes, Miss Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Null and two daughters of San Francisco are at the Shoreham.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, April 23.—J. Willard of San Francisco is at the Netherlands; J. A. Holmes of Fresno is at the Holland;

"WITHIN REACH OF THE" BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

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THEORETICALLY, 600 miles of rail would be bad for wounded men. Practically it does them all the good in the world.

In the first place, they are cleanly and honorably out of it. Not for weeks the sun and the dust, the foul water and the plug-plug of the rifle butt against their shoulder.

Many of them will be permanently lost. The ship will take them to England; they will find their billets waiting, and they will return to live before the faces of their fathers.

Moreover, these are they who have come out of a winning fight. Cronje's end is certain. They left the guns pounding the soul out of his laager by the Modder. It is not as was that terrible journey after Magersfontein, when doctors and sisters had to sit up with weeping men who had been killed in heaps of a sudden one day and damned in heaps by the general the next—men who tried to explain to their wives and children their faces to the wall and cried miserably and hopelessly.

Number Three's staff will remember their Magersfontein trip as long as they live.

This is distinctly a better business. They are to sleep, like tired children, already—thirty-one officers and sixty-six men. They will be different people tomorrow.

The doctors look at the sisters and nod joyously.

A good train lead: no one will be lost, and that little red car for once need not do duty as a mortuary.

A soldierly woman wants something solid to eat. Number twenty-seven won't get it. He is shot through his stomach, and is a miracle that he is not under the Modder. He can have some more milk and brandy.

"Please, sister, there's a colonel hoppin' about the alleyway."

A sister advances to cut him off. More doctors are helpless here. They dare not herd colonels like ostriches. Besides, he has one sound leg. He says so.

"But you are to get on your back and lie down," is the order.

"But, please, sister, I feel quite fit."

"But I say so."

A wave of the hand eliminates the colonel. He will hop no more to-night.

A fractured Victorian (shoulder and collar-bone by the look of it) and a child in a slung arm have dodged the eye of authority for a few minutes, and, sua sponte diabolo, but he knew Australians (and liked tea), are drinking tea in the staff carriage.

The child is 19. He has one month's service. He does not appreciate a sister's drawing comparisons between him and a year-old middy, carted off the field at Graspain. It was his first engagement; he was scooping potted meat out of a can when the advance began. Then he was firing. A bullet hit his rifle on the trigger guard, broke up and continued through his hand, which is now extensively bandaged. It hurts a little.

"Of course it does. If you let it hang down like that," says the sister, and she softly loops up the sling, while the child blushes adorably.

He argues impersonally on the advantages of retaining the faveling of the right hand. Not his forefinger by name, but abstract forefinger. One wants it for shooting and writing, don't you know. Oh, there are a heap of things one can do with it.

The color goes out of his face and the sister whirls him into bed.

The Victorian turns pale and thinks he will lie down.

One finds out later from other men that

the child was a most plucky child and would not take chloroform when they dressed him. His hand is horribly cut up, and his rifle in the rack is smashed across the stock. The nickel nosed bullet has sunk a quarter of an inch into the steel trigger guard. It would be unfair to state that rifle.

The child is asleep. He looks about 18. Now the cover is drawn over the lamps, the night watches are set and we take our last turn down the corridor.

A thunder storm chases Number Three southward, and lightning spills all over the veldt and the sun-warped roofs leak.

Thirty or forty or fifty thousand men are lying tense in this downpour, but it must be flooding out Cronje in the bed of the Modder.

Our children are here asleep—deeply and beautifully asleep—all except one man, whose eyes shine like the eyes of a pre-occupied man.

"What is the matter?"

"I haven't slept in these," he picks up the slippers, "the night of November. It's too comfortable to sleep. Oh, Lord, it is comfortable." He squirms luxuriously in his bunk.

Through the long night when we stop all voices are lowered. Footsteps halt before us and voices whisper.

"Have you any New South Wales Lancet, sir, please?"

"No, I have not. Have you any Oxford's? Yes, sergeant, but nobody is coming to take up this train. Yes, we are full; but they are all doing well. No dying. They are in bed and asleep, and you must go away." All this in tense whispers.

Doctors and sisters are all asleep. They are not actually on their feet or fanning a pneumonia case from it to a neighbor.

Well, they are in the clean rain-washed morning, when every runnel of the Karoo was bankful and the big dams with a system to them) spilled away profusely.

Our children were hungry—mournfully hungry. Officers fancied this and fancied that; milkmen wanted to know why they were not full dieters, and all dieting was verbal messages by orderlies asking for more—much more.

"You won't get any breakfast till the boys get sold to me an orderly with a pyramid of porridge basins. You'd better fill up Osborne biscuits. You see, 'art of 'em 'ave'n't the use of their 'ands' stoked them—the 'art that 'adn't the use of their 'ands'—and they redressed their bandages, and they washed their little faces and combed their little hair, and then they cry went up for tobacco.

Some of the men had changed past recognition during the night. The lines of pain, the terse, drawn expressions, were gone. They had rested, their bellies were full, and they were smoking.

You must remember that a wounded man is not a sick man. He is generally in a superior physical condition; he has been off all leivours for some months, and so responds readily to stimulants; his blood is thick, and he breathes the best of air. Give him half a chance and he will clamber up again hand over fist.

Then, all animal needs satisfied, some of them wanted to send word home, and that was a full morning's job.

The usual form runs: Dear Mother—A few lines to tell you I was hit at Paardeberg on February 18, when we fought Cronje. I'm all right in such-and-such a place, but please do not worry about me, as I am coming on all right. It was a bit hard in the cars, but I am being in bed in the train here, and we are all going down to the hospital, and I am quite comfortable, and I shall be all right in a few weeks, or maybe do not worry about me, because I am all right and doing well.

They thought in every instance that was she should not worry. One man—a bit, he sure—launched in a description the light saw him later at

ment of poll tax, which with other exemptions, included the right for men to join the guard. Whether these were the nature of a contract and whether the State could not do a new constitution break its part of the contract is a matter that would have to be judicially determined.

Cal. placed fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's. Mark Hopkins Institute of Art. Last week of Spring Exhibition. Last concert Thursday evening. Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen), 530 Montgomery street. Telephone Main 1042. Robbed a Restaurant. J. H. Green was arrested early yesterday morning by Detectives Wren and Dignan and charged with petty larceny. He is accused of stealing \$17 from the till in P. Caduce's restaurant, 115 Third street. He pleaded guilty. Judge Fritz's court yesterday and will be sentenced this morning. He acknowledged in court that he had been arrested for counterfeiting. Dr. Sanfor's Liver Investigator. The best liver medicine. A vegetable cure for liver ills, biliousness, indigestion, constipation. By adding 30 drops of Dr. Siebert's Angostura Bitters to every glass, diseases from drinking polluted water are avoided. CAPE TOWN MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES. SAND CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS. KROGH & Drake Amalgamators, operating daily; 1 30-Hp. gasoline engine cheap. 9 Stevenson, S. F. SAND CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS. In Operation Daily, 425 Sixth Street. BYRON JACKSON. DREGGING PUMPS. Oil, Gasoline, Steam Hoists, Centrifugal Pumps, Engines & Boilers, Hendy Mach. Works, 40 Fremont. MARSH STEAM PUMPS. Supply for all kinds of steam, gas, or electric lifts. Steam, 21 Market st. GOLY SEPARATOR. Creolene Gold Separator and Amalgamator in daily operation. Wm. H. Birch & Co., 121 1st. GOLD SEPARATOR. MARSHALL Gold Saving Machine, 229 Polson street, Central Gas Engine Company. CONCENTRATORS. PATTERSON's Concentrator works black sand daily. 227 Mission st. PLATES FOR SAVING GOLD. Schaefflein & Burridge, 3 Hardie place, 20 Kearny, between Sutter and Bush streets. F. W. BELL, Central Plating Works, 222 Mission st., S. F. Phone Justice 321. SILVER-PLATED MINING PLATES. GET the best in San Francisco Plating Works, 423 Mission st. NOME MINING SCHOOL. Learn to know gold and save it, to handle amalgamating plates, etc., Central Park. GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. QUINCE packed, IRVINE BROS., 370 Howard, 308 Fourth, 192 Polk and 1441 Stockton, S. F. LIQUORS. WHISKY. BLAZT & SON, Bethesda Water, CALDEN & BEER, 418 Sacramento st. WHISKY. CHERRY & WISE, Comf. Co., 27-29 Sansome St. PORTABLE HOUSES. BURNHAM-ANDERSON CO., Washington and 1st sts., Oakland, or Builders' Ex. S. F. GASOLINE ENGINES. HERCULES GAS ENGINE WORKS is offering many orders for Noms, 30-143 First st., S. F. ENGINES, BOILERS, ETC. BAKER & HAMILTON, Engines and Boilers; lowest prices on the coast. Pine & Davis sts. FURS. FUR COATS AND ROBES FOR CAPE NOME. ALBERT REICHEL, 118 Grant ave. TENTS AND COVERS. NEVILLE, 1000 Market, bags, tents, covers, 21 and 22 California st.



BRYAN—Dewey's candidacy does not concern me, but I wish he'd stop rocking the boat.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. E. W. Biddle of Healdsburg is at the Lick.

N. E. Deyoe, a banker of Modesto, is at the Lick.

Sheriff J. T. Grace of Santa Rosa is at the Grand.

Governor Henry T. Gage is a guest at the Palace.

G. C. Freeman, an attorney of Fresno, is at the Lick.

W. H. Cleary, a mining man of Stockton, is at the Lick.

Thomas Robinson, Under Sheriff of Solano County, is in town.

George E. Willott, a real estate man of Stockton, is at the Grand.

J. Finnell, a grain merchant of Napa, and his wife are at the Lick.

A. W. Malthy, a rancher of Concord, Contra Costa County, is at the Grand.

Alden Anderson, an attorney of Suisun and Speaker of the Assembly, is at the Grand.

Dr. Fonda Nadeau of Seattle is at the Occidental, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Rear Admiral Edwin White, accompanied by his wife and daughter, is at the Occidental.

R. B. Marshall of Washington, a member of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, is a guest at the Occidental.

Thomas R. Menton, an extensive land owner of Stockton and manager of the Sharon estate interests there, is at the Palace.

W. A. Gardner of Chicago, general manager of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, is expected to arrive from the East to-day.

William Sproul and W. F. Herrin of the Southern Pacific Company returned yesterday from Denver, where they have been attending the hearing of the Kendall case before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, April 23.—Ex-Congressman Caminetti of California arrived here to-day. Edward Hughes, Miss Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Null and two daughters of San Francisco are at the Shoreham.

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