The San Francisco Call.

TUESDAY.....MAY 1, 1900

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AMUSEMENTS.

Orpheum—Vaudeville.
Columbia—"The Floorwalkers."
Tivoli—"The Wizard of the Nile."
Grand Opera-house—"In Gay New York."
Alcazar—"Sue."
California—"A Gilded Fool."
Fischer's Concert House—"La Traviata."
Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties.
Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening.
Mechanics' Pavilion—Dog Show, May 2.
El Campo—Dancing, bowling, fishing, etc., every Sunday.
Oakland Racetrack—Races to-day.

BRYAN AND THE BOERS.

COLONEL BRYAN is anxiously searching for an issue to add to the job lot already on hand. After a long conference in Chicago with a party by the name of Johnson he emerged saying: "The hopes of the Boers are centered upon America, should McKinley be defeated, and Russia. The good offices of this nation can be tendered, according to the new treaty of The Hague, at the proper time and in earnest. These offers of a friendly service would have great influence."

Perhaps Colonel Bryan does not himself know just what he means. He regards it as a vote-catching thing to say, and therefore puts it among his other campaign properties and material.

The treaty of the Hague, which we believe is not yet ratified, provides that when one party to a contest requests another nation to tender its good offices in effecting peace, the nation so requested may make such tender to the other party, which is free to accept or refuse, as it pleases.

That request has been made of this Government by the Boers, and was acceded to and the tender of good offices was made to England and declined by that power. That is all that the President of the United States can do, short of an act of war against Great Britain. Colonel Bryan in McKinley's place could do no more and no less. His tender would be of no more influence than the tender already made. When he pretends that he as President could do any more than has been done he is pretending only, in the hope of fooling somebody out of a few votes.

The President of the United States is invested with power over international affairs. He cannot officially express sympathy with either belligerent in a foreign war. Congress may do so; the people may do so. For the President to do so is a different matter. It means in his case not a friendly but an unfriendly expression, and would be rightly considered at home and abroad as an act intended to lead to war.

If Colonel Bryan wish to be understood as saying that if President he would embroil the country in another costly foreign war, all right. What he says is in violation of the Monroe doctrine, for that means that we will keep our official hands out of European affairs in which the interests of our nation and its citizens are not involved.

His utterance is that of a demagogue, and the promise it discloses is one that can be kept only at the cost of war. The American people sympathize with the Boers and have given substantial evidence of that fact. They did not wait for Colonel Bryan to tell them where their sympathies should run.

VICTORY IN SIGHT.

BY the action of the Board of Supervisors yesterday in passing to print an ordinance prohibiting pool-selling or bookmaking upon horse-racing or dog coursing the people are brought within sight of a complete victory over the track gamblers. It has been a hard contest and a prolonged one, and upon the result yesterday the public is to be congratulated and the Supervisors commended.

The success thus achieved in the interests of morality and public welfare is the more notable because of the persistent efforts made by the track gamblers to obtain a license to carry on their ruinous trade. They retained the service of a strong lobby and spared no money in the fight. Every kind of manipulator known to the profession of the lobby was hired by them and kept at work in the effort to get permission for the resumption of racing at Ingleside track with gambling privileges. To overcome so strong a combination of corrupt forces is no slight accomplishment, and much credit is therefore due to the Supervisors who stood firmly for the interests of the people despite all the gamblers could do to win them over.

The extent of the benefits which will accrue to the community by the final passage and adoption of the order can hardly be overestimated. The records of the Police Courts and the Morgue reveal something but not all of the fearful blight that track gambling has been to San Francisco. Not all who have fallen under the curse of the gamblers have appeared either as criminals in the courts or as suicides at the Morgue. Misery and wretchedness and dishonor have been carried by the influence of gambling into many a home of whose bitterness the public knows nothing. The amount that is known, however, is enormous, and when people recall the appalling record of the effects of track gambling during the last two years there will be found ample cause for wide-spread rejoicing over the action of yesterday. There remains now only for the board to complete the work so auspiciously begun. The order has been passed to print by a large majority. It should be finally adopted unanimously.

THE CHRONICLE AND WEBSTER.

UNTIL now the country has accepted Webster's exposition of the Federal constitution. His fame was won as the expounder of the fundamental law, and it has not been suspected that his method of construction, applied to it in body or in detail, was devised as an expedient merely. On the other hand, it has been believed that his exposition was derived from the spirit and letter of the constitution itself, and that his construction was the logical development of principles inherent in the instrument.

In his speech of February 24, 1849, Webster said: "I do not say that while we sit here to make laws for these territories we are not bound by every one of the great principles which are intended as general securities for public liberty. But they do not exist in territories till introduced by authority of act of Congress."

The Chronicle is engaged in a debate with Webster, and begins its argument by insisting that his view of the constitution was influenced by his opposition to slavery. In fact, it accuses him of talking external principles in the constitution to serve a political purpose, instead of deriving from the constitution its inherent principles, let their application fall where it might.

The Whig and Republican parties were founded mostly on Webster's exposition of the constitution. If it be true that in one instance he talked principles into that instrument that are not inherent, then his entire exposition of it is tainted and untrustworthy. Not accepting the Chronicle's ascription of false motive to Webster, The Call insists that his contention was correct. Being correct, we deny that the treaty of Paris extended the constitution over Porto Rico and the Philippines and made them a constitutional, integral part of the United States. As it did not, and as Congress only has authority to introduce the principles of the constitution into those islands, it may extend one at its will, or withhold all at its will. This is its right under the only possible interpretation of Webster's exposition.

The Chronicle says: "The plain duty of Congress is to recognize the limitations of the constitution and its power, and at the earliest practicable moment pass laws which will give such of the inhabitants of the Philippines as we have made citizens of the United States by annexation all the benefits and immunities of the constitution."

In that statement is the field of the controversy. The Chronicle desires the Republican party to take the ground that annexation conferred citizenship upon fifteen millions of people in the Philippines and Porto Rico. That is the position taken by Bryan and Jones, the chairman of his committee. The Chronicle inserts a confusing complication in the phrase, "Which will give such of the inhabitants as we have made citizens of the United States by annexation all the benefits and immunities of the constitution."

Why the distinction? What class of inhabitants were made citizens by annexation, and what class are excluded? What language in the treaty of Paris classifies the annexed people? How are we to govern the excluded class? Why are we to deny to them the immunities of the constitution?

The people of the United States do not intend to have snap judgment taken. They deny the Democratic-Chronicle contention that annexation by the treaty of Paris carried fellow citizenship to fifteen millions of islanders of alien races. They have relied on the declaration of the Senate that it is not the intention of this Government to make these islands an integral part of the United States. They have intended that a final decision of the status of the islands and the islanders shall wait until the situation is illuminated by wider knowledge. The people know well that if the Bryan-Chronicle theory be accepted, and it is admitted that the treaty of Paris makes these islanders citizens, there is no power anywhere in the Government to strip them of that status. The treaty of Paris especially omits mention of citizenship or incorporation of the islanders into the Union.

That omission was not accidental. It was intentional. Louisiana was purchased and acquired by treaty made at Paris in 1803. Article III of that treaty says: "The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and in the meantime they shall be maintained in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profess."

There is no such clause in the treaty of Paris of 1898. It does not incorporate the islands and the islanders in the Union of the United States.

The treaty made with Spain for the purchase of Florida contains the same clause and stipulation as that for the purchase of Louisiana.

If bare annexation incorporates land and people into the Union of the United States, why did Jefferson and Monroe insert that clause in those treaties?

Commerce with Louisiana as external territory went on for a year, and then Congress extended thereto the revenue law of the United States and the following laws of the Union and no others: An act to establish the Treasury Department; to enroll and license ships; for the compensation of treasury officers; for the recovery of debts due by individuals to the United States; to provide for settlement of accounts between the United States and accounting officers; to authorize the sale and conveyance of land by United States Marshals; to remit fines and forfeitures; to establish a mint, and to regulate the value of foreign coins.

Surely that was not a very sumptuous extension of the principles of the constitution, and, such as it was, it was withheld for a year after annexation, and if one year it might have been withheld twenty years. Louisiana was continental territory, sparsely inhabited, with physical features not widely differing from territory already in our possession. If the extension of any part of our laws and constitution to it was deferred for a year, when expressly stipulated in the treaty, where is the need of haste in making such extension to tropical islands and people, some of them 8000 miles away, when no treaty stipulation requires it?

What is the covert and ulterior purpose of those who are urging such haste? Why do they read into the treaty of Paris what was omitted from it? And why, above all, are they so anxious to admit the Democratic position as to that treaty?

It is extremely unfortunate that the San Francisco police, who are criticized in an alleged funny cut in yesterday's issue of the Examiner for their failure to capture the "high-born boy bandit," did not have the Examiner map of the capture in the same issue to guide them. It shows that the genial Vetsera was captured on Thirteenth street, between Alice and Jefferson, Oakland, and when one stops to consider that Jefferson street is seven blocks distant from Alice it can be easily realized what a help to them this map would have been.

THE CANAL BILL POSTPONED.

REPORTS from Washington are to the effect that while the Nicaragua canal bill will probably pass the House to-day, it will go no further at this session of Congress, as the Senate will not take it up. Thus, despite the favorable prospects of the early days of the session, the opponents of the enterprise have achieved another victory. The desire of the people has been once more baffled. At least another year will go by before the bill can be passed, and as the next session of Congress will be a short one, the hopes for success in that year have but little foundation on which to rest.

It is now evident that many who pretend to be supporters of the construction of the canal are ready to work against it whenever an excuse serves. Their pretended friendship is only a cloak which enables them to act with more efficiency against the enterprise by acting secretly. These hypocritical foes of the canal were loud in declaring themselves in favor of it a short time ago, but as soon as they perceived that the bill was likely to pass they suddenly turned against it, and under a show of opposition to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty have succeeded in having the whole enterprise indefinitely postponed.

The fight against the treaty was made most vociferously by the Bryanites, who thought they saw in it an opportunity to make a point against the administration for use in the coming campaign. These politicians and their organs readily and even eagerly combined with the transcontinental railroads in the fight against the treaty and the canal. The combination, it seems, has been sufficiently strong to obtain at least a temporary victory. They have defeated all chance of passing the measure at this session, and are in a good position to defeat it again next winter.

Of course the Bryanites will immediately resume their declarations in favor of the canal. Their organs will scream in circus poster type for a speedy construction of it. The politicians will put it in the party platform, and the yellow organs will nail it to the mast as a part of the yellow programme. Secretly, however, a good many of those politicians and most of the yellow organs will again conspire to defeat any Nicaragua canal bill that may be presented. The trick that has been played this year will be played over again with variations next year. This time the Hay-Pauncefote treaty has made an excuse for defeating it. Next year some other excuse will be found.

The one satisfactory feature of the situation is that the intelligence of the people has now discerned the methods of the opposition, and the public will be on guard hereafter. A Republican administration has done what it could to hasten the construction of the great waterway, and the Republican majority of the House of Representatives has done what it could to advance the movement, and but for the opposition of the Bryanites and the railroads we should have had the enterprise undertaken as one of the salient enterprises which will mark the beginning of the twentieth century.

A FILLER IN THE NOISY.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Inter Ocean, states that a citizen of that town was recently arrested for disorderly conduct, and when asked by the Judge of the Police Court, "What do you do for a living?" replied, "I am a filler in the noisy." The Judge was shocked by the seeming flippancy of the reply and warned the prisoner: "Don't get fresh now or I'll send you where you'll be salted down." Thereupon the contrite citizen humbly explained, "I am a dummy in the band wagon."

Even with that explanation the Judge was not satisfied, and the now thoroughly subdued citizen went on to say: "There is great demand for bands nowadays to stir up enthusiasm for political meetings. Usually the politicians want to make a big show for little money, so they hire a band wagon and get about six real musicians and fill the rest of the seats with dummies. I wear a uniform, blow a horn that has a cork in it, and, though I don't make any noise, yet from a certain standpoint I am as important to the success of the band wagon as any man in it. It requires a great deal of hard work to become a good dummy."

Here we have a statement that casts a beam of illumination upon an obscure corner of politics. How many a man do we see occupying a position which we know he is incompetent to fill? He has a horn, as it were, and yet he could not play a tune on it to save him from limbo. That kind of man is visible in every department of political life. A good many of them are in Congress, even in the Senate itself. In all great public movements they are plentiful. They are conspicuous at mass-meetings. They show up at gatherings of prominent citizens. In short, whenever a procession moves there are dummies in the band wagon, fillers in the noisy, men who seem to be playing a great part, but who play nothing.

In the Bryanite band wagon, for example, how many dummies are there? There is a brave show made at every town where Bryan goes and a plentiful array of men are set up alongside of him as escorts and supporters. To the casual observer the wagon appears to be filled with influential men, first fiddlers and blowers of big horns. The acute listener, however, will soon note that no sound is heard except that which emanates from the hollow caverns of Bryan's own skull. The parade is stuffed. The silver man's show is made up of dummies.

The disorderly man of Chicago claimed that he is as useful to a political procession as any player in the band, and perhaps he is right in the claim. He has at any rate some merits. He works hard at his blowing, but his horn has a cork in it and disturbs no one. Thus he is a blower whose blowing has the charm of silence. We may mock him on general principles, but there are times when we must wish that all the band were like him. Certainly a man who is a filler in the noisy during his hours of labor has some excuse for making Rome howl when he has his recreation, and it is gratifying to know that the Chicago Judge was compassionate to the particular filler before him and let him go with a warning.

Wanamaker and his followers have seen to it that Quay did not get into the Senate, but the next time any of those fellows runs for office in Pennsylvania he will find that Quay can get into the fight anyhow, and that he will have a hatchet as big as a broadax when he does get in.

It is announced that the Isthmian Canal Commission will not have its report ready for publication before December, but it is a safe bet that if there be anything in it worth publishing The Call will have it before that time.

If we cannot induce the Sultan of Turkey to treat our missionaries fairly by any other means, it might be worth while to put him on a par with the Sultan of Sulu and give him a pension to behave himself.

It is said some of the Tammany braves propose to celebrate David Bennett Hill's resurrection as a politician by giving a banquet in his honor, but the festival ought to take the form of a ghost dance.

"BLAST IT, OLD MAN! DON'T CUT IT SO BLOOMIN' SHORT!" —Life.

MANN SIGHS NO MORE FOR FAME OF LEADERSHIP

Advises His Fellow Democrats to Select a New Chairman.

State Executive Committee of the Party Declines to Recommend a Programme to the Central Organization.

Seth Mann no longer desires the glory of Democratic leadership. He gave notice yesterday that the State Central Committee must select some other man for chairman of the organization. A meeting of the State Executive Committee was held at the California Hotel yesterday afternoon. The committeemen attending were Seth Mann (chairman), James H. Budd, James D. Phelan, W. H. Alford, J. J. Dwyer, M. F. Tarpey, J. L. Gallagher, Charles W. Fay and W. H. Devlin. J. Leo Park performed the duties of secretary. H. A. McCraney, financial agent of the party, was a "looker on." No time was wasted in preliminaries. Mr. Mann said the meeting had been called to make some suggestions to the State Central Committee pertaining to plans for the election of delegates to the Democratic National Convention, which is to assemble at Kansas City July 4, 1900. Mr. Mann reminded the gentlemen present that the call of the Democratic National Committee expressed no method of electing delegates, imposing no restrictions and provided no plans. He also remarked that the primary law of California did not apply to this early convention, and therefore it was purely a party affair. The executive committee was called together to discuss if they saw fit a plan to be submitted to the State Central Committee.

Mr. Mann observed that still another matter demanded consideration, and that was whether a new State Central Committee should be chosen by the convention. He was fully convinced by reading section 1186 of the Political Code that the power to elect governing bodies of various political parties was vested in conventions elected under the primary law. Mr. Mann then repressed his modesty and spoke of himself, saying:

"Personally, I am not a candidate for chairman of the committee and cannot consider the possibility of becoming a candidate. I feel called upon to make this statement in view of newspaper comment."

Mr. Mann spoke highly of the position and of its exalted duties and patriotic responsibilities, indicating that an extension of his term would be acceptable if duties to himself and his profession did not demand less political activity on his part. In closing he said:

"It behooves you to consider who shall manage the State campaign this year."

A resolution recently adopted by the Iroquois Club was read. It enjoined the committee to recognize clubs in the choice of delegates to the convention. The expression was so alluring that J. J. Dwyer, National Committeeman, asked for a second reading. No comment other than that expressed by Mr. Dwyer was uttered. Not even a third reading was demanded.

Silence ensued. Ultimately it was broken by Mr. Dwyer, who remarked that the best thing to do was to suggest nothing to the State Central Committee. It was highly dangerous, in view of the existing condition of affairs Democratic, to discuss plans to be considered by the State Central Committee next Saturday. It was not in his judgment necessary for Democrats to invent new plans. Old plans and precedents, such as Thomas Jefferson established, were good enough. Mr. Dwyer spoke well of Mr. Jefferson. Any plan adopted by this committee will be denounced as a programme.

"On some occasions," remarked Mr. Dwyer, "programmes are justifiable."

Mayor Phelan smiled his approval. In a general sense Mr. Dwyer spoke well of programmes.

Ex-Governor Budd put in this inquiry: "May I ask the gentleman a question? Have we any right under the rules of the convention of 1898 to do more than fix the apportionment and designate a time and place for holding the convention?"

Chairman Mann read the rules adopted in 1898, and the reading attested the excellent memory of the ex-Governor.

Mayor Phelan coincided with the view expressed by National Committeeman Dwyer, and asked to be excused to attend a meeting of the Board of Supervisors. Consent was given by silence.

It was late in the afternoon when J. L. Gallagher arose. He agreed partly with Mr. Dwyer. He did not indorse the view that plans ought not to be discussed.

W. H. Alford, the eloquent immigrant from Tulare, who settled in the District Attorney's office under the new charter, remarked that discussion would be idle unless an official plan was submitted.

Charles S. Fay of the Mayor's office was thoroughly in accord with Mr. Dwyer.

M. F. Tarpey, wise in his day and generation, observed that advice given unsought was never valued highly. The deduction drawn from the philosophy of Tarpey was that the State Central Committee should not be advised. Tarpey's attitude settled the question. No action was taken.

The committee then went into executive session to inspect the glowing assets in the possession of H. A. McCraney. He canvassed the State and secured subscriptions. The only point to be settled at the secret session was whether it would not cost more than the amount promised to collect the McCraney subscriptions. The committee decided to collect and to consider the debt of $3000 liquidated.

Under the Phelan Flag.

Sausalito News.

The police of San Francisco are much exercised over the doings of a masked highwayman who is holding people up at the point of a pistol, and has already shot one man. The officers think that the highwayman may be crazy, and advise people not to attempt to resist him. It is also stated that the police officers have been sent out dressed in women's clothing in the hope of catching the robber, as he seems to prefer to stop men and women walking together. Jimmy Phelan's municipality is getting to be a pretty tough place.

General Joseph Wheeler has written three exclusive articles upon "My Eight Months in the Philippines." The first of these papers appears in the magazine section of next Sunday's Call and will be the best and most authoritative account ever published of the conditions existing in the islands.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. W. W. Eastman of Sonora is at the Lick.

Peter Johnson of Sonora is at the Grand.

James McCudden of Vallejo is at the Grand.

Fred Dodd, a hotel man of Fresno, is at the Lick.

Thomas Flint is registered at the Palace from San Juan.

John McGonogle, a fruit grower from Ventura, is at the Lick.

Captain Henry Glass, U. S. N., commander of the U. S. S. Pensacola, is registered at the Palace.

Admiral Kautz and Mrs. Kautz and Leon Garrett, the admiral's flag lieutenant, are registered at the Palace.

Edward I. Dias, brother-in-law of George W. Nachman, the manager of the Baltimore (Md.) Herald, is in the city on a visit and is stopping at the Commercial Hotel.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Edward May of San Francisco is at the Gilsey; Dr. H. F. Krentzmann and J. D. Grant of San Francisco are at the Plaza.

FASHION HINT FROM PARIS.

EMBROIDERED TAFFETAS DRESS.

The costume represented is of Sevres blue taffetas embroidered in the same color. It is in the princess style, forming a tunic, the lapels of which are edged with black velvet and Louis XV bows of the same. The tunic is bordered with ecru lace, and beneath it is a white lace flounce, draped, surmounted by a black velvet bow.

Were the Police in Women's Clothes?

Sacramento Record-Union.

Things have come to a pretty pass in San Francisco, certainly, when thieves can seize the hands of women in broad daylight on crowded streets, cut the diamonds from their finger rings and escape despite the outcry of the victims.

A Lucky Exposure.

Davisville Enterprise.

The San Francisco Call of last Friday exposes a crooked piece of work whereby the Collector of the Port and others have illegally landed over ten thousand Chinamen in the last three years—all in violation of the exclusion act. It is lucky for California that this gigantic fraud has been discovered and exposed even at this late hour.

The Call's Great Disclosure.

Alturas Plaindealer.

The Call makes the startling disclosure that in the thirty-four months that John P. Jackson has been Collector of the Port of San Francisco over ten thousand Chinese have been admitted into this country at that port. Workingmen should make a note of this, as the admission of these rat-eating heathen displaces ten thousand of their number in the labor market.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DENIS KEARNEY—G. E. H., Reno, Nev. Denis Kearney, the agitator, is not dead, but is still living in this city.

THE WINFIELD SCOTT—J., City. The steamer Winfield Scott ran ashore in a fog on Anacapa Island, December 3, 1853.

SAILING TIME—H. E. L., B. Q., Long Island. The average time made by sailing vessels from Hongkong to Honolulu, H. I., is about forty days.

OFFICIAL LIST—B., Portland, Or. No paper in San Francisco publishes the official list of unclaimed letters. None has done so for many years.

MAIL TO HONOLULU—H. E. L., B. Q., Long Island. All United States transports that sail from San Francisco for Manila carry mail to Honolulu, H. I.

POPULATION OF CITIES—C. D., City. According to the census of 1890 the population of San Francisco was 298,997, Cincinnati 296,908, Cleveland 261,253 and Newark 181,830.

MILITARY SCHOOL—Subscriber, City. For information about the proposed military school to be established in Colorado address a letter of inquiry to Governor Charles S. Thomas, Denver, Colo.

THE ARMOURS—J. O'C., City. Philip Danforth Armour and Herman Ossian Armour, the merchants and packers, were born in Stockbridge, N. Y., the former May 16, 1832, and the latter March 7, 1837.

BEST PITCHER—G. R., City. J. Hughes of the National League was the champion pitcher for that league, while Harvey, now with the Sacramento combination, was the champion pitcher for the California League during the year 1899.

TESTAMENTARY DISPOSITION—J. W. H., Oakland, Cal. If a man dies and leaves only a widow to whom he wills all his estate it becomes her separate property and she can by will dispose of it in any way she pleases, irrespective of the fact that she has a niece.

TO CAPE NOME—P. H. J., East Oakland, Cal. If you want to go to Cape Nome and desire to know what is requisite for a trip to and stay there you should apply to any of the outfitters whose advertisements appear in the columns of The Call. Any one will give the desired information.

THE ODD FELLOWS' BANK—W. J. B., Cajon, Cal. The Odd Fellows' Bank in liquidation has paid up to date 87½ per cent of the amount due the depositors. The concern still holds tule lands which it is trying to dispose of. It is expected that it will be able to pay one more dividend of either 2 or 2½ per cent.

THE POLITE WAY—G. J. M., City. The polite way to indorse a ticket for an entertainment that is intended to be without cost to the one to whom it is sent is "Complimentary." To indorse such a ticket "D. H.," the abbreviation of "deadhead," is common and many would look upon it in the nature of an insult.

TRANSPORTS—V. I., City. The United States transport Lennox sailed from Hilo March 25, 1900. That is the latest information about that vessel. The transport Sumner was at Gibraltar April 13, 1900, on her way to Manila, thence to this port. The chartered British steamers Asama and Emir will not come to San Francisco.

BY THE SUPREME COURT—O. S. G., Tucson, Ariz. In March, 1900, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that a bona fide Chinese merchant residing in the United States could have his wife admitted to United States territory, provided he could establish the fact of marriage before he came to the United States.

PEOPLE'S HOME SAVINGS BANK—L. C. R., City, and others. The latest dividend paid by the People's Home Savings Bank was on the 10th of April, 1900, making 37 per cent paid up to date. The bank still owns certain real estate in the southern part of the State, which it is expected will shortly be realized upon, but it is impossible at this time to tell when the next dividend will be declared. The time for winding up the affairs of the bank was extended one year.

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. *

Everybody likes nicely framed pictures and everybody can have them nicely framed if they will let us do the framing. New moldings coming in all the time. Sanborn, Vail & Co., 741 Market st. *

An Involuntary Insolvent.

W. J. Hosking, merchant, filed his schedule in involuntary insolvency yesterday. His liabilities are $3040 83 and he has no assets.

The Grand Canyon of Arizona.

The season is now open. Stage trip has been reduced to 2½ hours. Comfortable accommodations at hotel. The round trip rate from San Francisco is only $55. Particulars at Santa Fe ticket office, 628 Market street.

Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator.

The best liver medicine. A vegetable cure for liver ills, billousness, indigestion, constipation.*

After a sleepless night, use Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to tone up your system. All druggists.

CAPE NOME
MACHINERY and SUPPLIES.

OUR GOLD DREDGING PUMPS
KROGH Were successful at Nome last year. All others failed. In operation daily. 9 Stevenson st. S. F.

SAND CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.
In Operation Daily, 625 Sixth Street.
BYRON JACKSON.

ASSAYING.
LEARN to pan, amalgamate, etc., in 10 days, $20. VAN DER NAILLEN, 933 Market st.

DREDGING PUMPS.
Oil, Gasoline, Steam Hoists, Centrifugal Pumps, Engines & Boilers. Hendy Mach. Wks., 40 Fremont.

MARSH STEAM PUMPS
Supply fresh or salt water for sluice boxes; high or low lifts. Simonds, 32 Market st.

GOLD SEPARATOR.
Cyclone Gold Separator and Amalgamator in daily operation. Wm. H. Birch & Co., 123 1st.

GOLD SEPARATOR.
MARSHALL Gold Saving Machine. 229 Folsom street, Oriental Gas Engine Company.

CONCENTRATORS.
PATTERSON'S "Acme" Concentrator works black sand daily. 227 Mission st.

SLUICE BOXES.
Klondike champion sluice saves gold; competition invited. 1798 15th st., corner Guerrero.

ROCKERS.
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