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AMUSEMENTS. Columbia—"The Evil Eye." Trou—"The Wizard of the Nile." Grand Opera-house—"In Gay New York."

AUCTION SALES. By A. W. Loderbach—This day, at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. By E. J. O'Connell—This day, at 2 o'clock, Horses and Harness.

OUR PARISIAN EXHIBIT. UP to this time our exhibit at Paris has been lacking. True, we had ores, wines, brandies, fruits and farinacea there in voluptuous abundance.

But now all this is changed. We have an exhibit in Paris that rivals in splendor the peacock ores of the Shasta region. The Governor has by a stroke of the pen transformed the Commissioners and their attaches. Heretofore they were spurned as caterpillars, but now they have emerged, are no longer poor worms of the dust, but are butterflies of the deepest dye.

The Governor has made the three Commissioners colonels, and their secretary major! They are titled and entitled to wear stripes down their pants, feathers in their hats, a brass chain around their bellies, swords in their belts and thingumbobs across their breeches!

It is a military age. When there is no war there are rumors of it more frightful than battle. The front and back doors of the temple of Janus are wide open. It is proper that California shall exhibit her military resources at Paris. Hence these colonels. We can see them with our longest leashed mind's eye in the world, as the boulevards tremble under the tread of them. Bonnes and filles de feurs forget their charges and their blossoms to sigh as they pass and wish, with Desdemona, that heaven had made them such men.

Where our colonels go the dogs of war bark and the white-winged dove of peace scuttles to cover. The French murmur, "Soldats braves," and rub their eyes and pinch their thin Gallic legs to see if they are awake or having a vision of Camborne and the Old Guard.

BUCHANAN'S IDEAS. THE Chronicle threw over Webster as an expounder of the constitution on the subject of its extension to territory acquired by treaty or conquest.

Webster was anti-slavery, and therefore, the Chronicle contends, stood for a strained interpretation of the constitution as to new territory, for partisan reasons. Webster had been Secretary of State, and his views of the constitution have always been considered authority. But the Chronicle abandons him and introduces James Buchanan as authority for its contention that by the treaty of Paris the constitution was wholly extended and made to cover Porto Rico and the Philippines, converting those islands into an integral portion of the Union of the United States and making the islanders our fellow citizens.

Buchanan's testimony is in the form of a rather verbose letter written on October 7, 1848, as Secretary of State in Polk's Cabinet. In this he discusses the government de facto existing in California after the treaty of peace with Mexico, and to continue "until Congress shall provide a territorial government." He said: "This government de facto will of course exercise no power inconsistent with the provisions of the constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land. For this reason no import duties can be levied in California on articles of growth, produce or the manufacture of the United States, as no such duties can be imposed in any other part of our Union on the products of California."

It will be observed that this was a limitation imposed upon a de facto government. Treaties, like the constitution, are the supreme law of the land. When made for the acquisition of territory treaties determine the status of such territory, and it remains in that status until Congress chooses to change it by substituting another.

Our treaty with Mexico recites (article XI): "Considering that . . . the territories which by the present treaty are to be comprehended within the limits of the United States." And in article IX it says: "Mexicans who in the territory aforesaid shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican republic . . . shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time, to be judged of by the Congress of the United States, to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the constitution."

Buchanan put his own interpretation upon the status of the territory and people, and hastened to give the Democratic construction to the automatic action of the constitution. His views were certainly as partisan as Webster's. The Democratic party, regarding the constitution as protective of the institution of slavery, hastened to extend it to all new territory, for it was controlled by the Southern slaveholders. If Webster's views are to be thrown over because he opposed slavery, then Buchanan's views must be thrown over also because he favored slavery.

To recapitulate: The Louisiana treaty admitted the territory it acquired as a part of the Union of the United States; the Florida treaty used the same language, and both invested the people living in the acquired territory with American citizenship. The Mexican treaty declared the territory acquired to be within the United States, and Mexicans therein to be citizens, when Congress chose to invest them. No such clauses appear in the treaty of Paris regarding the Philippines or their people. The territory is not by that treaty integrated with the Union of the United States, nor are the people invested with citizenship, or such investment pledged to them by Congress, as in the case of the Mexican treaty.

The Mexican treaty was ratified in May, 1848, but not until the 28th of September, 1850, were the laws of the United States extended to this territory by authority of act of Congress. Two years and four months passed before Congress exercised its judgment and the discretion committed to it by treaty. It will be seen that, even were Buchanan's conclusion sound in the California case, Congress acted leisurely, under the treaty, and did not accept the Secretary of State as authority. The Chronicle is not fortunate in antagonizing Webster and Buchanan, and setting the latter up as a guide for a Republican administration and Congress. Buchanan was not a success as an expounder of the constitution. He could see in it a vigor and automatic action for the protection of slavery, and he carried that method of construction so far as to see nothing in the constitution to prevent the slaveholders from destroying the Union to save slavery. As President he declared that there was no power in the constitution to coerce a slave State when it desired to secede from the Union. In other words, the Chronicle's last witness regarded the constitution as a mere convenience for the extension and defense of slavery, and useless for any other high purpose.

It then adds: "The passage of this measure must leave a stench in the nostrils of the people that Councilmen will feel keenly when the time comes for the retributive stroke of popular disapproval, and we perform not only a duty to the public but a generous duty to every member of Council when we earnestly advise that Councils shall refuse to give their sanction to a measure so open and flagrant in violation of every principle of public interest, and that must carry with it a pungent flavor of speculation and debauchery. It is worse than a public blunder; it is a public crime."

The Philadelphia case is pertinent to the issue here because it shows the aggressive nature of telephone corporations. In the end a comprehensive system of State and municipal regulation will have to be established over such corporations in order to protect public interests. Massachusetts is moving in the direction of State regulation and control. California should follow the example. While the Tax Collector in the courts seeks to collect from the corporation the payment of the tax imposed upon it, the Supervisors should take the necessary steps for submitting to the people an amendment to the charter giving the municipal authorities power to regulate telephone corporations in the same manner as other corporations controlling public utilities are regulated. Moreover, the matter should be taken up as a State issue, and every candidate for legislative office this fall should be pledged to vote for State regulation. The people need not submit to the exactions of tax-shirking monopolies unless they choose. It will be our own fault if the telephone corporation continues to be able with impunity to evade taxation and defy the law.

Some of the Supervisors object to adding the word "men" to horses and dogs in the proposed anti-poolroom ordinance. Perhaps the objection is based on the ground that the clause should read "Pugs, dogs and horses." SACRAMENTO AND THE STATE FAIR. SACRAMENTO has just concluded a most successful Street Fair and Trade Exhibition. It was a credit to her enterprise and a splendid exposition of the floral products and beauties of that portion of the State. All California shares her pride in her fruits and flowers and in the soil and sunshine from which they were produced. During the progress of this exhibition, when its gratifying success was first assured and when the time was appropriate only for general felicitations, the Sacramento Record-Union, with a spirit of most unbecoming exultation, took occasion to make some most remarkable statements with reference to the State Fair, to which Sacramento owes so much and which has played so important a part in the development of our State's resources. The Record-Union states that now Sacramento has discovered her independence of the State Fair, and that she no longer desires it upon past conditions. That Sacramento could exist without the State Exposition is doubtless true; she could do so without the Street Fair, and should she be bereaved of the State Capitol or the railroad shops the enterprise of her people and the advantages of her location would still perpetuate her. But it does not follow that it would be to her advantage to lose them, nor wise for her public journals to adopt a policy which would jeopardize their continued maintenance.

Some communities do not forget an old friend as soon as a new one appears, some do not deem it consistent with a spirit of proper progress to abandon one resource as soon as another is attained. We believe that the Record-Union misrepresents the enterprising people of Sacramento, and that that community can maintain both a successful Street Fair and a State Fair, and, if necessary, a citrus fair and other organized movements for exploiting to a wondering world her many advantages. The recent Floral Fair was organized by friends of the State Fair and in its aid, and the State Association let it every assistance and encouragement. The two exhibitions cover different fields and exist wholly without conflict. As a source of advantage and revenue to Sacramento they are not to be compared. The annual appropriation of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars for the State Fair made by the Legislature is largely locally distributed. Many thousands of dollars are annually paid by the State Fair management for wages of labor and salaries of employes, which nearly all goes to Sacramento people, while from the stables in training at the track of the association a revenue of many thousands of dollars per month is derived by that city. The advertising resulting from a State Fair and the prestige of being the headquarters of the Agricultural Society of the State, with the greatest possibilities in that direction in the world, is something of which Sacramento should not be inensible.

The Record-Union further draws invidious comparison between the moral complexions of the two fairs, neglecting to place the responsibility upon the city authorities, who control such matters, rather than upon the fair management, which is not responsible for it. The same authority which enforced the law during the Street Fair can do so during the State Fair. It would have been graceful for the Record-Union to have given credit to the new executive and police administrations of Sacramento for their present good work, and have expressed reasonable confidence that they would continue it. In the course of its extraordinary article the Record-Union takes occasion to reflect upon the character of the attendance at the State Fair. Proper denunciation of this statement might be considered out of place here. This is a reflection upon the management of the State Fair which a rollcall of its directorate, past and present, sufficiently rebukes. The flower of California's industrial and social citizenship has graced our great annual State Fair by its attendance. A list of the patrons and exhibitors of that Fair since its organization would disclose nearly every name connected with the romantic history and marvelous development of California. As a result largely of the lessons taught and learned at its annual agricultural exhibition this State stands at the very front of America's progressive agriculture.

The State Fair needs no defense; it will continue to be held at some point of this State which will properly maintain and appreciate it. That Sacramento is such a place we feel assured. In 1899 her enterprising citizens by their aid to it made the State Fair of that year one of the greatest in its history, and extended its fame all over the West. We believe that they will do so again; that they appreciate every influence which works for their advancement, and that by their support of that institution they will not indorse the expressions of a journal which misrepresents the true sentiments of its city.

Roberts has thus far made no attempt to overcome the Boers, but as he manages to get round them very rapidly, his tactics may be just as effective as over-running them. It is going to be a serious question whether the Belgian Hare Club will admit bald-headed men or whether every member must have his own hare.

Why Marriage Is Declining. By Lillie Devereux Blake. MARRIAGE is said to be on the decrease in this country. It is certain, however, that any decrease in wedlock is to be found among the wealthier and more educated classes rather than among the laboring people, where wife and husband must both toil to maintain the family in any comfort. With this premise established, the cause for any dwindling in the numbers of recorded marriages may readily be found in the increasing luxury of life which gives to the young people something more than "the comforts of home." When certain privileged women, mothers and sisters of some man who has fitted up a bachelor apartment, are conducted by him through the portals of the great building which is occupied entirely by the unmarried, and walk past the luxurious reading room and billiard room to his dwelling place, where every luxury is within his reach, they feel small surprise that he is careful not to entangle himself with any of the pretty girls of his acquaintance, since all this comfort would be forfeited if he should ask one of them to put on the bridal veil. As it is, his life is quiet, free and unrestricted, and his income suffices for all his wants. He can go and come as he pleases—society asks no questions about his indulgences provided they are covered with a decent cloak—and he can return to his room at any hour of the night with no danger that he will be annoyed with the expostulations of a wife. On the other hand, an increasing number of women are earning their living in congenial occupations and find themselves no longer condemned to the dreary monotony of a dependent life, with no money except what can be coaxed from father or brother, and with their time filled up by the endless sewing which was formerly the only occupation of the "spinster." By the only woman who is busy with her studies, her art or her profession does not by any means accept the first man who asks her to marry him "lest she will never have another chance." Any maiden who is self-supporting hesitates to give up her independence unless the reward offered is a generous one. The Superintendent of Schools in one of our boroughs was once asked why the women schoolteachers did not marry, and he replied: "Because no woman wants to give up a \$60 salary for a \$10 man."

THEATRICAL NOTES OF THE MIDWEEK.

THE Great Diamond Robbery" as presented at the Alcazar has proved to be a success and crowded houses are in order. For a play of such a character the cast is necessarily large, but it is evenly balanced and gives an old-fashioned blood-and-thunder production that "fills the bill." "The Evil Eye" is crowding the Columbia these days and promises to do so to the end of its allotted term, which includes next Monday. At the California "A Parisian Romance" is giving thorough satisfaction to a large clientele. "In Gay New York" is in its last days at the Grand and is doing a fairly good business. Next week "Madame Slavery," Fischer's concert House is presenting a program that is filling the place nightly and giving genuine pleasure to the lovers of high class music. Deets and Don are giving the patrons of the Olympia a specially good turn, and there are several other attractive features. The Grand and Casino are doing a business with the comic opera, "The Wizard of the Nile," and nightly the theater is crowded to its capacity. "The Wizard" will repeat the record made by "The Idol's Eye" in its first month's run, and the advance sale of seats continues "hot." The bill at the Chutes this week is exceedingly good. To-night the amateurs will repeat their work of success in joining the secret society, and several new faces will also be seen in specialities.

PERSONAL MENTION.

W. Leon Pepperman of Washington, D. C., is at the Palace. V. S. McClatchy of the Sacramento Bee is at the California. C. F. McGlashan, a politician of Truckee, is at the Russ. W. H. Hodge, a capitalist of Los Gatos, is stopping at the Russ. P. Charlebois, a merchant of Ventura, is stopping at the Lick. W. H. Hatton, an attorney of Modesto, is registered at the Lick. J. E. Manlove, a prominent rancher of Sacramento, is at the Grand. J. Champlin, a well-known mining man of Arizona, is at the Grand. Charles M. Shortridge of San Jose registered at the Lick yesterday. F. H. Morris, a well-known mining man of Nicaragua, is at the Palace. D. W. Kingsley, a well-known merchant of New York, is at the Palace. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hirsch arrived from Guatemala yesterday and are at the Occidental. Jose D. Mayorga and Jesus Nelasio, planters of San Salvador, are at the Occidental. B. B. Street, accompanied by his wife, arrived from Modoc yesterday and registered at the Russ. A. Stanley Dolan, assistant physician of the State Hospital of Southern California, is here from Modoc and will remain at the Occidental for a few days. Alexander Hay of the firm of Hay & Wright left this city last night for a hurried trip to Scotland. While in that country he will visit the big ship-building plants with a view to the improvement of the Alameda yards. Finley Burke, a prominent attorney of Colton, Inyo, is in the city. He is accompanied by his wife and Mrs. Anna Jafferis and will visit Los Angeles, Sacramento and other points of attraction in California before returning East.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A. W. Jones of Monterey is at the Hoffman; P. Shaw of San Francisco is at the Empire; W. B. Browning of Los Angeles is at the Manhattan.

CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—E. C. McCullough of San Francisco is at the Ebbitt; Mr. and Mrs. B. Nathan and Miss Nathan of San Francisco are at the Arlington.

HENRY AUSTIN ADAMS WILL LECTURE HERE.

Noted Episcopal Divine Who Was Converted to the Catholic Faith Coming. Henry Austin Adams, formerly pastor of one of the leading Episcopal churches of Brooklyn, but now a convert to the Catholic faith, will give a series of lectures in this city under the auspices of the Catholic Truth Society, commencing on May 21. Since his conversion to the Catholic faith Mr. Adams has devoted his time to literary work and to the lecture field. He is an eloquent and entertaining speaker. The course of lectures will include the following subjects: "Story of Henry Austin Adams," Monday, May 22; "The Novel," Friday, May 25; "The Theater," Tuesday, May 29; "America's Debt to the Catholic Church," Thursday, May 31. The "North Coast Limited" is the name of the new train the Northern Pacific Railway has put into service between Portland and St. Paul. This magnificent train is equipped with wide vestibules, steel platform, leather upholstered tourist cars, the latest Pullman sleepers and dining cars, while the entire train is brilliantly lighted with incandescent electric lights. A luxurious observation car containing all the conveniences of any first-class hotel is the accommodation of both ladies and gentlemen is attached to the rear end. Send 6c in stamps for illustrated book "Wonderland," the most beautiful publication issued by any railroad in the country. T. K. Stetler, G. A., 633 Market st., S. F.; C. E. Johnson, T. P. A., 125 W. Third st., Los Angeles.

Finer and Faster Than Ever.

Beginning May 13 the "OVERLAND LIMITED," the Union Pacific's splendid 604-horsepower train, will leave San Francisco daily at 10 a. m. instead of 9:30. The FAST MAIL will leave daily at 6 p. m. instead of 6:30, with through Pullman and tourist sleepers for Chicago. Perfect dining car service on both trains. D. W. Hitchcock, General Agent, 1 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

The Grand Canyon of Arizona.

The season is now open. Stage trip has been reduced to 24 hours. Comfortable accommodations at hotel. The round trip rate from San Francisco is only \$65. Particulars at Santa Fe ticket office, 622 Market street.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CASCARA SAGRADA—A. D. Carter, Cal. Cascara Sagrada is the name of a bark commonly called in English sacred bark. LOST CATS—C. City. If there is a home in San Francisco for lost cats it is a private enterprise, and this department cannot advertise it. GIVING ADDRESSES—A. I. Oakland, Cal. Postmasters are prohibited from furnishing to any one the address of any person who receives mail at the office which he is in charge of. NOT TRUE—F. A. B. Albon, Neb. There is no truth in the story that a preacher confessed that he was the murderer of Blanche Lamont and Missie Williams in the Emmanuel Church. PAIRING—H. R. C. City. In deliberative assemblies pairing is a practice by which two members belonging to opposite parties agree that both shall absent themselves for a specified time, or that both shall abstain from voting on a particular question, so that a vote is nullified on each side. A NOTE—Subscriber, Red Bluff, Cal. An action on a note executed outside of the State of California must be commenced within two years after the same becomes due, if the action is to be commenced in the State of California. This department has not the space to give all the property that is exempt from execution, but it can be found in the Civil Code, section 60. ELIGIBLE FOR THE PRESIDENCY—S. City. A man born in the United States who has attained the age required by the constitution and has resided in the United States the prescribed length of time is eligible for the office of President of the United States, no matter what his religion may be. There is no religious qualification for the office.

ROYALTY ON A BOOK—E. Angel Island, Cal. What royalty a publisher should allow an author for whom he will publish a book and assume all the risks is a matter of bargain that is graduated by the possibility of sale of the book. It is impossible, without a knowledge of the character of the book, to assert what would be a fair allowance.

ULSTER COUNTY GAZETTES—L. B. San Jose, and M. T. W. Berkeley, Cal. Ulster County Gazettes of the date of January 4, 1900, containing an account of the death of George Washington, are as plentiful as blackberries on a bush. Some time in 1900 or 1901 an enterprising individual in the East got hold of a genuine copy of that paper, and he had a million face stickers struck off on paper specially prepared to give it age, and disposed of them all over the Union at 25 cents a copy. He made a great deal of money out of the venture. Now, more than thirty-five years after their publication, copies have come into the possession of people who are under the impression that they have treasures whereas they are worth no value except as a copy of a curiosity. Within the past three months this department has received more than a dozen letters from people who have Ulster County Gazettes of the date given.

Cal. look fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's. Look out for St. Fourth (5c barber, grocer); best eyeglasses, specs, 10 to 40c. Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 510 Montgomery street. Telephone Main 1942.

Ladies' Stylish Tailor-Made Suits. The tailor-made suit will be given great prominence this season, and styles will be more attractive than ever before. I have anticipated a big demand for these popular suits, and am showing a large stock of the best and most suitable styles. These have been selected with great care and will merit the thoughtful attention of careful dressers. ... SPECIAL ... 75 LADIES' ALL-WOOL TAILOR-MADE CHEVIOT SUITS, in blue and black; good value for \$8.00; on special sale at \$5.00 per Suit. 80 LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS, in black, brown, tan and blue Venetian cloth; double-breasted Eton jackets, box pleated skirt; good value for \$11; on special sale at \$10.00 per Suit. 20 dozen COTTON MOREEN UNDERSKIRTS, according pleated flounce; all popular shades; worth \$1.50; at \$1.00 Each. 55 dozen LADIES' GRASS LINEN DRESS SKIRTS, trimmed with 3 rows white braid; worth 75 cents. Special 50 Cents Each. NEW WASH FABRICS. 28-inch FOULARDE, in all the new colorings, at, per yard 15 Cents. 30-inch PRINTED SURAH FOULARDS, neat in design and all new colorings; at per yard 25 Cents. 30-inch SATIN STRIPED SURAH, in lemon, blue, lavender, cream and rose pink; the very latest novelty; per yard 40 Cents. All-silk 30-inch ORGANIZIE TISSU DE SOIE, in pretty blue and white effects, at 50 Cents per Yard. NOTE: The largest and best assortment of CAPE NOME BLANKETS AND UNDERWEAR at low prices. C. CURTIN, 911-913 MARKET STREET.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL. ... MAY 13, 1900 ... Most Up-to-Date Features of the Week.

OUR SOLDIERS IN THE PHILIPPINES. Second exclusive article from the pen of General Joseph Wheeler. LIFE STORY OF ADOLPH SYLVA. The most interesting witness in the Fair Will Case. HOODOO ENGINE NO. 19. Some weird tales the men have to tell. LIFE OF MUNKACSKY. The celebrated painter who lived to die in a madhouse. PROFESSOR ALFRED BENZON. "The King of Cards," gives a complete expose of the secrets of cheating in card games. MRS. ROBERT WATT. Outlines the work of the Oakland Settlement Club. ROSTAND-L'AIGLON-BERNHARDT. The grand theatrical combination of the century. PARIS SALON OF 1900. Work of a California girl specially honored by the committee—a beautifully illustrated page. A SAN FRANCISCO PASTOR. Who lived the life of a Hindu priest to teach Christianity in Ceylon. HISTORY OF THE OLDEST ARTISTS' STUDIO IN SAN FRANCISCO. THE SUNDAY CALL LEADS THEM ALL.