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BRANCH OFFICES: 57 Montgomery, corner of Clay, open until 9:30 o'clock. 200 Hayes, open until 9:30 o'clock. 632 McAllister, open until 9:30 o'clock. 615 Larkin, open until 9:30 o'clock. 1841 Mission, open until 10 o'clock. 2281 Market, corner Sixteenth, open until 9 o'clock. 108 Valencia, open until 9 o'clock. 106 Eleventh, open until 9 o'clock. NW corner Twenty-second and Kentucky, open until 9 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS. Columbia—"When We Were Twenty-one." California—"A Bachelor's Romance." Grand Opera-house—"The Three Graces." Grand Opera-house—"The Grand Opera-house." Grand Opera-house—"A Superb Husband." Orpheum—Vaudeville. Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties. Clarks, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening. Fisher's—"Lucia" and "Huguenots." Kapp Company Concert Hall—Vaudeville. Recreation Park—Baseball. Sauto Baths—Open nights.

A WELCOME FOR OTIS. FROM her place as the western gateway of the republic, San Francisco has had the honor of welcoming home the men who in the wars in the Philippines have attested once more to the world the valor of American armies and the loyalty of American patriotism. To the men of each returning regiment that welcome has been given, cordial, warm and spontaneous. Now comes to us after his long service the general under whose command our military successes in the Philippines have been attained. To him, therefore, our welcome will be as earnest as that accorded to our own volunteers and should be marked by every observance of military and civic distinction.

General Otis has not escaped the criticisms of those who out of their ignorance of war condemn everything they do not understand, nor the abuse of those whose easy-flowing slander delights in a shining mark. The conditions of the strife in the Philippines against an evasive and cunning foe have given no opportunity for the American army to strike one of those crushing blows which achieve brilliant victories and constitute the glory of war. There was but little in the way of a triumph which would attract the public mind and win popular applause to be done in the Philippines after Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet. The work which has been done since that time has required patience, labor, tact and skill, but it has yielded nothing that excites public imagination and arouses enthusiasm. Nevertheless it is a work which patriotism has had to perform and which General Otis has done with honor to himself and to his flag. Let his reception then be worthy of his service to the republic and of the city that has the honor to welcome him. Let it be made clear to him that the people of San Francisco have not given heed to the babblers who have found fault with everything, but have noted his service under trying circumstances and honor him for the office he holds, the work he has done and the cause he represents.

THE FARCICAL SIDE OF IT. SHOULD any one desire further proof than appears on the face, that the scare arranged by the bubonic Board of Health is a fake and a fraud, the proof can be found in the manner in which the Chinatown quarantine has been established and is being carried out. When it is remembered that the bubonic plague is one of the most awful scourges that afflict humanity, it will be admitted that if the bubonic doctors really believe the plague to be in the city they would undertake its eradication with something more than a vain pretense and empty show of vigor. When, therefore, it is seen that the so-called quarantine set up by the board is a silly farce, the intelligent observer will at once conclude that the bubonic board does not believe its own assertions and is making a scare solely for purposes which its members are too cunning to avow.

Around Chinatown there has been stretched a trocha partly of rope and partly of wire. The rules are that no white man can enter, but any white man can come out; no Chinaman can come out, but any Chinaman can enter. If there be plague in Chinatown why are white men who have been in contact with it permitted to come out and go where they choose? Why are Chinamen who have not been in contact with it permitted to go in and catch it? The street cars continue to pass up and down through the quarantined section. A white man by getting on a car can enter the district, get off, transact business with Chinese and then come out when he pleases. Why is that permitted? Business dealings between those within and those without is easy. A man on the outside, whether white man or Chinaman, who wishes anything in Chinatown calls by telephone some one within the quarantined district to the barrier, and there they converse or pass packages to and fro as they please. Is that a quarantine? That is the sort of thing which is called "quarantining against the bubonic plague." The farce of it is nearly as great as the fraud, but the thing is no matter for laughter. A fearful wrong is being perpetrated for the sake of making politics for Phelan and his bubonic Board of Health, and even the silliness of the quarantine established will not lighten the cause of public indignation against the fraud.

MEMORIAL DAY. WITH memories whose tenderness is undiminished by the passage of time, and with a gratitude augmented by the increasing proofs of the supreme value of their service to the republic, the people of the United States will to-day do honor to the patriots who on land and sea upheld the flag and the cause of the nation in that long and hard fought war that freed the slave and kept the Union whole. Upon the graves of the dead flowers will be strewn, and yet it will not be to them alone the hearts of the people will do reverence to-day, for the surviving veterans of the Grand Army, now so rapidly thinning in its ranks, will be hailed with loyalty, and to the living and the dead alike the honors of a grateful people will be given in unstinted measure.

When the day was first set apart for celebration it was observed wholly as an occasion for solemn mourning and remembrance. At that time the memory of the dead was so fresh in every household that the sense of loss was greater than the sense of victory. With the years, however, there has come a consciousness of the glory and the good resulting from the triumph of the armies of the Union, and accordingly the day is becoming more and more a festival for rejoicing. The members of the Grand Army continue to mourn the loss and recall the memories of their departed comrades, but by the people at large the celebration of the day is beginning to be regarded rather as an honor to patriotism displayed in battle than an occasion for grieving over the fallen, and accordingly to a considerable extent the day will be observed as a holiday hardly more solemn than any other which marks some notable feature in the history of the republic.

It is in some respects to be regretted that this change should come over the minds of the people in their attitude toward the observance of the day. An occasion of solemn memories is one that it would be well to cherish, and the heroic brave who fought for their country merit such a national memorial as long as the republic endures. In the very nature of things, however, such a change is inevitable. Thanksgiving day, designed as a religious festival, has almost entirely lost that significance to the greater part of the people, but there is still a sufficient solemnity in its celebration by the churches to keep its significance clear in the minds even of those who are least heedful. So will it be with Memorial day. There may be sports and games and a general rejoicing on this day, but evermore there will be enough of dignity and patriotism in its chief observances to remind the public of the object of its institution and recall the memory of the Grand Army and all that it did for the nation and for humanity.

So far then as it is possible to keep the day sacred to the memory of the heroic dead let it be done, and let full honor be given also to the veterans who are still among the living. This is the one day of the year when the nation recalls their deeds and youth is impressed with the value of their service. It is a day sacred to patriotism and to death, and the meaning and intent of it should not be lost to any loyal heart.

OUR CONSULS IN SOUTH AMERICA. ONE of the severest arraignments of our consular service which has been recently published appears in the Rio News of Rio de Janeiro of April 17. It describes the average United States Consul in South America as a man not only untrained for foreign service, but having no business experience or ability, skilled only in ward politics, and offensive to both the people of the country to which he is accredited and to Americans doing business there.

After the unflattering picture of the Consul himself, the writer (Frederick Leslie Rockwood) goes on to declare that the methods of transacting consular affairs are as bad as the characters of the men who administer them, and says: "If the people of the United States think that Uncle Sam's commercial bureaus in these countries are run in the interests of commerce and trade, if they think that the American coat-of-arms and the American flag protects them commercially, they were never more mistaken in their lives, for the inside working is a hindrance and backset to our foreign trade, to our commerce, to our good relations, to our self-respect, to our pioneers of trade and development."

As the author of the criticism is not widely known his statements would hardly deserve notice were it not that they are indorsed by the News itself. Commenting upon them the paper says editorially: "The writer is a keen business man, who has visited every country in South America in the interests of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the United States, and it must be admitted that he knows exactly what he is talking about. He has come in contact with American consular officials in every port visited, and when he complains of their character and methods he speaks with unquestioned authority." With that indorsement given by a paper published in the English language and devoted to the commercial interests of the United States, the report of the writer becomes a matter deserving of serious consideration. It must not be supposed that the complaints are made against all Consuls. It is conceded that many of them in South America as well as elsewhere are men of worth who render good service, but the News says that even in the case of able Consuls there is a just cause of complaint, inasmuch as they are not retained in office.

It thus appears from the testimony of Americans on the spot that among the reasons why we do not obtain a fair share of the trade of South American countries is because our Government appoints men to consular positions less for fitness than for their political influence. We have therefore ourselves to blame for a lack of South American markets for our goods. Such testimony ought to have weight with Congress when the time comes to deal with reform in the consular service. As the News says: "The power and influence of the United States rest upon its educated classes, its industrial energy, its commercial acuteness, its moral strength, and these are the qualities of character which should be found in every representative abroad."

An intimation, more or less official, has been made that strict lights will be put out every night for the entire night as a measure of economy. Mayor Phelan must have reached the conclusion that all decent citizens should be home before dark.

The expected has happened and the local Supervisors, chasing the municipal dollar, are threatening to put a tax on the atmosphere. The License Committee has favorably reported upon a scheme to tax light and air wells.

An Oakland youth, accused of burglary, has presented a plea which certainly ought to interest those who are engaged in the study of the incorrigibles. He says he is innocent, but wants to be sent to a reform school.

THE ARMING OF GREAT BRITAIN. OF Lord Salisbury's recent speech before the Primrose League the part which attracted the most attention in Great Britain and most deeply impressed the people there was that in which he spoke of dangers threatening not only the empire, but the British Isles themselves, and emphatically declared that the people must be armed and prepared to resist invasion. Of the attack on Ireland, which was the salient feature of the speech from our point of view, comparatively little notice has been taken by the British press. A few words of condemnation of the utterance, on the ground of their injustice to Ireland, were expressed on the day following the speech, but that portion of the address was then dismissed, and ever since the discussion upon it has turned on the warning of danger and the cry for the arming of the people.

Salisbury was not bold enough to propose conscription or a general drilling of the whole male population of the British islands, as is done among the nations of continental Europe. He contented himself with urging the formation of rifle clubs through which all classes of the people would be taught to use arms in defense of the country should need be. He is quoted as saying:

"Is it not possible for the members of the Primrose League, each in his own district, to do what he can to foster the creation of rifle clubs? And by rifle clubs what I mean is not clubs where a man must go once in two months to the country town to take part in a competition—that will do very little for the defense of the country—but what I want is that, without stirring from their homes, the people of this country shall be able to practice rifle shooting, so that when the danger comes this shall be a force which no enemy could despise."

The British have for so long a time deemed their island safe from invasion, since the navy is the strongest in Europe, that the serious warning from the Prime Minister of a possible invading army has naturally caused no little agitation. It appears there is now menacing the country a danger so great that the navy cannot be relied upon as a sure protection against it. That means, of course, a powerful coalition, for no one continental power could overcome the British fleets that guard the channel. From what source the menace comes Salisbury gave no intimation, but it is evident he was not speaking idly, but from a sincere conviction that the British must prepare for war at close quarters and be ready to fight for their homes at their very doors.

Whether rifle clubs will be sufficient to fit a population to defend itself against an invasion by a trained European army may well be questioned. Any suggestion of universal military service, however, would be rejected at once by the people, and the plan of arming proposed is perhaps the only one that would be received with favor. Moreover, there is to be said in its favor that it would certainly increase the fighting power of the people, and to that extent render invasion more dangerous and therefore less likely to be undertaken. Salisbury's concluding words on the subject were:

"My feeling is strong that we are in danger when this present war has passed by of forgetting its anxiety and the lessons which it has taught us. It is for you to struggle against that tendency and to urge upon all whom you know the necessity of placing ourselves in the position of an armed nation, such a nation, for instance, as the Swiss are, where the strength of the country is sought not in the brilliancy of negotiations, not in its military organization, but in the spirit of and the preparation of those who love their country and are prepared to die for it."

EASTERN IGNORANCE OF THE WEST. CONGRESSMAN JONES of Washington recently took occasion to deliver in the House of Representatives a speech containing an elaborate description of Washington, with a statement of its resources and its prospects. By way of explaining why he made a speech on such a subject Mr. Jones gave some illustrations of the ignorance of Eastern Congressmen concerning this section of the United States, and in doing so amply justified himself in taking up the time of the House and the pages of the Congressional Record in giving information concerning his State.

"While we have a climate milder in winter and cooler in summer than Washington City," he said, "men have asked me if it is possible to enjoy oneself in such a high latitude. While we produce all sorts of agricultural products, men have wondered how we can afford to live there and buy things from the East. While we have on Puget Sound the best and largest Government dock on the Pacific, high officials of the Government have refused to allow transports to come to Puget Sound because they could not be docked. While Puget Sound is connected with the Pacific Ocean by a channel from three to twelve miles wide, and from 300 to 600 feet deep, a great statesman of our country asked if there were any channel by which large vessels could reach the sea."

Such statements sound like satire, and yet they are but a plain story of the ignorance of Western conditions which prevails in the East even among men who are sufficiently intelligent to be elected to Congress or to be appointed to governmental positions. Mr. Jones confined his citations to examples of ignorance displayed concerning his own State, but had he chosen he could have furnished just as many of an equal lack of information concerning Oregon or California.

It is due to this ignorance on the part of officials at Washington that so much difficulty is experienced in every effort made to obtain reasonable appropriations for Pacific Coast improvements. To the same fact is due the lack of a larger immigration of home-seekers to this coast. Washington and Oregon are supposed to be as bleak and inhospitable as Maine or New Hampshire, and California is believed to be as hot and unhealthy as Florida or Mexico. Mr. Jones was quite right in furnishing Congress with a geographical, industrial and commercial description of Washington, and his only error lay in the neglect to include the whole Pacific Coast in the scope of his lesson.

One at least of the many noblemen who have recently come among us will not leave us for some time. He is that young, aristocratic Austrian who turned footpad and was sentenced the other day to reflect for eight years in San Quentin prison.

Illinois desires ex-Governor Fifer, nominated for Vice President on the McKinley ticket, and inasmuch as the advance agent of prosperity is something of a drummer for good times a Fifer would not be a bad running mate for him.

A local lawyer offers a suggestion that the Phelan flag be exempt from taxation. The attorney probably believes that the flag is not the only Phelan property which escapes its municipal burden.

FAT PARKER'S POSITION THE EDUCATIONAL QUESTION

Restatement of His Argument in His Address Before St. Mary's College Graduates, in Which He Stated There Was a Deliberate Attempt Making to Create a Monopoly of Education in This State. In speaking to the graduating class of St. Mary's College I stated that there was a deliberate attempt making to create a monopoly of education in this State. The arguments I used were founded on the discussions as to the value of the so-called smaller colleges as distinguished from the so-called universities; on the attitude of the State institution at Berkeley to Catholics and on certain proposals emanating from those who have at present control of the schools in the city and county of San Francisco. President Wheeler and President Jordan are mistaken when they suppose that I am attacking the public school system or that an uprising education given under religious auspices as against education given under purely secular auspices. This is another question altogether. I have said nothing about it. I intend to say nothing about it. I am criticizing not the

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN ALBERT SCOTT, Eighth Infantry, has been transferred from Company A to Company F, taking the place of Captain Henry H. Ferguson, who has been transferred from F to G. First Lieutenant Harry A. Eaton, Eighth Infantry, has been transferred from Company G to Company D, taking the place of First Lieutenant Van Leer Willis, who has been transferred from D to G. Major William A. Glassford, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, has been ordered to proceed from New York to Washington to confer with the chief signal officer.

Acting Assistant Surgeons Fred S. Macy of Somerville, Mass., and Francis J. Purcell of Utica, N. Y., have been ordered to proceed to San Francisco for assignment to duty by the commanding general of the Department of California. Major John T. French, quartermaster, has been ordered to proceed from his station at New York to Washington for instructions from the quartermaster general of the Department of California. Me., where he will superintend the construction of certain public buildings in that city.

The leave of absence granted Major Charles E. Cabell, Thirty-second Infantry, to visit his family in California, has been extended to include the duty of Captain Ramsay D. Potts, Third Artillery, and Second Lieutenant Henry W. Butler, Third Artillery, have been ordered to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Rodney for examination for promotion by this board. William P. Vose, Sixth Artillery, has been relieved from duty as a member of the retiring board to meet at Manila, P. I., and has been ordered to report to the board at that place. Captain James H. Harter, First Cavalry, has been relieved from further duty on the transport Sherman, and he has been ordered to report to the board at Port Riley, Kan., vice Major Henry P. Kingsbury, Third Cavalry, and Acting Assistant Surgeon W. R. Van Pelt, Major Forrest H. Hathaway, quartermaster, who was on the board for the examination of the retiring board.

First Lieutenant Clarence C. Williams, ordnance department, inspector of ordnance at the works of E. I. Dupont & Co., Wilmington, Del., has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco to receive a temporary station and assume the duties of Captain Orin B. Mitcham, ordnance department, pertaining to the management of the ordnance powder during the absence of Captain Mitcham. Lieutenant Williams will also temporarily relieve Captain Mitcham of his duties as a member of the board appointed to conduct experiments with smallarms and smallarm ammunition.

First Lieutenant William J. Barden, engineer officer of the Department of Matanzas and Sagua, has been suggested to proceed to Havana for consultation with the chief engineer of the division. He will return to Matanzas when his duty has been completed. Major Frank J. Ives, chief surgeon of the Department of Matanzas and Sagua, has been ordered to report to the chief of staff of the division. He will return to Matanzas when his duty has been completed. Major Frank J. Ives, chief surgeon of the Department of Matanzas and Sagua, has been ordered to report to the chief of staff of the division. He will return to Matanzas when his duty has been completed.

FIGURES OUT SURPLUS BY USING PARK FUND. Expert Williams Presents Report to Supervisors That Really Shows Big Deficit. Expert Williams submitted a report to the Supervisors' Finance Committee yesterday in which he figures out that there is a surplus of \$12,233.80 in the municipal funds at the end of the fiscal year. Williams claims that receipts from certain sources make this possible, but that there will be a surplus only if the St. Mary's Park fund is included in the computation of other claims. Auditor Wells has estimated that there will be a deficit of about \$90,000 if the park fund is utilized in connection and the hope that in his future field of action he may be assigned duties commensurate with his distinguished professional ability.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. A BACK DATE—B. L. R. City. The 22d of August, 1885, fell on Saturday.

MARY ANDERSON'S NATIVITY—P. C. O. Mary Navarro, nee Anderson, the actress who was born in Sacramento City, July 25, 1839.

A SIMPLE MATTER—Young Subscriber, City. The question asked is one of simple arithmetic, one of the class that this department has many times announced it does not answer.

NEED NOT BE A CITIZEN'S SON—C. R. City. A boy who desires to enter the United States Navy as an apprentice, if eligible as to age and physique, may be received whether or not he be the son of a citizen of the United States.

THE FOUR—A. Antelope, Cal. The picture of the four in Paris who were recently commissioned officers of the National Guard which appeared in The Call May 10, 1900, are evidently what the picture represents, "the whole show."

LAND IN MEXICO—F. T. Stuart, Cal. For information relative to the purchase or leasing of land in Mexico address a communication to the United States Consul, City of Mexico, Mex. He will tell him in what part of the republic you desire to locate, and he will advise you as to the proper parties you should address.

THE HOSPITAL AT SIBONEY—M. O. V. City. The United States soldiers who died of yellow fever at Siboney were buried there. The physician who was in charge of the hospital at Siboney at the time the fever raged there and also during the first months of the war was Major L. A. Lagarde, now at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.

SAN JOSE RAILROAD—J. M. R. City. The San Jose Railroad ran from that city to the San Francisco depot on Brannan street between Third and Fourth streets first time on January 15, 1864. From October preceding it was running between that depot and San Francisco. It was near San Jose. The depot named was discontinued August 23, 1866, and on the following day the trains left this city for the depot at Market and Valencia streets.

FASHION HINT FROM PARIS.



PRINTED FOULARD DRESS. The dress represented is of lavender foulard, with small black patterns. The corsage is trimmed with string colored lace fixed by a buckle in the center, and the skirt is trimmed with a lace flounce round the bottom.

A CHANCE TO SMILE

Accepted Unconditionally. He-I want you to take me seriously. She-I'll take you any way you like—Chicago Record.

The Very Best. Customer—I've got money to burn and I want the best wheel you have. Dealer—That's all right. We have bicycles to scotch.—Detroit Free Press.

Usual Family Methods. "We've got five pounds of moth balls in the house." "How did that happen?" "How did that happen? I forgot to get any; and then we all got them at once."—Indianapolis Journal.

Rural Districts Have Their Share. City Acquaintance—I suppose you never have any labor troubles in your community, do you? Uncle Jerry Peebles (of Skedunk)—Labor troubles? We have 'em regular every week. I think I know all we can do, let me tell you, to get people to work out their road tax.—Chicago Tribune

A CHANCE TO SMILE. Poor Harry at the Altar. The Bridesmaid (after the ceremony)—Weren't you frightened nearly to death? The Bride—Frightened? Why, I could hardly keep from laughing right out, to see how ridiculous poor Harry looked.—Chicago Tribune.

William Had Seen Her. "I trust William," said the old gentleman in a kindly tone, "that you have not entered into this engagement hastily. I have only met the young lady casually, but I hope you have seen a good deal of her." "Oh, yes, indeed," answered the young man, "enthusiastically. Why, I've seen her in the bedroom and on the bathing beach."—Chicago Post.

Pathetic Reminder at the Old Home. It was his first visit to his old home after an absence of twenty years. "Here," he said, "are my initials and those of the girl I married out in the bark of this old beech tree, and still plain to be seen, after all these years. How little I think I thought of the day when I saw those letters, that I would be married four times before seeing them again!"—Chicago Tribune.

Republican Delegates Choose Their Route. The California delegates to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia have announced as the official route the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-western railways, and will leave San Francisco June 12 at 10 a. m. on the "Overland Limited," the 804-hour flyer to Chicago. The round-trip rate of \$88.50 is open to all. D. W. Hitchcock, General Agent, Union Pacific, 1 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Parker's Hair Balsam keeps the hair soft and plentiful and restores the color when gray. Hinderecorns, the best cure for corns. 15c.

"And why," said a Chicago lady to her servant, "do you object to going out in the sun? You are not getting any more fat." "Yes," the girl replied, "I like the fat that all right, but you say get a dollar a week or say nothing on mind."—Chicago Iron Ocean.

Advertisements. THE FAT IN THE food supplies warmth and strength; without it the digestion, the muscles, the nerves and the brain are weak, and general debility follows. But fat is hard to digest and is disliked by many. Scott's Emulsion supplies the fat in a form pleasant to take and easy to digest. It strengthens the nerves and muscles, invigorates mind and body, and builds up the entire system. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Douglas S. Come of Red Bluff is at the Palace. Dr. A. A. Eckardt of Thomsen, Iowa, is at the Palace. Fred Davis, a merchant of Coulterville, is at the Grand. J. F. Condon, a merchant of Verdi, Nev., is at the Grand. George W. Brown, an attorney of Jackson, is at the Russ. A. Brown, a merchant of Mendocino, is stopping at the Russ. Charles Morrill, a mining man of Redding, is at the Grand. W. E. Curry, an insurance man of Los Angeles, is at the Russ. W. W. Elliott, agent of the Burlington lines at Los Angeles, is at the Lick. F. W. Hobron, a wealthy Hawaiian planter, is a guest at the Occidental. Dr. J. Goodwin Thompson and J. Haslach of Oakland are stopping at the Palace. P. Scheid, the Sacramento brewer, accompanied by his wife, is at the Occidental. Dr. Fred S. Macy, U. S. A., arrived from Boston yesterday and is registered at the Occidental. The Lick House was the Mecca yesterday for a number of mining men. On the register are the names of E. F. Harris, C. M. Wetherby and Gustave Padward of the Chicago Stock Exchange and a prominent member of the Guardian Meat Company, an international financial organization now being formed in Chicago.

Henry E. Huntington, Julius Kruttschnitt and Engineer Hood of the Southern Pacific returned yesterday morning from an inspection tour over the Carson and Colorado Railroad. They pronounce the road in good condition. In the near future a broad-gauge track will be laid over this right of way connecting Los Angeles with Reno, and thus affording another line overland for the Southern Pacific Company.

County Clerk Deane made a requisition yesterday on the Civil Service Commission for five copyists, and he appointed from the eligible list Frank Burnett, W. H. Northrop, Inosor Erb and Mrs. Mary Willis. Mrs. Willis, who has the honor of being the first woman appointed in the classified civil service of this city, attained a percentage of 88.5 in the examination for copyists.

The commission will hold an examination for ordinary clerks on June 15 at the Girls' High School. Six hundred applicants will take the examination, and to accommodate them several class rooms will be used, besides the auditorium. Notices inviting the school-teachers to assist in the examination will be sent out to-day.

May Quarantine Burnett School. A communication was sent to the Board of Education yesterday by Health Officer O'Brien suggesting that the Burnett Primary School be quarantined and thoroughly fumigated. A report of Dr. Keenan, sanitary inspector, accompanied the communication. It stated that scarlet fever is prevalent among the families who have children attending the school.

Cal. glace fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's. Special information supplied daily to business men and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 510 Montgomery street. Telephone Main 1042.

The Guarantee. A crossing sweeper was trying to get a gratuity from an excessively dandified individual, who, in resisting, urged that he had no change—nothing but a \$5 note. "Can you get it changed for yer?" said the youngster. On seeing the dandy hesitate, as if from fear of trusting him with the money, he put it again: "If yer doubts my honor, hold my broom."—Tit-Bits.

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