The San Francisco Call.

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 22, 1900

JOHN D. SPRECKELS, Proprietor.

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

MANAGER'S OFFICE.....Telephone Press 204

PUBLICATION OFFICE..Market and Third, S. F. Telephone Press 201.

EDITORIAL ROOMS....217 to 221 Stevenson St. Telephone Press 202.

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

Terms by Mail, Including Postage:

DAILY CALL (including Sunday), one year.....$6.00
DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 6 months.....3.00
DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 3 months.....1.50
DAILY CALL—By Single Month.....65c
SUNDAY CALL, One Year.....1.50
WEEKLY CALL, One Year.....1.00

All postmasters are authorized to receive subscriptions.

Sample copies will be forwarded when requested.

OAKLAND OFFICE.....1118 Broadway

GEORGE C. KROGNESS,
Manager Foreign Advertising, Marquette Building, Chicago.
(Long Distance Telephone "Central 2613.")

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AMUSEMENTS.

Columbia—"The Bells" and "Napoleon's Guard."
Alhambra—"Ship Ahoy."
California—Grand Opera, Sunday night, September 23.
Orpheum—Vaudeville.
Grand Opera-house—"Quo Vadis."
Alcazar—"The Widow's Husband."
Tivoli—"Faust."
Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties.
Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening.
Fischer's—Vaudeville.
Ringling Bros.' Circus, Sixteenth and Folsom streets.
Recreation Park—Baseball.
Sherman-Clay Hall—Song Recital, Saturday evening, September 29.
Sutro Baths—Open nights.
Oakland Track—Races.
Tanforan Park—The Great Fair, September 24 to October 6.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

HAVE you registered yet? That question should be part of the salutations of the day wherever men meet. It is to the interest of the whole community that all good citizens should register. We may be sure that the bosses have seen to it that every member of their following is enrolled, so that those who are not yet registered are likely to be of that class of voters upon whom the community relies for good government.

It is to be borne in mind that all registrations prior to January 1, 1900, have been canceled, and no man is entitled to a vote at the coming election unless he has registered since that time. There ought to be no misunderstanding of the matter, for the law has been published time and again, but it seems there are a considerable number of persons who are as yet ignorant of the necessity of registering this year even if they have been registered in former years. So to the inquiry, have you registered? there must be added the further question, have you registered since January 1?

During the past four years the population of the city has increased, and of course the number of persons entitled to the privilege of voting has increased with the population. Nevertheless the registration is many thousands of votes short of the number enrolled in 1896. Such a showing is not creditable to the community. It is evident we have an undue proportion of citizens who are either ignorant of the election laws or are indifferent to the highest privileges of an American citizen—that of electing the men who are to be charged with the duty of directing the affairs of the Government.

Registration closes September 26. Only a few days remain in which to get your name on the rolls. There is sure to be a rush at the registration office on the closing days. Why not enroll your name to-day? If you neglect it you may not have a chance in the rush next week, and then you will lose your right to vote

TO SAVE THE REDWOODS.

VIGOROUS efforts are being made by the Sempervirens Club to save from destruction the great redwoods in that wonderful region of the Santa Cruz Mountains known as the "Big Basin." Among other appeals one has been directed by the committee on publicity and promotion to the Native Daughters. They are requested to either join the club, act with it as auxiliaries, or as individuals do whatever is in their power to provide for the preservation of the forest.

The plan of the club is an important part of the general scheme of preserving the forests of the State from destructive waste, and accordingly all who are interested in the subject as a whole might well cooperate with the Sempervirens Club in accomplishing the particular object toward which its energies are directed.

In a circular recently issued it is said of the Big Basin: "This region contains the sources and watersheds of many important streams upon which much of the water supply of Santa Cruz, San Mateo and Santa Clara counties and the city of San Francisco depends. Its denudation would not only be their destruction, but would also materially lessen the rainfall of this part of Central California. This forest is interspersed with many beautiful streams, the home of the trout and other fish. It is also a natural game preserve. At the present rate of destruction this forest—the growth of many centuries—will be wiped out in five years."

The Native Sons and Daughters of California have done much for the State through their organization, but much more remains to be done. One work accomplished will but prepare the way for the undertaking of a new one. Still it is not likely there will ever arise an issue bearing more directly upon the vital points of the welfare of the State than that of providing for a thorough and scientific system of preserving our forests and conserving our water supply. As a part of that work it would be well worth while to begin by saving the redwoods of the Big Basin, and accordingly it is to be hoped the Sempervirens Club will find cordial support in its enterprise.

POLITICAL HYPOCRISY.

MR. HEARST was very early in the field as an expansionist, a jingo and annexer, and was not saying anything about consent of the governed, either. In the Examiner on May 7, 1898, he said: "The atrocities of Spanish rule in Cuba have for generations been a disgrace to civilization. This country forebore from interference until forbearance had long ceased to be a virtue. We have announced that we are fighting, not for profit, but for humanity. We are thoroughly capable of handling that affair without any outside interference, and we propose to handle it in that way. Should Continental Europe attempt interference it would precipitate an alliance between this country and England, with Japan as a possible third. Such an alliance would dictate to the world. The Anglo-Saxon-Celtic race, both in England and the United States, has proved that it produces fighters. The combined resources of the two countries are sufficient to overcome any possible opposing combination. Such an alliance would mean an enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in a far stricter sense than it has heretofore been enforced. But it would mean more than that. It would mean that the United States would assert itself in the settlement of the Eastern question. This country is not looking for entanglements, but it is not avoiding trouble when it comes."

Having fixed up an alliance with England and daubed warpaint on the Anglo-Saxon-Celtic race, Mr. Hearst in the Examiner of May 16, 1898, proceeded to take the Philippines, as follows: "What shall we do with the Philippines? It is true we have not got them yet, and it may be a premature counting of chickens to assign their disposal at this stage of the proceedings. At the same time it may be assumed that if we undertake to hold them it will be done effectually, for this is not a people to brook half measures. The work which we put our hands to will be done thoroughly, at whatever cost. It may involve the very serious work of convincing the natives that we do not do business on the same lines as Spain, and they must behave themselves, keep the peace and mind their business. The islands are valuable—so valuable that almost any European power would gladly undertake the task of reducing them were a reasonable excuse offered. They are practically forced on our hands by the logic of remorseless circumstances. We cannot conveniently rid ourselves of them, if we would. It is certain that the half-civilized natives are wholly unfit for self-government. Their future is in the hands of America."

As has been seen by quotations we have already made from him, Hearst put in the whole spring, summer and fall of 1898 shouting for expansion and yelling "Nail the flag to the Philippines!" He uttered not one word about natural rights of the natives, nor government by consent, but time and again declared that we could govern them "unhampered by the constitution," and that it would be right to reduce them with an army and make them pay the cost of the reduction and of keeping garrisons to keep them reduced. After the State elections of 1898 he said holding the Philippines was a Democratic policy and that Democrats were tired of having to vote the Republican ticket to enforce a Democratic policy.

He accused President McKinley of being a little American and of intending to drop the Philippines, and finally, when Colonel Bryan, in December, 1898, in an interview announced himself opposed to holding the islands, Hearst said in the Examiner, December 16, 1898: "Whoever resists expansion and reaping the fruits of our victory fights foolishly against fate.

"Mr. Bryan has announced his attitude. We hope it will be modified.

"As a capable leader Mr. Bryan has won admiration among Democrats. He was supported by this paper when the majority of men with ten cents in their pockets were rushing up and down the streets screaming that silver meant the death of America. The Examiner did not think that America would be so easily killed, and it backed up a man and a party headed in the direction of useful reform, unmindful of the timid Americans and their shrieking.

"Now comes Mr. Bryan, in his turn, and declares his belief that America is in danger—in greater danger, he says, than Cuba, and that because we shall undertake to rule a group of islands some thousands of miles away! Mr. Bryan is disappointing in this. He believes that we can change the financial system of the world and overthrow the fixed rules of commerce without the consent of any other nation. Does he doubt that we can police a parcel of islands without the consent of any other nation?

"Why so brave about silver and so timid about national force and far-reaching power? And it is not so far-reaching, really. Mr. Bryan quotes Jefferson and reminds us that he extended the American empire only on this continent. Yes, but he reached out toward the setting sun before the invention of locomotive or telegraph. The lands he annexed were much farther away from him than are the Philippines from McKinley. And yet he did not fear, as Mr. Bryan seems to fear, the irritation of foreign countries. He wrote to Napoleon that he (Napoleon) would do well to get out of America and not get too close to us, for we should consider it as distinctly unfriendly in any nation that attempted to lord it around near us.

"Jefferson talked that way to the mighty French Emperor: America was a little nation of four millions and limited resources.

"Need Mr. Bryan, or Mr. McKinley, or any American, hesitate to assert our rights through fear of irritating foreigners to-day? We are eighty millions, and so rich that long generations of public thieves cannot begin to steal money as fast as we can make it.

"America has not gone hunting for weak lands or weak peoples to conquer. She has beaten Spain—as meritorious an act as killing a rattlesnake. She fought the Spaniards to help the oppressed. Her intention is to give genuine reform to the islanders whom fate has thrown into her hands. It is all very well to talk about consent of the governed. That is in the Declaration of Independence, and we should be guided by it. But we may also remember, incidentally, that we fought our own brothers in the South for four years and murdered thousands of them to prove that the governed must be good and not weaken our nation by setting up governments of their own. It was held by the North that a nation that gets its freedom by fighting as a unit must stay a unit. The Filipinos got their freedom by our fighting, and they have no good reason for leaving us now, unless we are willing, and that is fact.

"Does Mr. Bryan doubt that what men want is liberty? Does he think that the American system extended to the Philippines would not give them liberty? This country is not perfect. We know that. But is it not the best? Is it not good luck for the Filipinos to get in? If it is, the question comes to this—Are we afraid to undertake the work? Are we afraid of ourselves or of other nations? Ought not the Democrat of to-day, with eighty millions at his back, to be as brave as old Jefferson, with only four millions of followers?

"Much is said about the quality of the Philippine islanders. They are not good enough to suit some of us. Too bad.

"But since the objectors dig up the Declaration of Independence so glibly against expansion, they might also dig it up in favor of the movement. That declaration seems to make quite clear the American idea that men are born free and equal. Not men in Connecticut or New Jersey, but men—all men.

"The man of sense takes things as they are and works accordingly. The Philippines cannot be given away. We shall always be responsible for them. If we turn them loose on their own hook we shall always be responsible for them. We shall have to fight their quarrels and defend them against oppression. That will surely get us into trouble. With a weak flag floating over the islands, with factions quarreling for control and inviting foreign interference, will come attempts that we will have to resist, and inevitable conflicts will follow.

"But with the true flag over the Philippines, does it not seem to Mr. Bryan and to all other Americans that foreigners will be apt to keep their hands off?

"Is it not generally admitted that foreigners will keep their hands off whatever bears our brand?

"Mr. Bryan says that we might take a coaling station in Porto Rico and another in the Philippines. 'Take' does not sound well. And why 'take' anything, if not all? Either we have a right to annex those islands for their own good and advancement of liberty, or we have no such right. If we have not the right, to take any part is stealing, and we might as well steal all as a part. The opposition to expansion is based on the failure to see things as they are. This earth is no longer a huge, mysterious, limitless thing. It is a small ball of dirt, and a man can get around it in short order. With steam and electricity one man of Napoleon's brain and remorseless energy could control it all. It must sooner or later come all under republican rule, and we might as well hurry up the process whenever we get a chance. To spread out in the East and set up the spectacle of freedom and national growth under the nose of China and the petrified East is a step in the right direction. The Democratic party wants men who can realize that annexation and expansion are here; that they cannot be stopped. The party wants men who can take a share in problems that arise, who can suggest, and when the time comes control. It does not want men who sit by and protest!"

Two Democratic State conventions in California have put Mr. Hearst into the party platform and he is the president of the National Association of Bryan Clubs. Just what does Bryan Democracy think of itself under the circumstances?

ROBERTS AND THE BOERS.

QUITE naturally, under the circumstances, the reports from South Africa in these days are full of conflict and confusion. Dispatches from Spitzkop, dated September 19, were to the effect that General Viljoen, who has succeeded Botha in supreme command, was moving northward with 3000 men and thirty guns, and had announced a determination to continue the war indefinitely. Another dispatch of the same date from Nelspruit stated that of the 3000 Boers who retreated from Komatipoort before the British advance 700 entered Portuguese territory, others deserted in various directions, while the remainder crossed the Komati River and occupied the spurs of the Lombolo Mountains.

Roberts, of course, is eager to get the scattered bands of the patriots rounded up and captured, and to that end has resorted to every resource at his command, from hard pursuit to pleasant promises of leniency. In a recent proclamation announcing to the Boers the flight of Kruger Roberts said: "Kruger's action shows how hopeless, in his opinion, is the war, which has now been carried on for nearly a year, and his desertion of the Boer cause should make clear to his fellow burghers that it is useless to continue the struggle any longer. It is probably unknown to the inhabitants of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony that nearly 15,000 of their fellow subjects are now prisoners of war, not one of whom will be released until those now under arms against us surrender unconditionally."

After pointing out that intelligent burghers can no longer have any hope of success by their own arms, nor assistance from any foreign power, Roberts went on to declare that the war has degenerated into a guerrilla struggle. He closed by saying: "The means I am compelled to adopt are those which the customs of war prescribe as applicable in such cases. They are ruinous to the country, entail endless suffering to the burghers and their families, and the longer this guerrilla warfare continues the more vigorously must they be enforced."

It is doubtless very exasperating to his Lordship that after all that the Boers continue fighting and Viljoen refuses to even discuss a proposition to surrender. The war may not have staggered humanity, but it has made the British portion of it very tired, and as yet there is no rest in sight.

The women of Santa Cruz insist that they have a right to vote at the coming election. The ladies will unfortunately find that they are dealing with one of those rights which must go into the reserved list for future consideration.

There appears to be rivalry even in the unenviable privilege of blackguardism. Kelly, Crimmins and Burns are quarreling to determine who shall have the distinction of leadership in criminal politics.

John M. Chretien considers his prosecution on a criminal charge as a huge joke. He has also the satisfaction of being the only one who is able to look upon the grave matter in that light.

While President Kruger is sojourning in Europe he might add something to his fame by striving to liberate the single gigantic figure of the South African war—General Cronje.

The sort of men Bryan would appoint to the Supreme Court if he had the power is a consideration that will make the American people very careful not to give him the power.

If the powers insist upon the stupendous demands, which are inspired by their greed, China may prefer dismemberment to the shell of national life which will remain to her.

The latest incident in the Craven case indicates that Superior Judge Carroll Cook might with propriety establish an ambulance service in connection with his court.

William Jennings Bryan is preparing for his final tour of the campaign. He must be getting ready to go home.

Chinese are deeply grateful that their Sacred City has not been destroyed. They may have reason to reflect that the allies are not yet out of China.

SILVER REPUBLICAN LEADER OF COLORADO LEAVES PARTY

Hon. A. M. Stevenson, a Denver Lawyer, Returns to the Republicans.

Hon. A. M. Stevenson has been Senator Teller's right hand man in Colorado politics for many years. He walked out of the St. Louis Republican convention arm-in-arm with that Senator after that scene in which the delegates from Colorado withdrew from the convention and from the Republican party in obedience to the instructions from their State convention. In the campaign which followed Mr. Stevenson, always an acknowledged political leader, was most active in all that seemed to further the interests of the free silver faction. He is a leading lawyer in Denver and an orator of marked ability. His executive powers have also put him first and foremost in every campaign in the State. But now the Teller Silver Republican party must get along without him, for Mr. Stevenson recently announced his return to the Republican party, and gave as his reason that free silver was no longer an issue before the people, and that when he withdrew from the St. Louis convention he did not surrender, as a Republican, his convictions on other great questions.

PARTY CHIEF WHOSE PATRIOTISM IS THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

EDITOR San Francisco Call—I have been actively connected with the Silver Republican party since its organization and have done my share in trying to build up the organization and make it powerful and respected and worthy of respect. When the party was nationalized, I hoped that it might become a power for good in the politics of the country. I still believe that such might have been possible had not new conditions, new responsibilities of government and new issues been pressed for consideration and settlement. There is now no hope—in fact, no pretense that the party can live beyond the present campaign, and I do not believe it possible to aid the cause of bimetallism by continuing the fight this fall.

On this great question the people of Colorado have not changed; but conditions and issues have changed, and, in my judgment, the silver question is not to-day a live issue before the American people and never will become an issue of great political importance until the necessities of the country compel a correct monetary system.

We are daily informed that the great body of gold standard Democrats who refused to support Bryan in 1896 are to-day according him loyal support—and why? Certainly because they either believe that the financial question has been settled or side-tracked for the present. The reason that prompts them to return to their old party allegiance, in a measure, at least, persuades me that I am correct in my conclusions about this question. In 1896 the Democratic party declared the financial question to be one of controlling and paramount political importance. In 1900 the same party declares another issue to be of paramount importance, and every one knows that the open declaration in favor of free coinage was forced upon the convention after the representatives of a majority of the delegates had voted against such a declaration in committee, and the resolution could not have been adopted in the committee had it not been for the votes of the territories of Hawaii, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico, none of which has any voice in the election of the President.

In 1896 Senator Hill of New York denounced the majority of the Chicago convention and the platform advocated by them in language every sentence of which was joyfully repeated during the campaign by those who opposed the election of Mr. Bryan. He and those who acted with him sullenly refused to support the nominees of the Chicago convention. In 1900 the same Senator Hill was the hero of the Kansas City convention, and would have been its nominee for Vice President had he not declined the nomination and implored the convention and its leaders not to nominate him.

I cannot understand how any man who witnessed the scenes at Kansas City can honestly say that the convention there was a silver convention, or that its delegates believed that silver was at all an issue in this campaign. The despised Senator Hill of 1896 is, with the possible exception of Mr. Bryan, to-day the foremost Democrat in the land. He is a worthy and capable leader of his party, but he is not my leader.

Does any one believe that Mr. Croker, without whom there is no hope of Democratic success, is any less an opponent of bimetallism to-day than he was in 1896? Does any one believe that the Democratic party if successful would pass a free-coinage bill? It matters not how true their candidate for the Presidency may be in his advocacy of this cause, without his party behind him and in sympathy with his position on this question he will be almost as powerless in Washington as he is at home upon his Nebraska farm.

These are the conditions as I see them. I do not believe there is any hope at present for a proper settlement of the financial question.

I have always adhered to the party's declaration that we were Republicans on all other questions but the financial one. I am not a Democrat, and it seems to me that the time has come when we must be either Democrats or Republicans. There is to-day, in my judgment, no middle ground. Very truly yours,

A. M. STEVENSON.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 14, 1900.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. Wesley Carpenter of Woodland is at the Grand.

Rev. and Mrs. Mehavey of London are at the Palace.

J. P. McCreedy, a Chicago merchant, is at the Palace.

Colonel W. P. Harrington of Colusa is stopping at the Palace.

Benjamin M. Woodhall, a Stockton merchant, is at the Grand.

George Myers, a prominent cigar dealer at Fresno, is at the Lick.

G. T. Grant, a prominent mining man, has taken quarters at the Palace.

Dr. W. A. Hendryx and wife of Los Angeles are guests at the Palace.

Guy A. Buell, a big lumber dealer at Stockton, is staying at the Palace.

T. E. Hunt, a prominent commercial man from El Paso, Tex., is at the Palace.

F. H. Leadbetter, paper manufacturer and importer at Portland, is in the city. He is at the Palace.

James McCudden, a naval contractor at Vallejo, arrived in town yesterday and registered at the Grand.

Elwood Mead of the Government Experiment Station in Cheyenne, Wyo., is stopping at the Occidental.

Richard U. Good and T. W. Stanton of the Geological Survey Department, Washington, are stopping at the Occidental.

J. K. Pattee, merchant at Sonora, and his wife are enjoying a few days in the city and have taken apartments at the Grand.

M. L. Washburn and wife of this city came in on the St. Paul yesterday afternoon from Nome, where they have been spending the summer.

Arthur P. Bennett and William Isbister, mail agents on the steamer Moana, which came in from New Zealand yesterday, are stopping at the California.

Rev. S. Trower, an Episcopal clergyman; his brother, H. Trower, both of Sydney, and C. Tresdale of London are stopping at the Palace for a few days.

Former Governor J. E. Richards of Butte, Mont., arrived at the Palace last evening in company with his wife, who will go under surgical treatment here.

T. F. Fitzgerald, Pacific Coast passenger agent of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, left last evening on a business trip to Los Angeles and other southern points.

Rev. Dr. Wakefield and sister returned yesterday from a fifteen months' absence in the East. They are registered at the Occidental and expect to return to their home in San Jose to-day.

William H. Dobson, a miner of Melbourne, arrived in the city yesterday. He is to make a tour of inspection of the mines at Cripple Creek and Denver. Mr. Dobson is making his headquarters at the Occidental.

H. L. Gates, a prosperous Klondiker, is in the city for a few days prior to going to Europe. Mr. Gates is a native of Humboldt County. He has made over $300,000 in the Klondike and says there is yet much gold to be obtained from these fields.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Dr. A. A. Libby of Pasadena is at the Hoffman; L. D. Hollaway of San Francisco is at the Marlborough.

SECOND NECESSITY.

The anti-cigarette crusader was trying to convert the youthful fiend.

"When I was at the hospital," she related, "the last words of a street gamin were, 'Gimme a cigarette.' Now, I am certain he would have said something else if he had only had the time."

"Yessum," assented the fiend.

"Ah! And you can guess what those words would have been?"

"'Gimme a match.'"—Chicago News.

A CHANCE TO SMILE.

THE UNCHANGEABLE.

They tell us that nothing is sure in this world,
That glory soon flickers away;
To-morrow the beauty may crumble to dust,
To-morrow the monarch may beg for a crust—
Man's power is but for a day.

To-morrow the courses of rivers may change,
And mountains may sink out of sight;
To-morrow the friend who to-day has your aid
May steal up behind you with glittering blade—
The world is made over each night.

They tell us that nothing is sure in this world,
That all is but change or decay;
Yet one thing will change not as long as winds blow:
Some men will be high and some men will be low
Till the blast on the judgment day!

—Chicago Times-Herald.

HE HAS HOPES.

"What did you say to the lawyer about breaking your father's will in your interest?"

"I told him I hoped he would allow me a reasonable per cent on what he got out of it."—Chicago Record.

THE USUAL RATIO.

First Suburbanite—How long was your last cook with you?

Second Suburbanite—She was "with us" for about two hours, and "agin us" all the rest of the two weeks she was there.—Judge.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Aunt Malindy laid down the roling pin, set her hands on her lips and delivered herself of this profound bit of wisdom:

"Great trouble in dis world is, dey is too many people who don't know enough to be fust cook an' knows too much to be second."—Indianapolis Press.

ALL SOUND.

"What are the wild waves saying?" murmured the woman as she stood on the silver lining of the mighty main.

"Nothing, Maria," replied the man, hoarsely; "they are like some people we know—they make a great deal of noise, but don't say anything."—Tit-Bits.

UP TO SNUFF.

She—I like him because he's so extravagant.

Her Aunt—That isn't the best possible quality in a husband.

She—Of course not! I'm not going to marry him.—Puck.

PRODUCED WEARINESS.

"I don't see any sense in these collecting fads," said Mr. Wooph.

"Nor I," agreed Mr. Gooph. "Why some of these fellows seems to make a regular passion of it. They make me tired!"

And he gazed out of the window and glared at the rent collector, who had just left.

HOW THE QUEEN KEEPS COOL.

Queen Victoria, who is always impervious to cold, suffers acutely from heat, and elaborate arrangements are made to keep her apartments cool. When she leaves her bedroom in the morning it is well aired for an hour. Then the windows are closed and the blinds drawn and large pans of ice are brought in. The room, thus refrigerated, is kept closed until night.

Buckets of ice are frequently scattered about her living apartments, and sprays of ice water play continuously outside the windows of her sitting rooms, cooling the air currents.

Her Pullman car, in which she traveled from Windsor to Portsmouth, recently, was kept almost at an ice house temperature, the windows being closed and pails of ice distributed along the floor and under the seats.—New York World.

UP-TO-DATE EDITORIAL UTTERANCE

Views of the Press on Topics of the Times.

PITTSBURG DISPATCH—The strike begins with good order preserved. It is to be hoped since it must be endured that its total of loss and injury will not be swelled by the public injury of riots and the resort to mob methods.

BROOKLYN EAGLE—From a debtor nation we have become a creditor nation. Indeed, it was only a few weeks ago that we subscribed for a British Government loan so quickly that the British themselves complained that more time was not allowed them to make bids. Whether the Government has willed it or no, the people of the United States have expanded their interests widely beyond the borders of this continent and they will see to it that those interests are protected by the officials whom they elect.

RICHMOND TIMES—There never was an age when there were so many glorious opportunities as now to the youth of the land. There never was an age when the individual counted for so much as he does in this age. There never was an age when there was such a demand for bright, brainy and cultivated young men.

NEW ORLEANS STATES—In the new Galveston, if it is to recover or increase its population, there must be built no cheap houses; every home that is built in the new city should be a fortress against the elements. If a man cannot build such a house he ought not to be permitted to build at all.

CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN—The Bryanites of this day are slurring our soldiers, belittling our achievements, demoralizing national sentiment, as did the Vallandighamites and copperheads of Lincoln's day. If the people of this day are like the people of 1864, Bryan will meet with a defeat as crushing as that of McClellan.

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT—Bryan is getting hit hard in this canvass. His base money declaration has put the East against him, while his "anti-imperialism" nonsense has repelled the West. Nobody need be surprised if the Republican majority in the electoral college this year should be larger than it was in 1896.

NEW YORK WORLD—Whatever chance there was of recovering New York was thrown away when the moral impulse and the independent vote represented in Mr. Coler's candidacy for Governor were ruthlessly rejected. And even on the basis of the "percentage of gain and loss" in Maine and Vermont, neither Connecticut nor New Jersey would be carried by Mr. Bryan.

BOSTON POST—Nothing yet put forth by the mine operators and the railroads justifies in any degree the refusal to preserve the peace by calling in impartial arbitrators to judge between the contestants. And this refusal seems to fix the responsibility.

CHICAGO CHRONICLE—The golden age of British liberalism is truly past. Gladstone is in his grave. Rosebery, cynic, sport and peer, has no sincere sympathy with popular rights, no continuous concern in anything involving principles or demanding either energy or sacrifices. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, virulent rather than vigorous, ebullient, but no longer convincing, clatters his rusty armor in the House to remind it that once therein was a statesman militant.

NEW YORK TIMES—The defeat of McKinley or the election of Bryan by a "prayer chain" would be difficult to prove. The demonstration that a victory or a defeat had been wrought in such a way would strike the thoughtful as in many ways more unfortunate than the perpetual unsettlement of the question whether soldiers shall have their beer or wine in camp or be obliged to seek it outside.

CHICAGO RECORD—By the purchase of German, British and Russian bonds the United States is acquiring a permanent balance in Europe. If financial stress shall create a demand for more money in the United States these foreign bonds will be sent back to the European countries whence they came and sold in the open market.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—It is remarkable that there is no leading Democrat of the war period whom the Bryanites can quote instead of Lincoln.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE PHELAN FOUNTAIN—A. O. S., City. The Phelan fountain in San Francisco was unveiled Sunday, September 5, 1897.

MARK TWAIN—C. R. L., Campbell, Cal. The home of Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain) is in Hartford, Conn.

OSTEOPATHY—Isabella, West Point, Cal. Osteopathy is the special science of the treatment of bones and diseases thereof.

PADEREWSKI—Isabelle, West Point, Cal. Ignace Jan Paderewski was born in Podolia, a province of Russian Poland, November 6, 1860, consequently he is a Russian-Pole.

SILVER DOLLARS—S. and P., Salinas, Cal. Silver dollars of the United States will not be exchanged at the United States Treasury for gold on demand, but are exchangeable for silver certificates or smaller coin.

HOMICIDES—X. Y. Z., Metcalf, Ariz. There are no published statistics that give, in the aggregate, the number of homicides in Arizona in 1899 and in the Dominion of Canada during the same period, hence the information asked for cannot be given.

THE HOLY SEE—C. R. L., Campbell, Cal. The Holy See is the name applied to the Papal office or jurisdiction; the Papal court. "See" is the seat or throne of a Bishop, so used in ecclesiastical circles. By universal usage, however, see designates the city (thence at least in popular language, the entire diocese) in which the seat of a Bishop is placed. In the Roman Catholic church the Pope alone establishes sees, and alters their distribution and local limits and boundaries. In the Anglican church this is done by authority of Parliament. In this country in the Protestant Episcopal church sees are created and limits of diocese changed by authority of the general convention.

ARMAGEDDON—C. R. L., Campbell, Cal. Armageddon is a name used in Revelation, xvi:16, and signifies the "Mount of Megiddo," from a root, gadad, to cut off, i. e., slaughter. The reference in Revelation in this passage is probably to Megiddo, but some refer it to the Plain of Esdraelon, in Galilee and Samaria, famous as a battlefield, the great Old Testament battlefield between Israel and the various enemies of Jehovah's people, the scene of Barak's victory over Canaan and Gideon's over Midian (Judges, iv, v, vii), the scene also of Saul's death and Israel's defeat before the Philistines (I Samuel, xxxi), and of Josiah's death in battle with Pharaoh Necho (II Kings, xxiii:29-30).

French nougat at Townsend's.

Splendid icecream soda, phosphates and water ice at Townsend's, Palace Hotel.

Splendid Cal. glace cherries. Townsend's.

Townsend's California glace fruits 50c a pound in fire-etched boxes or Jap. baskets. 639 Market, Palace Hotel.

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MISSED SOMETHING.

The eminent statesman was talking his speech into a phonograph.

"That's a new idea," said one of the bystanders. "Why does he stop every few minutes and seem to wait for something?"

"He's listening for the applause," said the other bystander.—Chicago Tribune.

People who take DR. SIEGERT'S Angostura Bitters in the fall save money on doctors' bills during the winter. The great South American tonic.

The charm of beauty is beautiful hair. Secure it with Parker's Hair Balsam.

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