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AMUSEMENTS. Tivoli—"A Jolly Masketer." Alhambra—"A Hot Old Time." California—"A Bell Boy." Orpheum—Vaudeville. Grand Opera-house—"Man's Enemy." Alcazar—"Melrose Place." Columbia—"The Singing Girl." Olympia, Center Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties. Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening. Fisher's—Vaudeville. Sherman-Clay Hall—Lectures, Saturday evening. California Jockey Club—Oakland Race-track—Races to-day. Mail subscribers in ordering change of address should be particular to give both NEW AND OLD ADDRESS in order to insure a prompt and correct compliance with the request.

CAKLAND OFFICE, 1118 Broadway. C. GEORGE HOGGESS, Manager Foreign Advertising, Marquette Building, Chicago. (Long Distance Telephone "Central 261.")

AN ANARCHIST THREAT.

SINCE the Haymarket affair in Chicago the anarchists in this country have been rather quiet. The assassination of the King of Italy seems, however, to have inspired new activity among those misguided people, and they are again asserting themselves, taking advantage of their peculiar interpretation of the laws of this country.

At a meeting held by them recently in New York City five hundred are said to have been present. It was ostensibly held as a benefit for the family of Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert. One of the speakers, named Alexander Horr, approved of assassination, and said they would kill President McKinley "if he attempted to interfere with free speech."

The President of the United States has nothing to do with the administration of the local laws, which regulate expression and publication. These laws differ in different States, and we have never had a general interpretation of the limits of free speech. By a general principle the utterance of threats against life and property is not regarded as a proper and lawful enjoyment of the liberty of speech. When these threats are uttered against persons in another country a difficulty appears in the way of their regulation by local law. Such threats might involve the Federal Government. For instance, if public meetings were held in considerable numbers and in many parts of this country in which threats were made, and applauded, against the life of the President of France, and the people doing this claimed the right to peacefully assemble and indulge such freedom of speech under the first amendment to the Federal constitution, there is no doubt but a Federal question would be raised requiring an interpretation of that amendment, which would be called by anarchists interference with the freedom of speech, for which Alexander Horr sentenced the President to death. The question is a difficult one. The presence of large numbers of foreign anarchists in this country may well constitute a menace that will some time require the attention of our people.

We surely would be disquieted if in any other country these people were permitted to threaten and plan the stealthy murder of the officers of this republic, and we cannot expect any less anxiety abroad when crimes against executives are approved by the same class of people on our soil.

As far as known but one native American anarchist has ever been known, and that was Parsons, hanged for the Haymarket murders in Chicago.

It may become necessary for the nations to enter upon a general policy of impounding anarchists within the countries to which they belong, that each Government may police and watch its own contingent.

THE LADIES AND THE FORESTS.

BY all who have an intelligent interest in the problems of forest preservation in this State there will be felt no little gratification in the efficient help given to the campaign of education on the subject by the ladies. Woman's work is always potent, and this is an issue to which she may well direct her influence and her energies. It is not going to be an easy task to procure the establishment and the maintenance of a comprehensive and scientific system of forest preservation by either the State or the nation, and consequently the assistance of every strong and earnest ally in the work will be hailed with satisfaction.

Among the ladies of the State who have turned their attention to this issue are those who compose "the California Club." From a circular recently issued it appears the club intends to make a resolute effort to induce Congress to take action toward forest preservation without further delay. The circular calls for signatures to a petition which, after setting forth the benefits to result from a proper care of our forests and the evils resulting from negligence, goes on to say: "In view of these incontestable facts the California Club beseeches the United States Government on behalf of her own interests to make an appropriation of money to be expended in the accomplishment of the objects named in the above preamble, and the club urges on all citizens, all organizations and legislators, both State and national, to join in commending and furthering this course of action."

Such a petition merits the support of the Legislature, of Boards of Trade, industrial associations and all other organizations that are charged with the duty of promoting the welfare of the people. At this juncture there is hardly any problem more vital to California than that of preserving her woods and conserving her flood waters. It is, moreover, a problem demanding an immediate solution. Every year the State suffers a loss of many thousands of dollars by the waste of her forests, and the loss throughout the nation runs up to many millions annually. We are barbarians so far as forestry is concerned, and it is high time for us to act like civilized people.

Some night prowling rascal has taken to hugging the Berkeley co-ed. They should receive the limit of the law for presuming to do what most of us have only dared to think.

COLLEGES AND NEWSPAPERS.

THE last meeting of the California Editorial Association was made interesting by the addresses of the presidents of the two universities, Drs. Jordan and Wheeler. Each gave his views about the function of the press, and each was in his way interesting and instructive. The press has become a mighty factor in our modern life and has come to deserve study, as an institution, a force, that affects the actions of men, and to a degree influences the destiny of nations. Whenever anything appears in the world that can influence the relations of men and of nations, it becomes the subject of scientific investigation. The press has reached that point. It does good and it does evil. Like the old myth of the prince of the powers of the air, it has benefits and harm to dispense, and they fall upon individuals and the community.

The good and evil done by a newspaper depends upon the one will that guides and controls it and fixes its policy. This will may in some cases be the aggregate mind of an editorial council, but, if so, the aggregation of views must be brought to unity. Or the control may be one mind only. There can be no newspaper success, nor influence, if the paper be lacking in this unity of control.

Dr. Wheeler, in his address to the country editors, seemed to go searching for an analogy between the newspaper and the college. In doing this he flouted at the idea of one will controlling the policy of a paper or a university, and spoke vaguely of the freedom, academic and journalistic, necessary to the success and usefulness of the press and the college. From the newspaper side of it the analogy is unreal and impossible. The newspaper has a double function—to print the news, and influence public opinion by its editorial expression. In this latter office the press is an educator, and therein the press takes rank with the teacher.

But the most successful educators among American newspapers have been those founded or controlled by men who have felt the impulse of a mission in the world, and have chosen to preach and teach it through the columns of a newspaper.

Benjamin Franklin was the first American journalist of that kind. He felt it his mission to impart philosophy, thrift and economy to his countrymen, and did it as the owner and editor of the Saturday Evening Post.

After him some time passed before another journalistic philosopher appeared. It is true that Fenno, in New York City, and the old Telescope and Gazette and Timepiece fitfully fulfilled the educating function of the press, but a close examination does not convince that such was the master motive of Fenno and those publications. But when Greeley appeared, with the Tribune as his organ, there began the most wonderful education of the American people ever accomplished by one newspaper. Yet it was the work of one man, the impression of a single will. When his two disciples, Henry J. Raymond and Charles A. Dana, left him and went, one to the Sun and the other to found the New York Times, though they became personal and business rivals of Greeley they followed his method. As long as Raymond lived the Times taught editorially his belief of things and his view of politics, and "the little villain," as Greeley called him, never departed from that method to the moment of his death on the doorstep of his office. So it was with Dana. The Sun shone in the reflected light of his intelligence and his malice until both were quenched in death.

In like manner the New York Herald was the creature of the will of the elder Bennett, and among the modern press, in the newer cities, the Chicago Tribune was the classroom in which Joseph Medill taught, and the Times was the school set up in Chicago by Wilbur F. Storey. The news in a paper is made up of what men do, in their individual capacity or in the aggregate as nations, and of what happens to men as a result of manifestation of the power of nature, in fires and famines, tempests and temblors. This news should be given impartially and as fully as is necessary to inform the reader. It should neither be faked nor sophisticated. The newspaper manager who changes or invents news is guilty of a serious moral forgery, for which the law should provide adequate punishment. The editorial page of a newspaper, its classroom, its pulpit, its blackboard, reflects the policy, inculcates the principles and promotes the mission of the one mind that controls the paper.

If Dr. Wheeler would try running a newspaper on the plan of his analogy with what he calls academic freedom he would be involved in a confusion compared with which the labyrinth was a straight line. The work of many minds goes into the harmonious whole of each issue of a metropolitan newspaper, but it is conformed to the one controlling will.

We are of opinion, too, that in a high sense the same is true of a great university, and that President Wheeler's practice at Berkeley is different from his preaching to the editors. We are of the opinion that if his engineering department should set up caricatures of Mrs. Hearst's building plans and deride her taste in architecture there would be vacancies. So, if the art department of a newspaper girded at its editorial policy the directing mind would direct a change in that branch of the business.

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION.

MANIFOLD and important as are the measures before Congress at this session, it is to be hoped time will be found to devise and enact an immigration restriction bill which will adequately protect the country from undesirable immigrants. The passage of such a bill may be regarded as one of urgency, for if it be not enacted this winter we can hardly expect the enactment for a year to come, and in that time we may suffer much injury from the lack of it.

Reports from the East are to the effect that immigrants are flocking into the country in large numbers. It is said the steerage of vessels coming across the Atlantic is crowded with passengers, and the officials charged with the duty of scrutinizing the newcomers are almost overwhelmed with work. The arrivals are in excess of the aggregate for many a season, and there is every reason to believe there will be an enormous influx next spring unless something be done to check it.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the number of immigrants amounted to 520,000; in 1899 they numbered 341,000; for 1898, 229,000; for 1897, 230,000; for 1896, 343,000; for 1895, 279,000. It will be seen that the increase during the past fiscal year over the arrivals of the previous years was very large. This year will show an even greater increase. It appears that immigration is approaching the great magnitude it reached during the industrial boom of 1882, when the total number of foreigners who came to the country to profit by high wages exceeded 788,000.

It is to be borne in mind, moreover, that the increase in numbers has been accompanied by a de-

crease in the quality of the immigrants. The immigration officials report that when tested by ability to read, by the amount of money in possession and by nationality, the newcomers of to-day are inferior to those of past years. We are now receiving large numbers of persons who can hardly be expected to understand American ideals of politics or labor; and it is doubtful if they can ever be fitted for American citizenship.

In a recent account of the immigration at that port the New York Post said: "In one day in May, for example, 8000 immigrants were passed through the Barge Office, and the immigration officials and other attendants were not especially edified and encouraged with the quality of the aliens with whom they had to deal. The older employees recalled the days when the majority of those who passed through their hands were Irish, German, English or Scandinavian, and found a striking contrast in the Italians, the Poles and the miscellaneous races of the Austro-Hungarian empire, which commanded the larger part of their attention. They were also forced to recall that whereas, in the former days, an oriental—a Syrian, Armenian or Turk—was a curiosity, he had now grown to be a rather familiar sight in the detention pen, and such unaccustomed figures as Greeks, Magyars, Slovaks, Croats, Ruthenians, Montenegrins, Servians and other strangers from the Balkan states were altogether common."

There is of course no desire to shut out immigrants who are fitted for citizenship and who will not tend to degrade American labor. It would seem, therefore, that the Lodge bill, providing an educational test, would serve the purpose desired. It is high time that popular demand should compel Congress to enact that or some similar measure. There is, it is true, a desire in all parts of this country for an increase of population, but none wish it in the way it is now coming.

THE CRUMPACKER BILL.

WHILE it is not at all likely a change will be made in the proportion of representation from the Southern States should an apportionment bill be enacted this winter, it is certain the question will come up for debate. A bill has been already introduced by Crumpacker of Indiana which has for its plain purpose the limitation of the number of representatives from the South in accordance with the second section of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution. The bill provides for increasing the membership of the House from 357 to 365, so that under its terms the increase or decrease in members of different States would be as follows:

Table with columns for Northern States, Southern States, and Net gain/loss. Northern States include Colorado, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Washington, West Virginia. Southern States include Arkansas, Florida, Missouri, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia.

In the States not included in the tables there will be no change from the present number of representatives. Under the present apportionment what are known as "Southern States" have 142 votes in the Electoral College, while the remaining States have 305. Under the Crumpacker bill the South would have but 134 electoral votes, against 321 in the North and West.

The issue is a perplexing one. The language of the constitution apparently leaves no other course to be pursued than that of making the apportionment upon the principle of the Crumpacker bill, and yet many of the foremost authorities hold a different view. It is known that neither the President nor any eminent Republican leader in either House has favored a reduction of representation from the South, while many of the most influential papers of the country have strongly opposed it.

It seems to be conceded no apportionment of the kind proposed by Crumpacker could be enacted this session. Congress will be too busy and the session too short to undertake the passage of a measure that would be fought by all sorts of tactics known to parliamentary minorities. Therefore if there is to be any determined effort made to restrict the representation from the South, the fight will go over to the next Congress and there will be no apportionment at all this winter. Such a result, however, is hardly expected; for as yet there has been no evidence of an inclination on the part of the Republican press or Republican leaders to force a fight on the issue.

The prevailing sentiment among conservative Republicans, at any rate, is very well expressed by the Baltimore American in saying: "This is not the time to pass upon this question of Southern representation. Causes are pending in the Federal courts testing the legality of negro disfranchisement, and when they shall have been determined it will be time enough to think about retaliation. Now the sections dwell together in amity, and the relationship should not be disturbed. So far as the matter of a general reapportionment is concerned, we believe it may best be settled by raising the basis so as to keep the House down to its present number, and without changing the numerical representation now enjoyed by the several States."

The appeal which will be made at the approaching session of the Legislature for measures to protect the forests of the State will have one tremendous recommendation—it will involve neither the expenditure of public money nor the appointment of useless office-holders.

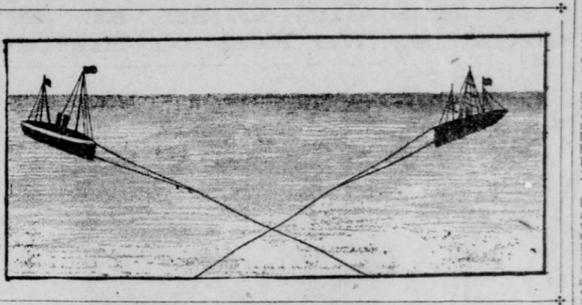
Local civil service reform appears to be one of those institutions by which under cover of law you can punish your enemies. Mayor Phelan says he intends to punish the Auditor for alleged contempt of civil service by crippling his office.

It would be wise for the people of Oakland to end their contest with the Contra Costa Water Company before the corporation owns the town. The value of the company is increasing, by expert testimony, with mushroom growth every day.

The people of Oakland have defeated all of the proposed amendments to the town's charter. Perhaps the voters took both bitter, political factions at their word and refused to hazard the danger of giving either more power.

PLANS TO PREVENT COLLISIONS AT SEA.

Italian Genius Designs a Contrivance That Seems to Solve the Problem.



BECCIONI, an Italian engineer, has invented a contrivance for the prevention of collisions upon the high seas. In its main feature the invention consists of a small boat constructed after the pattern of the Whitehead torpedo, which is connected with the ship by means of two cables and precedes it at a distance of 400 to 500 meters. The warning boat is propelled by electricity generated upon the ship and conducted to the motor by means of the cables. At the front end of the warning boat there is a forklift feeler which, in case of contact with any solid obstacle, engages by means of a lever an electric alarm, which is communicated to the ship by means of a separate wire. At the same time it reverses the motion of the warning boat until the lever becomes again disengaged. If, after the boat has resumed the direction of the ship, its feeler should once more run against an obstacle, the whole operation is repeated. In the meantime the ship would have ample time to slow up or stop, thus avoiding a collision. If two ships whose courses cross one another should both be provided with warning boats it is expected that the forklift feelers of the one will catch the cable of the other and convey the signal to its respective ship. The warning boats are only to be used in foggy weather or at night, particularly in most frequented sea highways.

SAD STORY OF A BOSTON SEMICOLON.

There is gloom in Boston hotels, all because of a wretched little semicolon. Nobody, not even a guest, can get a drink in a Boston hotel after 11 p. m., and all on account of a miserable little semicolon. Theater parties after the show are refused admittance in the restaurant, and the pestiferous little semicolon. The hotel-keepers, who pay \$200 for their license, are thinking of calling on the Legislature to extirpate that deceitful little semicolon.

This is the story of the semicolon: In 1875 the Great and General Court passed this statute: No sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquor shall be made between the hours of 12 at night and 6 in the morning; nor during the Lord's day, except that if the licensee is also licensed as an innholder he may supply such liquor to guests who have resorted to his house for food or lodging.

Give heedful note to the comma after "morning," a kindly and hospitable comma, which permitted the "licensed innholder," at least, to comfort the parched throats of his guests between 12 p. m. and 6 a. m. In 1881 the statute was consolidated, and the semicolon was introduced, and the list or zealous prohibitionist, plucked away the innocent comma and set a blister of a semicolon there. Notice the difference: No sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquor shall be made between the hours of 12 at night and 6 in the morning; nor during the Lord's day, except that if the licensee is also licensed as an innholder he may supply such liquor to guests who have resorted to his house for food or lodging.

In 1885 the hour was changed from 12 to 11, but the comma was not restored. In revising the statute the semicolon shuns to the right of selling liquor to guests between 11 p. m. and 6 a. m., and permits him to sell on Sunday. This week the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has so construed the statute. The semicolon has overruled the Great and General Court.

This anecdote teaches us the moral and legal value of punctuation, which some of us were inclined to look down upon in our younger days.—New York Sun.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Jo D. Sproul of Chico is at the Grand. Dr. K. Hopmann of Honolulu is at the Occidental. W. D. Whitson, a Redding Portland, is at the Grand. Julius L. Haas, a prominent Portland merchant, is at the Lick. J. A. Chanslor, a successful Los Angeles oil man, is at the Palace. Benjamin Grauss, Chief of Police at Callisto, is at the Russ. Ernest T. Tamm, a Los Gatos wine man, is at the California. U. S. G. Hough, a Los Angeles railroad man, is registered at the Palace. T. W. Mather, a prominent Napa merchant, is registered at the California. George W. Helutz, general passenger agent of the Rio Grande at Salt Lake City, is in town. J. B. Lippincott, S. G. Bennett and J. F. Danforth of the United States Geological Survey are at the Palace. B. Campbell, a prominent Portland railroad man, accompanied by his wife, arrived at the Palace yesterday. H. J. Parker, a first lieutenant in the Forty-eighth Regiment and who has just returned from Manila, is at the Russ. W. P. Lynch and J. Ross Jr., mining men from Oroville and Sutter Creek respectively, are registered at the Lick. Professor T. S. C. Lowe, founder of the Mount Lowe Observatory, registered from Pasadena at the California yesterday. J. J. Hebborn, superintendent of the Pacific Improvement Company's mine at Sallinas, is at the Grand for a few days. S. H. Babcock, traffic manager of the Rio Grande Western Railway, with headquarters at Salt Lake City, is at the Palace.

General I. S. Catlin, who has just been ordered to Manila, is at the Occidental with his wife and family. They will go to the Occidental on the next transport. George A. Blumh, a wealthy Chicago bookmaker, and his family arrived at the Occidental last night. They will spend the winter at this popular hostelry. S. S. Lyon, United States Consul at Kobe, Japan, accompanied by his wife and children, arrived at the Palace last evening. They will spend several days in the city. Cio L. Lloyd, manager of the Morning Press, Santa Barbara, arrived in the city yesterday. Mr. Lloyd is one of the city's most prominent citizens. He is a progressive young Republican. He is a member of the Republican State Committee in 1888 and a secretary of the Republican County Central Committee of Santa Barbara in the recent campaign he conducted for the office of sheriff. Mr. Lloyd is a candidate for the office of chief clerk of the Assembly.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.—F., Oakland, Cal. There is no such body as "a State organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution." Each member joins the national society directly. That is the only point of difference between the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution. The latter have State organizations, subject to a national body. There is no society of the Daughters of the Revolution in California. The chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in this State are Sequoia, the American Republic, Oroville, San Francisco, Eschscholtz, in Los Angeles, Santa Ysabel in San Jose and Oakland in Oakland.

LYNCHING A WOMAN.—The answer that was given some time since relative to the lynching of a woman in Downsville, Va., 1881, was based on information found in a work on the early days of the State. C. M. Pike of Oakland, who writes to this department that he was an eye-witness of the hanging, gives the following account of it: "The crime for which the woman was lynched took place in her own cabin on Jersey flat, just across the Yuba river. Her husband was not interfering, and what she was lynched for was for protecting her honor against the assault of a drunken ruffian named Cannon. He assaulted her in the evening of the 4th of July, 1881. She repulsed him and the 4th of July was celebrated in the city. He later, filled up with more whiskey, in the door of the cabin and repeated the assault, when the woman stabbed him with a stiletto. She was taken by a mob and the next day hanged off Durgan bridge."

A GAY SEASON is promised at Hotel del Coronado, Coronado, Cal., this winter with jolly hostess, an expert golf tournament, meeting of field trials club, hunting, fishing, boating, dancing, etc.

MUST PERFORM MILITARY DUTY.—A Reader, Porterville, Cal. If a German citizen adopted by a citizen of the United States without having performed the age of 18 years, and he subsequently receives notice that because of non-appearance to perform that duty he was fined 50 marks and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, he should return to his native country, the fact that he has been an American citizen would not save him from the penalty imposed and the performance of military duty. The United States does not protect an adopted citizen in the matter of an obligation he owes to his native country which was incurred before he became a citizen of the United States.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. THE DIPPER—Reader, Colusa, Cal. The change of the earth's position makes the Dipper appear to move around the north star. VON WALTERS' WIFE—K. N. A. City. The wife of Field Marshal Count von Walters was an American woman, who by marriage to her first husband became Princess von Noer. Her name was Martha Esther Lee, the daughter of an American grocer.

EDITORIAL UTTERANCE IN VARIETY.

Is Mince Pie Criminal?

The keepers of the Massachusetts State Prison have crossed the mince pie from the bill of fare of that institution. The murderers, forgers, looters, burglars and others in this criminal society will no longer feast on "pies such as mother used to make." The presumption is that the officials of the Massachusetts penal institutions have discovered that criminal tendencies are developed by a diet of the succulent dessert. The Cleveland Plain Dealer, in a carefully considered comment on this subject, asks pertinently: "If a mince pie, especially a hot mince pie, is bad for a criminal, what must its effects be on an honest man?"—PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

Policeman and His Pistol. Judge Biddle, in his charge to the jury in a recent case in which a policeman was accused of assault and battery with intent to kill, recited some very sound law regarding the right of policemen to shoot first. He said that a policeman has the right to use a revolver except its effects be on an honest man?—PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

The West Point Scandal. Colonel Mills argues that Booz received no injuries because he did not immediately tell the authorities all that had happened to him, and that it would have been impossible for him to do so. He made no complaint of ill-treatment, says Colonel Mills, until he was ordered to do so. What part can such orders play in such a case? The man who forced the mixture down young Booz's throat is perfectly well known and he is now one of the most popular cadets at the academy. If what has been told is true that young man mistreated Booz from the service and made to bear his just load of obloquy.—NEW YORK SUN.

Not All a Dream. There are reasons to believe that an invasion of this country by the forces of the French nation. Forces aggregating 150,000 men are kept in the north of France within an hour of the coast. The relations of the two states are friendly enough. While the British are engaged in going in for a summer it was noted that President Loubet reviewed a formidable fleet off the coast. Attention has been called to the fact that in Europe of French artillery and the ingenious and extensive uses which have been made of bicycles, motor cars, and the like, aerostats and other devices particularly adapted for a war with a neighbor.—NEW YORK SUN AND EXPRESS.

A Neglected Opportunity. While the industrial advance of the South in the last few years has been wonderful, the people of this section have neglected to take advantage of the material development which are so plain that they should have been taken advantage of long ago. One of these opportunities which offers absolutely certain and largely profitable returns for intelligent investment and direction is the business of canning fruits and vegetables. We dare say that the fruits and vegetables which were wasted in the South every summer because of the overwrought condition of the markets at that time if canned would supply the entire demand of the South. This is a business in which we rarely see such goods with the label of a Southern factory on them.—ATLANTA JOURNAL.

A Costly War. The present probability is that the cost of the South African war will be at least \$500,000,000, or five times as great as the cost of the Spanish war. It is difficult to see how it can be so high. Of course it may reach even higher figures than this. There is an utter impossibility in making any estimate as to the future cost of the conflict, for the Boers in the field seem to be in large numbers, and they are fighting with the same success recently, which may go a long way toward giving them encouragement to continue to fight in the hope of tiring the British out and of thus securing better terms than have been offered them thus far. This is by far the costliest struggle, in money expenditure, and also in life, which England has waged since that war with the Boers in 1899.—ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.

A CHANCE TO SMILE.

Nedd—How do you like your country home? Todd—It's a great place. The only drawback is that I can't sell it.—Harper's Bazar.

"Did you have an interesting literary club meeting, Alice?" "Oh, yes; every woman there was working on a new pattern of Battenberg lace."—Indianapolis Journal.

Mollie—He's pretty well posted in social institutions, isn't he? "Believe his posts for non-payment of dues at all his clubs, if that's what you mean."—Philadelphia Press.

The Artist—Did I ever shave you before, the Victim—Yes, once. The Artist—Don't remember your face. The Victim—That's all right. It's all healed up now.—Chicago News.

Choice candies, Townsend's, Palace Hotel.\* Ex. strong hoarhound candy, Townsend's.\* Now is the time to send Townsend's California fruits to your Eastern friends.\* Townsend's California grape fruits, 60c a pound, in fire-retched boxes or Jap. baskets. A nice present for Eastern friends, 639 Market street, Palace Hotel building.\*

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The total arms-bearing population of Europe is about 35,000,000 men.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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but Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. They are not the same; far from it. Scott's emulsion is cod-liver oil prepared for the stomach.

Let cod-liver oil alone if you need it. When your physician orders toast, do you breakfast on flour?

Pure cod-liver oil is hard to take and hard to digest. A man that can keep it down, can saw wood. He thinks he is sick; he is lazy.

We'll send you a little to try if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 435 Paull street, New York.