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AMUSEMENTS. Alhambra—"A Hot Old Time." California—"A Bell Boy." Orpheum—Vaudeville. Grand Opera-house—"Man's Enemy." Alcazar—"Madame Butterfly." Columbia—"The Singing Girl." Tivoli—"A Jolly Musketier." Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties. Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening. Fischer—Vaudeville. California Jockey Club, Oakland Racetrack—Races to-day.

THE FORESTS AND WATERS.

THE public will be gratified by the report of the work of the Waters and Forests Association. Its organization was effected about a year ago. Its purpose is to collect the scientific data upon which the policy of preserving the forests, for their relation to the moisture required by irrigation, is based. The officers and executive committee have been very active, and the result of their work is a membership of 5000, the collection of \$18,080 80, and the expenditure of \$15,244 99. The expenditure has been for the measurement of the run-off of streams, and the capacity of their watersheds for filling reservoirs with storm waters to be saved for irrigation. The investigation equips the State with certain knowledge of the amount of water that may be impounded from the watersheds that have been examined, and of the cost per acre and per acre foot of the impounded water. The seven reservoir sites thus far selected will hold 644,624 acre feet, and the cost will be \$8 03 per acre foot, or \$5,182,333. It is believed that this amount of water used in irrigation will produce an increase in population of the territory covered by the reservoirs of 200,000 people, and an increase in land values, exclusive of town property, of \$20,000,000. It is the purpose of the association to ask the Legislature to invite a Federal expenditure of \$30,000 in this work by pledging a like sum from the State.

Our members of Congress will be asked to secure the reservation of all unsold timber lands in the State, to increase the efficiency of the forest patrol and to promote a national policy of scientific forestry on the timber reserves. This forest policy is of the greatest importance. The present policy of permitting the unchecked growth of underbrush and the accumulation of duff on the forest floor means the final destruction of the public forests by fire. Theoretical foresters have put too much weight upon the lasting preservation of the forest floor, as the duff and herbage are called. An undue accumulation not only prevents the seeds of conifers from germinating, but it spreads fire, from lightning or any other cause. When each season's stock of duff has performed its office, as a preventive of evaporation and in retarding the flow of water to enable it to sink into the soil, it should be removed, so that it will neither prevent seeds from reaching the soil nor serve as a tinder to spread fires in the dry season.

The officers of the association deserve the thanks of the State for their excellent work, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will give friendly consideration to their suggestions.

A HINT FOR THE LEAGUE.

NOW that the members of the League of California Municipalities have been inspired by their convention to the undertaking of new efforts for improvement in municipal government, we recommend to their consideration a plan which has been tested for some years in Salem, Mass., and which, according to all reports, has proven efficient in promoting good government. The plan is simple. There has been organized in Salem a "Municipal Record Association," for the purpose, as stated in a recent report, "of keeping a record of the doings of the city government during the year, in order that such a record may be placed before the citizens of Salem previous to the municipal election, that they may form some idea as to the position of their representatives on important matters." It will be seen that such a report, made up by an association that is at once non-partisan, impartial and public spirited, serves a very useful purpose in enlightening the voters concerning the issues before them at each municipal election. The public mind does not possess a good memory. It does not at election times recall the whole municipal work of the year, and consequently is incapable of deciding rightly between officers who have merited re-election and those who deserve defeat. The annual report is therefore a valuable contribution to the discussions of each campaign, and, moreover, it serves admirably as a chapter in municipal history. It would be worth while for some municipality in California to try the plan and see if it works as well here as in the city of its invention. Salem is a small town, but it is to be remembered that sometimes the smallest places can teach wisdom to the largest cities.

THE AMENDED TREATY.

THE Senate proved to be in an amending mood when it reached the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. By an affirmative vote of 65 the amendment which changes the whole intent of the treaty was adopted. That amendment reads: "Nothing in this treaty shall be construed to prevent the United States from acquiring sufficient security and sovereignty, or to prevent it from building, operating, maintaining, controlling and defending the said canal, or for any other purpose that the United States may deem for its best interest."

This amendment not only changes the entire purpose and aspect of the treaty of which it is made a part, but practically abrogates the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Heretofore, when the canal was projected by an American corporation, there was no intention to make it other than a neutral waterway, open for the peaceful commerce of the world. It will be seen that this amendment permits the United States to declare the canal open only to ships under the American flag, if deemed for the best interests of this country, which would be easy to prove. If the work were all within our territory, under our jurisdiction, we could do as we please about its construction and control. But it lies within two alien sovereignties, and all maritime nations have an interest in a work, executed by a third sovereignty, which promises such momentous changes in the world's commerce.

It will be seen that the issue is materially affected by the decision to nationalize the construction of the canal. If the work were done through an intermediate corporation, in which our Government appeared only as a majority stockholder, there would be no discord due to international interest in the matter. The Suez canal was built, and had been for some time operated, before Disraeli made his brilliant coup in the purchase of a majority of its stock for Great Britain. There is a great difference between the appearance of a nation in such an enterprise as a stockholder, or a sovereign. Since the dissolution of the Maritime Canal Company, which first undertook the Nicaragua project, the proposition that this country shall appear as a sovereignty and not a stockholder has replaced all others. The decision is practically made that this Government is to build and own and operate the canal, as a sovereignty. Therefore, we disregard the views and plans of all other nations, except Great Britain. In her case we are incumbered by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. That convention is antagonistic to our present views about the canal. To reconcile it the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was made. But by this amendment its object is defeated. There is much ground for apprehension that the views of the Senate may indefinitely delay the beginning of the work. Mr. Blaine is quoted to the effect that we made the Clayton-Bulwer treaty when we were weak enough to need its guarantee of neutrality, but now being strong enough to disregard such guarantee we should abrogate that treaty without consulting the wishes of the other party to the contract. It is not to the discredit of the administration that it has preferred to represent this to be a covenant keeping nation, that will abide by its international contracts until they are changed by mutual consent.

If we go on in the line chosen by the Senate we must fortify and garrison the canal as fast as we build it. It becomes then a military and strategic outpost, instead of a neutral highway for commerce. It is as if we undertook to build an American fort, and garrison it, in every seaport in the world. As the work, executed under such circumstances, is a covert declaration of war against the world, the people should go into it with their eyes open. Fortification will duplicate the cost of the work, and equipping and garrisoning the fortifications will be added to the expense of administration, so that those who look to it as a means of economy in transportation will be disappointed. It may be something more than a shrewd guess that the enemies of the enterprise are the real authors of this appeal to American patriotism and spirit of independence, and that those among whom the sentiment is propagated are the dupes of a deep design to defer the work as long as possible and cripple it when finished, so that its competition with land transportation may be minimized.

An ex-soldier who went through the storm and stress of the Cuban war in the maze of insanity has been restored to his senses and reason in Oakland. Perhaps the shock of an extraordinary experience turned the trick.

ARBITRATION IN SOUTH AMERICA.

DESPITE the predictions of great things to follow which preceded the meeting of the International Congress at Madrid, it appears hardly anything was accomplished. The congress, it will be remembered, was given many names, such as Spanish-American Congress, Ibero-American Congress, Pan-Latin Congress. It was expected to arrange a reciprocity of trade between the Latin nations of Europe and Latin America, and in some quarters it was described as an effort to ally all the Latin peoples of the Old and the New World in a combination to resist the aggressions of the Anglo-Saxons. From such reports as come to us it appears all these great expectations were disappointed. The number of delegates from Central and South America was much smaller than was looked for. Hardly anything that will affect the commerce or the politics of the world was attained, and the only notable scheme adopted was one looking toward the establishment of a system of "compulsory arbitration" between Latin countries whose disputes are likely to result in war.

If this scheme of the Madrid congress have any more vigor than the plans for peace agreed upon by the nations at The Hague, the time has come to show it. South America is badly in need of that kind of arbitration at this juncture. In the first place, there is strife on the part of Chile against both Bolivia and Peru, which threatens to result in immediate war, and Brazil and Argentina have a boundary dispute that may bring about a disturbance of the peace at any time. Furthermore, Venezuela, Colombia and all the other states are arming as fast as they can and are seemingly getting ready for a fight at the first opportunity.

In such a situation there is ample room for the exercise of "compulsory arbitration" if there be any power that can exercise it. The plan itself is certainly a good one. In fact, if such a concert of South American states could be made effective it might lead up to the establishment of the United States of South America and give to the people of that continent an opportunity to develop in trade and industry far beyond anything that now appears possible. The United States, very naturally, was not invited to take part in the Madrid congress. Nevertheless, our interests in Spanish-America are great and are increasing with the years. Consequently such influence as our Government can exert throughout that continent will undoubtedly be thrown on the side of

peace. Of course we would not take any part in any "compulsory" methods of arbitration, but we would certainly sympathize with any well directed efforts that might be made among the greater states of South America to keep the peace and leave the energies of their people free for progress and improvement in all the arts of industry and trade.

A notorious local private detective who has been accused of impersonating an officer has made unwittingly what appears to be a convincing denial. He says he has been charged with attempting the impossible.

THE NOME SCANDALS.

REPRESENTATIVE BRICK of Indiana has introduced into the House a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the scandals that have gathered around the Federal court at Nome. The resolution has been referred to the Committee on Rules, and it is to be hoped prompt action will be taken upon it.

There is nothing so fatal to any community as corruption in the courts or even a widespread suspicion of such corruption. Courts are the protectors of men in their rights of person and property, and where that protection is not given or is sold for a price, then all forms of business and enterprise become so hazardous that progress and development are summarily arrested.

The region around Nome is rich in gold, and it is desirable it should be thoroughly exploited and developed. That cannot be done so long as the fountain of justice in the community is poisoned. No industry can be successfully carried on where the industrious and rightful owner of a piece of property is liable to be robbed of his profits by either fraud or violence.

Dr. Cabell Whitehead, who left the office of chief assayer of the United States Mint in Washington to go to Nome, and was commissioned to make a report on the gold prospects of the region to the Director of the Mint, is quoted by a correspondent of the New York Sun as having said recently: "I have had four months and a half in which to examine this subject to my own satisfaction, and I have come to the conclusion that the mining region of the Seward Peninsula, which includes all of Western Alaska north of Norton Sound, contains the richest placer deposits of gold of any that have been discovered since the days of '49 in California. After having made this positive statement I may qualify it to the extent that the Klondike region may possibly exceed this region in output of precious metals during the next decade, but I do not believe it will."

Such, then, is expert testimony concerning the richness of the region whose industries are threatened and injured by the scandals caused by the actions of the Federal court at Nome. Public interest, therefore, as well as public justice, demands a prompt investigation by Congress of the charges that have been made against the Judge and his receiver.

Alaska promises to be richer than the Canadian Klondike, but if dishonesty prevail among the officers of the law on the American side of the line while substantial honesty is found on the Canadian side, even the onerous mining laws of the Dominion will not prevent the Klondike becoming the most progressive part of the northern gold country, and Dawson, instead of an American city, will be its metropolis. The present session is short and Congress will be busy, but none the less it should find time to investigate these charges and punish any one found guilty. American law must be made a sure protection to honest industry wherever the flag flies.

The Board of Supervisors is composed of men truly good. They intend to make it a misdemeanor for any one to have "knock-out drops" in his possession. Law-abiding citizens should be careful, therefore, with whom they drink.

THE WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL.

WASHINGTON CITY has celebrated the centennial of the establishment there of the seat of government of the United States with proper dignity and ceremonial. The city is well adapted to festivals of this or any other kind. The streets are broad and well paved, the architecture is stately, there is little business or traffic to be suspended or interrupted, and there is at this season of the year a large population having plenty of leisure for holidays. With such advantages to start with, it was a foregone conclusion that the centennial celebration would be brilliant, and it appears that all expectations were realized.

With all its splendor, however, Washington is politically and commercially more isolated than any other capital or large city in the world. So far from having a dominating influence in the politics of the country, such as is possessed by London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Rome in their respective countries, Washington has in the politics of the United States no influence at all. It has not even a vote. It does not so much as possess local self-government. It presents the curious paradox of a capital of a republic of universal suffrage, administered by a bureaucratic government, in the selection of whose officers the people have no vote nor voice.

Senator Depew, after a year of residence at the capital, is reported to have stated that the experience had convinced him Washington is the pleasantest city in the world for a rich man to live in. "It has," he is quoted as saying, "all the things that rich men desire without any of the noises or disturbances of trade." Such praise appears to be well deserved. The capital is one of which the nation may be proud, and in point of beauty and magnificence it ranks with the foremost capitals of the world.

A generation ago there was a considerable agitation in favor of removing the national seat of government farther west. That movement was largely due to the disagreeable condition of Washington itself as well as to its location. The sewers were bad, the streets were ill paved, the Potomac flats were unhealthy, and there were no good hotels. All those defects have been remedied. Boss Shepard, whose extravagance in public improvement was once the subject of universal condemnation, is now remembered as a public benefactor of the first class. The money he expended has proven to be an investment of the most profitable character. By making the city healthful and beautiful he made it attractive as a place of residence, and now a considerable number of wealthy Americans have established their winter homes there. Washington is becoming more and more the social as well as the political capital of the country. Great educational institutions are establishing themselves there, and the city may yet become the literary and educational center of the republic. Certainly the prospects are good. There is no longer any talk of removing the seat of government to Chicago or St. Louis, and Washington begins the new century of her existence with an assured prestige which is more likely to increase than to diminish with the growth of the republic.

NEW LADY BOOK AGENT AND HER TAKING WAYS

Only One of Her Kind in Existence, but She Is a James Dandy at the Business.



HERE is a new book agent in St. Louis, according to the Star of that town. The arrival of a book agent is not generally a news feature, but this is. You probably don't know she is in town, and you won't until too late, unless you read this. Only one of the species as yet has been discovered, but her success has been so great that there will probably be others. The one in question is at present at work in the far West End, and her success has been considerable. It is well known that the average book agent finds it a difficulty to invade the average residence with her badge of servitude displayed. A book or anything like a book has sufficed to prevent entrance through well-posted servants. This woman in question has changed all this. She appears at your door neatly dressed in the latest fashion, neatly gloved, with the latest hat and such a general get-up that if you don't know her you feel sorry for your ignorance. With cardcase in hand and clad in fashion she presents her card to the showman. Not a suggestion about her tells of her trade.

After she has scaled the walls in this fashion and has passed some of the little compliments of the day to the mistress of the house, who does not know her by her calling card, and, maybe, wonders how she could have forgotten such a delightful party, the girl proceeds to deftly lift her skirt, and there reveals to you, hanging apparently from a strap which is hitched around the waist, a leather case which holds the books which she is selling. The woman who has succeeded in breaking into houses which are supposed to be book agent proof all over the West End carries a publication with which the name of United States Supreme Judge David J. Brewer is given. She carries three books in this receptacle, showing three different bindings in which the book is sold at prices ranging from \$30 to \$50. How she manages to "locomote" with this incumbrance hanging about her is her own secret, but those who have watched her walk away from the house declare that she is as graceful in stride as if she were not carrying at least six pounds of literature, hung in a way that ought sadly to interfere with her gait.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Alden Anderson of Suisun is at the Grand. G. E. Kennedy, a Livermore iron man, is at the Grand. Milton McWhorter, a Bakersfield oil man, is at the Grand. R. H. Parker, Netherlands Consul at Shanghai, is at the Palace. B. C. Brooks, the Guatemala coffee planter, is registered at the Russ. E. Stein, secretary of the Russian legation at Seoul, Korea, is at the Palace. Dr. Hill Hastings of the United States Marine Corps service is at the Occidental. Albert Bettens, manager of the Byron Hot Springs resort, is registered at the Palace. J. J. Byrne, general passenger agent of the Santa Fe at Los Angeles, is in the city for a few days. W. A. Bissell of the Santa Fe system returned yesterday from his tour of inspection through the southern part of the State. Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Sharp of Salt Lake City are at the Occidental. Mr. Sharp is the owner of a large mine in the Rocky Mountains. William Berthe, a prominent Paris banker, who is touring the United States with his family, arrived at the California yesterday. Captain Hanson of the ship Lucile is at the Russ. His vessel sailed early yesterday morning, but was forced to return to port on account of the storm. K. Mazouki, a Japanese Buddhist, is registered at the Palace. He comes here in charge of the mission at 87 Polk street, releasing T. Sanode, who goes to Germany to report upon the establishment of a mission in that country. Mrs. C. M. Jewell, Rev. G. R. Davis, Miss Alice Perrell, Miss Grace Newton and Mrs. Wright missionaries from Peking, China, arrived in this city yesterday and are at the Occidental. They are on their way east and may return to China again after needed rest. T. E. Gibbon, vice president of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, is in the city. He came here yesterday. Mr. Gibbon says that actual construction on the new road will be commenced within sixty days. The company will have the benefit of the maps and data obtained by the Union Pacific, which had three surveys made between the two cities some years ago. Some of the rails for the new road have already been ordered and contracts for considerable equipment will be let soon.

CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Leopold Michaels is at the Arlington; R. W. Thompson, of the Engineering Dept., is at the St. James—all from San Francisco. ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. BALDWIN HOTEL—T. B. F. City. The fire that destroyed the Baldwin Hotel in San Francisco occurred on the morning of the 23d of November, 1888. BRENTON REEF AND CAPE MAY—The Brenton Reef cup and the Cape May cup were won by the Ider. The first July 26, 1876, and the latter September 4, 1897. ALLEN HALL—T. I. O. City. This department has not been able to find any one who ever heard of "Allen Hall, an English Journalist, now dead, who at one time was forced to spend fifty hours on the Seal Rocks."

INCENSE CEDAR—Isabella, West Point, Cal. The two specimens sent are from two trees of the same species, the Lebanon cedars, commonly called the incense cedar. The yellow specks on one of the specimens are the male flowers. It is a worthy cedar.

NO WORTHY ACTION DONE—Isabella, West Point, Cal. The lines count that they lost whose descending sun views from my hand no worthy action done. Were written by Jacob Bobart and are to be found in David Kreig's album in the British Museum.

BOOKS—Isabella, West Point, Cal. The books that describe the trees of California are "Botany of California," by W. Thompson, and "The Geographical Survey of the American Oaks," by Lemmon's Western Coniferous Expedition. There are no books specially devoted to the shrubs or grasses of California.

MAGAZINES—N. N. and Old Subscriber, City. If you desire to know the circulation of the magazines named in your respective communications go to the reference room of the Free Public Library and consult Rowell's Newspaper Directory. This department cannot advertise the business end of such periodicals.

FASHION HINT FROM PARIS.



HAT FOR A GIRL. The three cornered hat represented is of black felt trimmed with black feathers. The crown is hidden by a chiffonette of black satin and the brim bordered with gold braid. Beneath the brim, on the left side, is a satin rosette. Despondent Fair One—Do you know, dear, I'm afraid I must be getting very old! Consoling Friend—Nonsense, darling! Why do you think so? Despondent Fair One—Because people are beginning to tell me how very young I am looking.—Funch.

IT WAS THE ROUTE IN '91!

It is the Route To-Day, and Will Be For All Time to Come. Ladies and children traveling without escort appreciate the advantage of a solid vestibuled train like "The Overland Limited," running through from San Francisco to Chicago, without change in cars EXCEPT THREE DAYS, leaving San Francisco daily at 10 a. m., via Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and Northwestern railroads. To rebuild wasted tissue and fortify the system against the sudden changes of fall and winter, doctors recommend DR. SIEGEL'S Anagostura Bitters.

DO NOT FORGET THAT

This year's Christmas edition of The Call will be a gem. It is safe to predict that it will surpass the effort of any other paper in the United States. The matter has been selected with the greatest care for its literary excellence and only the best work of well-known authors has been accepted to fill the fiction portion of this mammoth edition. There will be plenty of interesting matter, besides good short stories—but just listen to a few of the names of our contributors. In the first place, there is Pauline Bradford Mackie, whose book, "A Georgian Actress," was justly considered by the critics to be one of the books of the season. She writes a charming love story of the early pilgrim days. Justin McCarthy gives an interesting Christmas sketch entitled "His Ideal Christmas." General Charles King has written his best short story in "A Shot in Time." John Strange Winter is there with a notable contribution, to say nothing of such well-known people as Marion Harland, Edith Sessions Tupper and Jessie Juliet Knox. This is only a small portion of what will be in

THE CHRISTMAS CALL

There will also be stories for the children as well as for the grown-ups—good, wholesome and bright articles written expressly to catch their fancy. The illustrating has been done by The Call's own special staff of artists—and it is a recognized fact that The Call art department is unequalled. It is sufficient to mention that such names as Methfessel, Dixon, Cahill, Warren, Bradshaw, Kelly, Bronstrup, Thorndyke, Borein and Rohrad will appear as signatures on original full-page drawings of subjects especially selected for suitable Christmas illustration. The comic side will not be neglected, for George W. Peck will be in the swim with the funniest story of the Bad Boy's Christmas Joke in the Grass Widow that was ever told, to say nothing of some full-page comics that are simply side-splitting. Can you wonder then that we feel safe in prophesying that of all the Christmas papers published this

WILL BE THE FINEST

Count Andrew Bernstaff, the Court Chaplain to Empress William I, has written an article on "Christmas in the Fatherland," and coming from such a high source it cannot fail to be of the greatest interest to our readers. Madame Sophia Bonplani gives a paper of similar character on "Christmas Day in Rome" that is equally good. Space prevents going into further detail. To tell all about our Christmas edition would be to give the edition itself, for not an inch of room will be wasted—it is so stuffed full of splendid articles, stories and illustrations. With this brief glimpse into the good things to come—and i'ering in mind also the date of their appearance, December 16, 1900—you can easily understand that this is to be the greatest

EDITORIAL UTTERANCE IN VARIETY

Should Be Encouraged. The emigration of the Boers from South Africa to this country should be encouraged. Those of them who are disgusted and disheartened with the treatment can find homes in this country if they care to come.—PHILADELPHIA PRESS.

South Wants Peace. Our Northern friends have a mistaken notion about what the Southern people call "negro rule." We are not afraid that the negroes are going to rule over us; we are not afraid that the inferior race will threaten the superior race. But when a number of white politicians organize the negro voters and bring them into our local politics and capture some of the offices, pandemonium rules, and the Southern people do not want pan-anionism, but peace.—RICHMOND TIMES.

Railroads to Blame. The fact is that railroad coaches are always either too hot or too cold in winter, and that the very worst colds are contracted in them. There is a vast deal of care in the United States, and it is not unlikely that the railroads are responsible for it. They are certainly responsible for thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of property every year, and the time has fully arrived to determine whether the responsibility is of pecuniary sort.—CHARLESTON NEWS AND COURIER.

Beat Back Materialism. All the great spiritual influences, religion, literature, morality and statesmanship, should join hands to resist and beat back the wave of a luxurious materialism which all their adversity has produced. We are fortunate that Bishop Potter addressed his remarks to the church organization, for the great responsibility, that indeed, rests on us all, but that presses with peculiar force on that organization, that was put in the world for the purpose of saving the world.—INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

Away With Billboards. The best way for the theaters to avoid protests against objectionable billboard posters is to do away with the billboards altogether. In Boston theater managers have an agreement among themselves by which all their advertising for their legitimate newspapers, which is found to produce the best results, because the people look to the newspapers for their entertainment, and rely upon their criticisms for information as to the character of the entertainments. The money wasted in billboard advertising in Omaha could be put into newspaper space to the advantage of the theaters.—OMAHA BEE.

Keep Politics Out. Within the past few years there have been held in different States of the South an unusually large number of trade conventions of one sort or another, all of them having in view the investment of capital. Some of these conventions have been well attended, have discussed the subjects on broad and practical lines, and have done little good—in some cases harm—to the cause of the South. Just as soon as politics is allowed to enter the door of such a convention, business is apt to fly out of the window.—BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

Choice candies, Townsend's, Palace Hotel. Ex. strong hoarhound candy, Townsend's. California glaze cherries at Townsend's. French candies in fire-etched boxes at Townsend's. White poplar wood boxes for etching or oil painting, 50c up, Townsend's. Thousands of pounds of California glaze fruits all ready for shipping, Townsend's. Townsend's famous broken and plain mixed candy, 2 lbs. 25c. 639 Market street. Time to express Townsend's California glaze fruits to your Eastern friends. Townsend's California glaze fruits, 50c a pound, in fire-etched boxes or Jap. baskets. A nice present for Eastern friends, 639 Market street, Palace Hotel building. Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 510 Montgomery st., Telephone 241.

Binks—A good deal depends upon your luck in whist. Waggoner—Yes; but your luck also depends on a good deal.—TIT-BITS. IT WAS THE ROUTE IN '91! Ladies and children traveling without escort appreciate the advantage of a solid vestibuled train like "The Overland Limited," running through from San Francisco to Chicago, without change in cars EXCEPT THREE DAYS, leaving San Francisco daily at 10 a. m., via Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and Northwestern railroads. To rebuild wasted tissue and fortify the system against the sudden changes of fall and winter, doctors recommend DR. SIEGEL'S Anagostura Bitters.

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There will also be stories for the children as well as for the grown-ups—good, wholesome and bright articles written expressly to catch their fancy. The illustrating has been done by The Call's own special staff of artists—and it is a recognized fact that The Call art department is unequalled. It is sufficient to mention that such names as Methfessel, Dixon, Cahill, Warren, Bradshaw, Kelly, Bronstrup, Thorndyke, Borein and Rohrad will appear as signatures on original full-page drawings of subjects especially selected for suitable Christmas illustration. The comic side will not be neglected, for George W. Peck will be in the swim with the funniest story of the Bad Boy's Christmas Joke in the Grass Widow that was ever told, to say nothing of some full-page comics that are simply side-splitting. Can you wonder then that we feel safe in prophesying that of all the Christmas papers published this

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Count Andrew Bernstaff, the Court Chaplain to Empress William I, has written an article on "Christmas in the Fatherland," and coming from such a high source it cannot fail to be of the greatest interest to our readers. Madame Sophia Bonplani gives a paper of similar character on "Christmas Day in Rome" that is equally good. Space prevents going into further detail. To tell all about our Christmas edition would be to give the edition itself, for not an inch of room will be wasted—it is so stuffed full of splendid articles, stories and illustrations. With this brief glimpse into the good things to come—and i'ering in mind also the date of their appearance, December 16, 1900—you can easily understand that this is to be the greatest

EDITION IN AMERICA.