

The San Francisco Call. TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1901. 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.

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, \$3.50. DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 3 months, \$2.00. DAILY CALL, By Single Month, 50 Cents. 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. Mail subscribers in remote places of address should be particular to give both NEW AND OLD ADDRESS in order to insure a prompt and correct compliance with their request.

OAKLAND OFFICE, 1118 Broadway. C. GEORGE KROGNESS, Manager Foreign Advertising, Marquette Building, Chicago. (Long Distance Telephone "Central 2619.") NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT, C. C. CARLTON, Herald Square.

NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE, STEPHEN B. SMITH, 30 Tribune Building. NEW YORK NEWS STANDS: Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, A. Brestani, 8 Union Square; Murray Hill Hotel.

CHICAGO NEWS STANDS: Sherman House, P. O. News Co.; Great Northern Hotel; Fremont House; Auditorium Hotel. WASHINGTON (D. C.) OFFICE, 1406 G St. N. W. MORTON E. CRANE, Correspondent.

BRANCH OFFICES: 327 Montgomery, corner of Clay, open until 9:30 o'clock. 500 Hayes, open until 9:30 o'clock. 633 McAllister, open until 9:30 o'clock. 615 Larkin, open until 9:30 o'clock. 134 Mission, open until 9:30 o'clock. 221 Market, corner Eleventh, open until 9:30 o'clock. 1096 Valencia, open until 9:30 o'clock. 106 Eleventh, open until 9:30 o'clock. N. W. corner Twenty-second and Kentucky, open until 9:30 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS. Columbia—"The Belle of New York." Zivoli—"Cinderella." Central Theatre—"The Heart of Maryland." California—Edwards. Orpheum—Vanderville. Grand Opera House—"Neil Gwyn." Alhambra—"Shanadoah." Alcazar—"Neil Gwyn." Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties. Cactus, Zoo and Theater—Vanderville every afternoon and evening. Fischer's—Vanderville. Union Course—Park-Couring. Metropolitan Temple—Yale Glee and Banjo Clubs, Thursday evening, January 2.

THE STOCK CONVENTION.

THE annual meeting of the National Livestock Association occurs at Salt Lake City on the 14th inst. This is the most important gathering of stockmen in the history of that industry. It may make for the permanence of the interest it represents, and it may make for its destruction. The most portentous economic fact at the close of the century in this country is the decadence in our meat supply and the startling advance in price to the consumer. These things are brought about by the destruction of pasture on the Government domain, used for stock raising. That pasture is naturally one of the great sources of national wealth. When destroyed the nation has lost one of its potentialities, and the public treasury has had no return.

There ought to be common sense enough in the country to stop the destruction and begin the process of rehabilitation. Australia has done this and so has Texas. Must the United States confess that it has not their wisdom, and permit the flocks and herds to disappear with what they feed on, and the price of meat to rise until its consumption is limited to the few who can afford it? The Salt Lake City convention will discuss this subject. California should be represented there. We believe the Governor has the appointment of delegates and the State Agricultural Society is entitled to representation, as are the various livestock organizations and the railroads. The State has a vital interest in the subject. Not only our domestic meat supply is in peril, but a possible export trade of great proportions. The stock raiser, the consumer and the transportation companies have a common interest in the matter and should work together. Who will see that the State is represented?

FROM LAKE TO OCEAN.

CHICAGO managed to launch before the close of the nineteenth century a ship designed to make the voyage from the lakes across the ocean to Europe. It is a step toward the accomplishment of an object upon which Chicago enterprise has long been bent. So eager have they been to place their city into direct communication with the ocean in some way that most Chicagoans would have felt a good deal of regret had the century closed without showing something done in the way of its accomplishment. The new boats will be freighters only, but will probably have the effect of cutting down to a considerable extent the trade New York has carried on in the way of handling Chicago's traffic with the Old World. As grain and other freight shipped by the newly launched vessel and others like it will not have to break bulk or be transhipped, there will be a large saving as compared to the present mode of shipping, and New York will have to offer counterbalancing advantages or lose the trade.

For some time past there has been much opposition in New York to the project for a deep waterway from the lakes to the ocean on account of the loss of business the construction of such a canal might entail. The operation of the new vessels will show whether the fears of New Yorkers in that respect are well founded. As four of them are to be engaged in the trade and as each of them has a capacity of 7000 tons, it will be seen they will be able to very thoroughly test Chicago's fitness to compete with New York as an importing city; and the results may materially hasten the construction of the proposed deep-water canal by demonstrating the benefits direct communication from the lakes to the sea will be to the people of the Mississippi Valley.

In removing competent clerks, efficient deputies and experienced subordinates, and substituting for them men who give no indication in their services that they know any business but that of deception, local civil service has fulfilled the prediction of his Highness the Mayor that it would create a revolution in San Francisco.

MEETING OF THE CENTURIES.

WHILE it is true that every day is the beginning of a year and of a century, the definite division and measure of time invests one day with a certain noble interest.

That one day is the one that begins as the hand on the dial moves the smallest fraction past midnight on the 31st of December, in all countries that keep the Gregorian calendar.

Last night two centuries met at midnight, one to cease, the other to begin. Since life was conscious of time, countless centuries have met at one point and second of time, but never has one rolled up its scroll as filled with the record of man's progress and deeds accomplished as the nineteenth, and none has received from its predecessor such a heritage and held out such exalted promise as the twentieth, of our era. The century that ceased so recently that its pulses are not yet still was peculiarly one devoted to the application of all the knowledge that man had attained before, and to the addition of wisdom and learning to the heritage of things known, which it inherited a hundred years ago. The world we live in now is so different from that of 1800 that we could not endure the conditions of that far time.

The nineteenth century was nearly a score of years old before gas was used for lighting. But it reached its end in a blaze of electric light, and the watchers and the revelers who celebrated its close rode home in cars lighted and moved by the same agency.

The century came in with travel and transportation carried on by horses and cattle and sail ships. When it went out men traveled and goods were carried in fast trains, capable of making a mile a minute, and in great steamships that nearly repeat on the sea the speed of movement on the land.

The luxuries of a hundred years ago, limited to the few, are now the comforts freely enjoyed by all. Since the forehead of man rose above his ears there has not been as general diffusion of learning as this century saw. With learning has gone hand in hand a greater recognition of popular rights. At the century's beginning the right of the people to some voice in their government was recognized, practically, only in this country, and our Government was an experiment only thirteen years old. Now every great Government except Russia has a parliament through which the popular will is impressed upon its policies.

We may fairly take to ourselves the credit of the century's great progress in the science of government. Our example made men everywhere eager to have a voice in their political destiny, to influence the measure of taxation they should endure, and control the purpose for which their substance is spent.

One great fact stands out in the century's record, and that is the controlling influence of the races which speak the English language.

Philologists know that the adolescence of races is marked by the growth of the language they speak. Rome grew while the Latin tongue grew. As long as it assimilated from other languages, absorbed them and added to its vocabulary and its vigor, the race that used it grew. And then they died together, not in a day, nor a century, but they died.

The English language during the last century so enriched its vocabulary, and was so fertilized by the humus of speech long dead, that the plain people have to-day a larger vocabulary than students and scholars could command a hundred years ago. Therefore all who speak this language think more than they did then. Language is but a transportation facility for thought, and with increase in facility comes enlargement of that which uses it.

The century that is now aged less than a day comes in with all the possibilities that are in agencies yet untried, though known. From the last one it takes liquid air; the conservation of solar heat; the harnessing of the power of the tides. It knows all about the conservation of force and the transmission of energy, but must apply that knowledge to forces not yet utilized. If it solve these problems it may obsolete the steam engine, and antique all the devices for power that have revolutionized economic production since 1800.

The centuries have met, saluted and parted. The old one is history. The new one is hope.

LIGHT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

ONE of the questions which will engage the attention of all patriots in pondering upon the problems which confront the country at the beginning of the new century is that of our dealings with the Philippines. There is much of gloom upon the prospects there, but evidence is not lacking of a coming light that will clear the skies. If affairs be not well now, there is promise at least they will improve from this time on.

The dark side of the situation is fairly well understood. Aguinaldo shows no signs of either making an unconditional surrender or of accepting any conciliatory tactics on our part. His followers, though weak in a military sense, are still so numerous as to require us to maintain an army of 60,000 men in the islands to keep the prestige of authority. As for making a well ordered peace and keeping it undisturbed, that appears for the present to be an impossibility.

There are other dark spots. Recent reports to the War Department are to the effect that attempts to supplant Mexican silver in the islands with American money have been futile, that the alien contract labor law of the United States could not be enforced there without injuring large agricultural interests, and that various efforts to establish civil administration under American supervision have failed.

The brighter side of the problem is presented in a recent letter from Colonel Parker, who is in command of a province in Southeastern Luzon, with a population of about 50,000. The letter, written to a friend, was published in the Outlook. The writer says: "Things are gradually progressing here. We have Mayors and police in all the towns of the province, and also schools. I detail a soldier to teach English in each school and the children are making great progress. On account of the confusion of dialects, Bicol, Visayan, Iloilo and Tagal, the text books have always been Spanish. I trust that the commission will not allow this system to be perpetuated. I propose that in the schools of this district the children shall learn geography, history and arithmetic in English, as they desire to do."

The notable point in the statement is the announcement that the children desire to learn in English. Their willingness implies an almost equal willingness on the part of the parents, for if the children were taught at home to hate Americans, or to be opposed to American ways, they would show the result of that teaching by sullenness and by antagonism to everything American introduced into their lessons.

As an illustration of the temper of the people toward American instruction, Colonel Parker says: "In one of the schools I have established here the children, taught two hours daily by a soldier, orally, (for I have no books), have learned in six weeks over 500 English words, and can even sustain a short conversation, their accent being clear and distinct. Nowadays, as I ride about my province I am saluted at every door by little childish voices piping up, 'Good morning, colonel.' I stop and speak with them in English. They answer me proudly from their little store of newly acquired knowledge, and as I ride away they always cry out, 'Good-by, colonel.' The boys are all our friends. They play with the soldiers and talk to them. There is no use for Spanish here any longer. Only those who received an unusual education can talk and read Spanish.

There is, then, that much of light in Luzon, and it is a light that promises great things, for when the children learn our language they will learn our ideas and something of our social and political aspirations. They will then seek better conditions of life and improve in industry and morals.

PENALTY FOR KIDNAPING.

M. R. CUDAHY of Omaha is reported to have received an anonymous letter warning him that if he persist in his efforts to capture the criminals who kidnaped his son and extorted a ransom of \$25,000 for his release, the "job will be finished with a bullet." The threat of murder is thus added to the original offense, and another incentive is given to the immediate adoption of legislation tending to the suppression of that form of crime.

The Call has pointed out that under our existing statutes no adequate punishment is provided for the crime of abduction with the intent of extorting ransom, and has tentatively suggested a death penalty for the offense. A similar view has been taken elsewhere, and it is reported that in Illinois a strong movement has been started to procure legislation to that effect. By reason of that movement the issue has taken a definite shape in the East, and is being extensively discussed there.

It was not to be expected that all should take the same view of the question. There are many voices in opposition to the death penalty for such an offense. It is argued by the Baltimore American, for example, that the imposition of an extreme penalty might produce more evil than good. It says:

Kidnaping differs from other crimes usually punished with death, in that the perpetrator, after the commission of the act, has it in his own power to inflict still greater injury if the exigencies of his escape from capture require it. The prevailing theory in the Charlie Ross case is that the little boy was put to death when it became evident to his captors that his existence in the flesh embarrassed their chances of evading detection. If such a result could follow—and if it didn't follow in the Ross case it might in some other—when the child was of tender years (four years old), and when the punishment was only a term in the penitentiary, what might not be done by unscrupulous brigands with a boy of fifteen—young Cudahy's age—if detection meant a sentence to the gallows? It is just possible that punishment may be made so extreme as to defeat its own ends. There is the further danger that, instead of acting as a deterrent of crime, the death penalty may, as it does so often in murder cases, act as a deterrent to conviction on anything but the strongest form of direct evidence.

The views thus presented must be given serious consideration. American society is confronted by a serious evil, one with which we have had little experience; and consequently one whose most effective punishment is unknown to us. The one thing certain is that something should be done at once. Already there have come reports of other attempts at kidnaping, the criminals being doubtless incited thereto by the success obtained in the Omaha case. Nor can it be questioned that the danger is great. If a boy of 15 can be abducted from a public highway in a well-settled district and carried off with impunity in one locality, the same thing can be done elsewhere. By some means the law should deal out to it a stern justice that will deter criminals from attempting it.

THE IDEAL NEWSPAPER.

SOMETHING of regret may be felt that Dr. Parkhurst did not have an opportunity to bring out this morning his ideal newspaper, so that it might be seen in contrast with that which Alfred Harmsworth, editor and proprietor of the London Mail, is to get out for the New York World. The ideal paper of the zealous moral reformer and the ideal paper of the practical editor appearing on the same day would furnish an interesting and possibly an instructive object lesson for editors and reformers alike.

In the absence of any production from Dr. Parkhurst, we shall have to set against the paper which Harmsworth will present the experience of Rev. Dr. Parker of the City Temple, London, who for a week had charge of the London Sun and conducted it according to his notion. Parker was not satisfied with the result of his efforts and concluded that the public and not the press is to blame for whatever may be deserving of blame in the modern newspaper.

A dispatch giving a report of his allusion to the subject in his Christmas sermon says:

His remarks revealed that he was disappointed by the failure of his anti-gambling crusade in that paper. He said he almost feared it was impossible for a daily paper to live without gambling. Christians were dead to it and would not be. A theoretical Christian laid aside his Bible and hymnbook to follow the betting news. A Christian of this type barred the greatest reformation the world would ever see, namely in the region of journalism. Continuing, Mr. Parker said: "The letters I received from nominal Christians during my editorship disgusted me. Christians are becoming invalids, and the church is a hospital. Nurses are wanted. Manliness is dead."

That, then, is the result of trying to run an ideal newspaper according to the notions of men who know nothing about newspapers or the newspaper public. Men are not as bad nor are Christians as weak as Dr. Parker reports them. There is much of virtue and of intelligence in the world, as all true newspaper men know. The trouble with Parker is that he tried to reach that intelligence and appealed to that virtue in the wrong way. The moral of the lesson is that if the ideal newspaper is to be developed in this century it will be developed under the direction and according to the ideals of newspaper men.

Although the postal card was designed for the purpose of convenience the report of the Postmaster General shows that during the past year there were sent through the mails six letters for every postal card. It appears we are neither so lazy nor so economical as some folks think. We would rather write a letter and pay two cents postage than to scrawl a postal card and send it for a cent.

Columbia insists that the sovereignty of the American isthmian canal shall be hers in order that she shall be the bulwark against which the aggressions of greedy nations shall not avail. She must feel like the little boy who wanted to go out and whip the world and was brought back to his senses by an application of the maternal slipper.

The old-time assessment system by which subordinates in public offices were forced to make holiday presents to their superiors seems this year to have been reversed. The "packages" have been handed to the deputies in the form of dismissal for "the good of the service."

The Oaklander who sliced off his thumb while trying to cut for himself a bit of free lunch the other day would probably resent a suggestion that he was overcome by some hidden prompting which leads to cannibalism.

The venturesome hunters who narrowly escaped death in a raging torrent in Dry Creek would probably like to meet the idiot who gave that name to the stream.

SLOT MACHINES PAID FOR BY THE WILY ANCESTS.

Hero, Who Flourished Before Christ, Invented a Device That Responded Only to Coin.



BARELY fifteen years have elapsed since the automatic coin-in-the-slot machine first appeared in public places to supply customers with cigarettes, matches, chocolates, sweetmeats, stationery, etc., while in its latest phase this contrivance—in conjunction with a lighted street lamp—has been made available for the automatic purveyance of hot water and hot drinks. Surely it may be thought this extremely utilitarian invention can only have been due to the ingenuity of the present generation; and it is, therefore, startling to learn that the automatic machine is one of the oldest projects in everyday use, since it was known a century before Christ, being the invention of that great mathematician, Hero, of Alexandria, who flourished B. C. 127-51.

Hero, according to Good Words, invented what he termed a "sacrificial vessel, which flows when money is introduced, and a full description of this apparatus is contained in his famous treatise on pneumatics, edited by Thevetot, royal librarian to Louis XIV of France, in the year 1622. "If into certain sacrificial vessels a coin of 5 drachmas be thrown, when the wine shall flow out and surround them," so runs the postulate.

The explanation of the mechanism inside the vase only when money is introduced, contains another holding the wine, and near to the latter is placed a vertical rod which turns a well-balanced beam. When the coin is dropped through the slot it falls on one end of this horizontal beam, which, being depressed, opens a valve suspended from a chain at the other end, and the wine commences to flow out through a pipe.

He had never heard a phonograph talk or saw a kinetoscope turn out a prize fight. He had never known of a rain announce the coming of a cold wave or a cyclone. He was aware that there was such a thing as electricity, but looked upon it as a germ.

He had never heard a phonograph talk or saw a kinetoscope turn out a prize fight. He had never known of a rain announce the coming of a cold wave or a cyclone. He was aware that there was such a thing as electricity, but looked upon it as a germ.

He had never heard a phonograph talk or saw a kinetoscope turn out a prize fight. He had never known of a rain announce the coming of a cold wave or a cyclone. He was aware that there was such a thing as electricity, but looked upon it as a germ.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

One hundred years ago a man could not take a ride on a steamboat. He could not go from Washington to New York in a few hours. He had never heard of a Pullman palace car porter. He had never seen an electric light or dreamed of an electric car. He could not make a cake of ice as big as a luncheon. He could not cool himself under an electric fan or warm himself at a steam radiator. He could not send a telegram. He could not talk through the telephone. He had never heard of the hello girl. He had never seen a shirt waist or a rainy-day skirt. He could not ride a bicycle. He could not call in a stenographer and dictate a letter. He had never received a typewritten communication. No matter how grave a crime he committed, he never could be electrocuted for it.

He had never heard of the germ theory or worried over bacilli and bacteria. He had never looked pleasant before a photographer or had his picture taken. He wouldn't have known a complex lens from a jinxed cigar. He had never heard of Neptune and Ceres. He couldn't measure the distance between stars. He had heard of oxygen, but would not have understood an allusion to liquid air. He had never heard of the molecular constitution of matter, or the conservation of energy, and did not know that he was descended from a monkey.

PERSONAL MENTION.

J. C. Muir of Ukiah is at the Lick. George E. Goodman Jr. of Napa is at the Palace. Dr. A. C. Winn of Marin County is at the California. Dr. R. H. and H. M. Reed of Reddy are at the Grand. Chaplain James L. Smiley, U. S. A., is at the Occidental. Dr. R. B. Ward of the United States navy is at the Palace. Captain E. P. Newhall, a Grayson mining man, is at the Russ. R. G. Morrison, an oil operator at Bakersfield, is at the California. H. A. Jastro, a prominent Bakersfield business man, is at the Grand. Frank H. Webster, a Minturn vineyardist, is registered at the Grand. J. A. Nadeau of Seattle, general agent for the Northern Pacific, is at the Occidental.

W. J. Hollingsworth, a prominent Los Angeles real estate man, is at the Occidental. Robert G. Barton, proprietor of the Barton Opera-house at Fresno, is registered at the California. Governor Gage left the city for Los Angeles Sunday afternoon, expecting to return next Thursday. Frank P. Flint, United States Attorney for the Southern District of California, arrived in the city yesterday. Dr. Bertha A. H. Saunders, wife of Captain Saunders of the Pacific Mail, is at the Occidental after an absence of six months attending the Paris Exposition. Mrs. R. B. Paddock, wife of Major Paddock, located at Manila, came in on the transport Grant, yesterday, and will leave in a day or two for Chicago, her home. George Clarke, who has been superintendent of the Pullman Company at Oakland pier for twelve years, has been appointed superintendent of the Chicago division. He leaves for the East to-morrow morning. Commander Drake, who was to have sailed on the Coptic several days ago but who was detained at the last minute by the serious illness of his wife, is at the Occidental with Mrs. Drake, she having recovered. They will leave for the Orient on the next steamship.

CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—T. Dickson is at the National; Mr. Veltchers is at the St. James; W. H. Metson and wife are at the Arlington; C. E. Worden, F. M. Farrar and L. R. Payne and wife are at the Raleigh—all from San Francisco. If the world be divided into land and water spheres, London is the center of the land, New Zealand of the water.

EDITORIAL UTTERANCE IN VARIETY.

Uniform Divorce Laws. The present Congress may be asked to consider the expediency of uniform marriage and divorce laws in the States. American divorce is one of the national jokes. There is an opportunity for wise legislation in that direction.—OHIO STATE JOURNAL.

Our Manifest Destiny. There are many other Oriental countries besides China whose wants are being developed by civilization and which we are in the best position to supply. Our "manifest destiny" extends all over the Pacific Ocean as well as to the South.—LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL.

Give Cuba a Chance. The United States stands definitely pledged to give Cuba a chance to try independence, and President McKinley has given every proof of a desire to fulfill this pledge. Any utterance casting doubt upon the ultimate fulfiling of this duty by the administration in a false light and makes the task of Cuban reconstruction more difficult.—CHICAGO TIMES-HERALD.

Akin to Savagery. Out of college the barbarism of having survived the grown man. Nearly every friendly and benevolent order has its rite of initiation based on ridiculous forms of cruelty to torture and middle-aged, or even business men seem to take the same delight in it as the boys. Our boasted civilization is not deep enough to scratch a man deep enough and you will find a savage—and you don't need to scratch a boy to find one.—NEW YORK WORLD.

Fine Distinctions. A good deal is said about the "fine distinctions" among the words of foreign languages and the delicate shades of meaning obtainable by the exact use of particular words in persons who make these fine points are advocates of the loosest sorts of English. These are the people to whom we are indebted for such enrichments of our tongue as "people of both sexes" and "politicians of both parties." But the last in this class of "fine distinctions" is the "fine distinction" of the FORD COURIER.

Advantages of Metric System. The practical advantages of the metric system, if not numerous, would certainly be great. It would simplify the countless computations of business and scientific ways. A decimal system of weights and measures, like the decimal system of coinage, facilitates all calculations in which figures are involved. The use of the same standard which prevails in countries from which we import largely would render it unnecessary to convert meters into yards and liters into bushels or gallons. It must be remembered that at the present time an immense quantity of metric articles are imported and are bought by one standard and sold by another.—NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

More Sailors Wanted. England, with her superior naval resources, is never above criticizing the navy of the United States. She is always in a state of preparedness. Her difficulty is in finding a sufficient number of sailors which includes hundreds of war vessels. In this country there is no lack of men to serve, but a lack of the necessary legislation for the recruitment of the navy is pressing. It is believed that the next Congress adjourns in March, and liberality would be the truest wisdom.—BANGOR NEWS.

Bryan Don't Understand. No Democrat will be in the least surprised to learn that Cleveland's striking adjuration is wholly unintelligible to W. J. Bryan. Re-establish the old-time rule of the United States, says Mr. Bryan. Mr. Cleveland must explain. Return from our wanderings? How could we know that we had wandered and that? He never saw the old home, and for the life of him could not tell where it stands. Nor can the nomadic wanderer comprehend the meaning of strange symbols on banners borne by unfamiliar hands. He never stood beneath the old flag. Any of the changeable army recruited on the march is never particular about the flag which he holds up for the staff.—NEW YORK TIMES.

Naturally Belongs to Us. We have long believed that Cuba would logically and inevitably become a part and parcel of the United States, as a result of the war with Spain. We also believe that this will be with the full consent of the Cuban people. The conservative men of the island must have made up their minds that it would be a hazardous undertaking for the Cubans to set up an independent republic, and we feel sure that all such people, down to the very lowest, would prefer to be a part of a great country like the United States than to be independent and without the protection of our flag. Cuba is naturally part of the United States, as much so as Florida is, and naturally she should assert herself.—BIRMINGHAM TIMES.

Choice candies, Townsend's, Palace Hotel. Townsend's California glacé fruits, 50c a pound, in fire-checked 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 Main 1042.

There are no old maids in China; a husband is provided for each girl. He may not be to her liking, and she is not usually with her consent that she is married.

Gas Consumers' Association, 244 Post st., reduces gas bills from 10 to 40 per cent. Gas and electric meters tested. Free trial means. All kinds of electric work promptly attended to.

Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator. The best liver medicine. A vegetable cure for liver ailments, biliousness, indigestion, constipation, etc.

The nation's railway mileage is \$46,000. Of this \$20,000 is in America, North and South.

DIRECTORY OF RESPONSIBLE HOUSES.

Catalogues and Price Lists Mailed on Application. F. H. MERRELL, Attorney, 89 California st., Clunie building.

COAL, COKE AND PIO IRON. J. C. WILSON & CO., 222 Battery Street, Telephone Main 1264.

COPPERS WITH. C. W. SMITH, Ship Plumbing, Steamboat and Ship Work a specialty, 15 and 19 Washington st. Telephone Main 6641.

FRESH AND SALT MEATS. JAS. BOYES & CO., Shipping Butchers, 204 Clay, Tel. Main 1294.

LUBRICATING OILS. LEONARD & ELLIS, 418 Front st., S. F. Phone Main 1712.

PRINTING. E. C. HUGHES, PRINTER, 211 Sansome st., S. F.

PRINTERS, BOOK BINDERS. THE HICKS-JUDD CO., First st., San Francisco. STATIONER AND PRINTER. PARTRIDGE, 36 California st., Tel. Main 4222. WHITE ASH STEAM COAL. MINED BY DIAMOND COAL MINING CO., at the GREEN RIVER COLIERIES in the West. In the market. Office and Yards—49 Main street.