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AMUSEMENTS. Alcazar—"Nell Gwynne." Columbia—"Way Down East." Trivoli—"Cinderella." Central Theater—"The Two Orphans." California—"The Merry Time." Orpheum—Vaudeville. Grand Opera-house—"The Rogu's Comedy." Alhambra—"A Stranger in a Strange Land." Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties, Chorus, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening. Fischer—Vaudeville. Metropolitan—Benefit performance for families of Glass Works accident, Thursday, January 17. Metropolitan Temple—Lecture by Rev. Peter C. York, Thursday evening, February 7. California Jockey Club (Oakland)—Races.

AUCTION SALES. By A. W. Luederbach—Thursday, January 17, at 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., Oriental Rugs, at S. W. corner Geary and Stockton streets.

THE STOCK INTERESTS.

DECREASE of 60 per cent in the supply of range cattle, concurrent with a 20 per cent increase in population, implies a difference of 80 per cent between the demand for and the supply of beef. The rise of 40 per cent in the price of beef within a short time may be accounted for by that difference. The cheapest production of beef is on the ranges. With the destruction of their forage and the decrease in the stock they can carry has disappeared the most economical element of production. Of course the present owners of range cattle are getting now a high profit on their stock. But when they look through that profit to the foreshadowed destruction of their business, they see in it no profit at all.

It is like securing more light by burning the candle at both ends. When it is consumed there is no light at all. This is a nation of meat-eaters. Not only are we meat-eaters by reason of racial characteristics, but for climatic reasons. The remarkable physical energies of our people are related to the superior generosity of their diet. If we permit the most economical means of producing meat to be destroyed, we are forcibly abridging the diet of the people, to the abatement of their energy, which means the enfeebling of the national power. The problem to be solved is the economizing of meat production. That involves restoration of the potentiality of the ranges. As they have been destroyed by use in common, they can never be restored by continuing that policy. As the price of beef rises the combat for range feed becomes more strenuous. The rise in price and fall in the amount of feed is infallibly reflected in the increase in murders committed on the ranges in battles for their possession. There was never less food, nor higher prices, nor more murders, than during last season. Nearly a score of lives have been lost and thousands of animals have been killed in the relentless competition. It is time for economists to consider the problem and for the stock interests to listen to reason.

One reason for opposition to protecting and renewing the ranges by a leasehold system is the unjustified belief of the small stock men and agricultural settlers that the leases will be put up for sale to the highest bidder, in which event the great stock-owners and corporations would outbid the other interested classes and monopolize to themselves the entire range. It should not be necessary to say that no such arrangement would ever be sanctioned by Congress or could ever become the law. In allotting the range to leaseholders it is proposed that every land-owner and every stock-owner shall have his share allotted and assigned to him at a common rental per acre, to be fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture. In addition to this, the law will protect the right of the mineral prospector and the new agricultural settler, against whom the leaseholders' rights have no sacredness. With these safeguards and the application made optional to the counties, we are convinced that there is no ground at all for opposition. The meat consumers are in every State, all over the Union. They have certain equities that cannot be ignored. They are owners in common of the public domain on which the ranges lie. They have an indefeasible right to say that their property in the ranges shall be so preserved and used as to return to them a consideration in the economy of living and the sufficiency of their diet. The ranges are a means of production. The consumers of that product have a superior right to the maintenance of that means in all its vigor.

It seems clear, from the viewpoint of an economist, that the people of the whole country have rights which the stock men and politicians must respect. They have a right to prevent the destruction of their property and the decadence of their diet. All these considerations appeared in Australia. The problem obtruded itself there upon public attention and did not retire from view until it was efficiently solved. Shall we admit that we have less facility of adjustment than was shown by the people of a crown colony of Great Britain?

THE BELSHAW POOL BILL.

WHEN Supervisor McCarthy introduced his resolution on Monday approving the Belshaw bill for the regulation of pool-selling and bookmaking he undoubtedly designed it as a step toward the reopening of Ingleside Park for such practices. The step was fortunately baffled by the action of Supervisor Stafford, who objected to the resolution and had it referred to the Police Committee. The resolution is none the less significant of a willingness on the part of some of the municipal authorities to set aside the existing restrictions upon pool-selling and bookmaking, and consequently is a matter to which the people of San Francisco should give immediate attention.

The Belshaw bill prohibits the selling of pools or bookmaking on any trial or contest between men, animals or machines, or the maintaining of any place where such bookmaking and pool-selling is carried on, except within the inclosure or building in which the contests take place. That is to say, it prohibits pool-selling and bookmaking outside of racetracks, but permits it within the inclosures that surround the tracks. The bill applies equally to the selling of pools and to the making of books upon coursing matches, prize-fights or any other form of contest used for the purpose of that kind of gambling.

When the bill was made public The Call obtained legal advice as to the effect it would have upon the municipal regulations prohibiting bookmaking and pool-selling within inclosures as well as without. The authorities agreed that the State law would not interfere with the municipal law. City Attorney Lane, one of the authorities consulted, stated that the Belshaw bill as presented leaves it in the power of the city to prohibit bookmaking and pool-selling at the tracks. The exercise of police power by the State in prohibiting certain practices outside of certain inclosures does not prevent the city in the exercise of its police powers from prohibiting the same acts within those inclosures.

According to that legal construction the Belshaw act in itself is not a menace to the city, but the McCarthy resolution in the Board of Supervisors shows that it may be made use of to revive at Ingleside those evils of which San Francisco has had such disastrous experience. Supervisor Stafford therefore deserves the commendation of all good citizens for his action in preventing its immediate adoption.

It is to be noted, moreover, that something of a change appears to have come over the minds of several of the Supervisors. There is Joseph Sadoc Tobin, for example. He has been known as an opponent of gambling, and, in fact, once introduced a resolution prohibiting downtown pool-selling and bookmaking on all sorts of contests, but on Monday he was one of the Supervisors who expressed himself in favor of permitting it for a "limited time."

It is true that in the discussion on the subject the Supervisors who favored the resolution were careful to say they favored a limited "racing period," and did not say they favored a "gambling period." That careful use of terms was, however, but an evasion. There is no ordinance of the city that prohibits racing. The ordinance which resulted in closing Ingleside track and virtually driving the gamblers out of the city goes no further than to prohibit pool-selling and bookmaking within the inclosure. The so-called races were but fakes. Their sole purpose was to provide a means of gambling. When the gambling was stopped the racing stopped. Consequently those who now advocate a "racing period" can have no other intent than that of permitting the kinds of gambling which are necessary to render that sort of racing profitable to the promoters.

Upon this showing it is clear the Belshaw bill should be rejected by the Legislature. It is at best an illogical and immoral measure. If bookmaking and pool-selling be pernicious outside an inclosure, can it be any less pernicious when carried on inside an inclosure? Is there in any fence or wall ever erected a magic of sufficient power to render harmless within its inclosure practices that are notoriously evil when carried on elsewhere? However fair the Belshaw bill may seem upon its face, its effect would be to confer upon Eastern gamblers who control racetracks the privilege of pool-selling and bookmaking while denying that privilege to outsiders. It would not have the direct effect of reopening Ingleside, but it would undoubtedly tend to do so. That much is made evident by the McCarthy resolution. The evil out of which there came so much of fraud, defalcation, theft, crime, murder and suicide is once more threatening the city. The danger is not to be ignored. The people should take action against it at once.

If the Daingerfield-Graham contest is typical of the others which were recently decided in this city it might be well for the Election Commission to establish for citizens a school designed to instruct intelligent electors in the art of voting correctly.

WICKEDNESS ON THE QUIET.

PHILADELPHIA has furnished the new century with something in the nature of a double surprise. In the first place a committee of her best citizens have in a formal document declared her to be more wicked than New York, and in the second place they have applied to a New York Bishop to come down and move them to repentance. That Quakers should turn to Episcopalian Bishops for guidance, that Philadelphia should admit a need of New York inspiration, are strange things themselves, but the strangest part of the whole wonderful proceeding is that so much wickedness as is reported to be in Philadelphia should have kept itself quiet for all these years.

Of course the country has been aware at times of rumblings in and around Philadelphia, but has never suspected any serious disturbance. Whenever the rumblings have been sufficiently noisy to attract more than a passing attention and to induce outsiders to inquire the cause of them an investigation has generally shown nothing worse than Matthew Quay shaking the plum tree and John Wanamaker and the rest of the "hog combine" squealing for the plums. It now appears, however, there is and has been for a long time serious wickedness in the quiet city. At a recent mass-meeting called by the reform committee the chairman, in introducing Bishop Potter of New York, said: "The statement made by the committee in their letter of invitation to Bishop Potter, that the times of Tweed in New York scarcely surpassed in corruption those of this day in this city, seem to me to fall quite short of the truth. At no time nor place in history does a corrupt and thieving ring seem more skillfully and completely and hopelessly to have gained ascendancy than here and now. Not only is there a continuous and large majority in councils, 70 per cent of whom are supposed to be purchasable, of men who make no concealment of their principal purpose being to violate their solemn oath of office and make traffic of the great franchises of the city for bribes, but in corroboration of the

Bishop's statements as to the Police Department in New York, it could be shown here how policemen, by bribery and threats, although their office was created for the protection of the weak and the assailed, have sought in their official dress to tempt innocent maidens from the paths of virtue—how they have aided, instead of preventing, the violation of law at the polls, and in various ways become the servants of crime and foes to the law."

That is certainly a heavy arraignment to be made against a city that has always been pointed to as the typical American community and the model for all others. As it has been made by a committee of representative citizens it is to be presumed to be accurate. It may be taken, therefore, as another illustration of the quietness with which Philadelphia manages in some way to take the lead without having her leadership noted. She does an enormous business, her industries are in many respects larger than those of New York or Chicago, and yet she is never heard to blow about her enterprise. Now she comes forth to start the new century as the wickedest town on earth, and the country will be more than ever puzzled to know how she manages to do so many things without making any noise.

His Highness the Mayor has again unloosed his tongue upon the newspapers. It might be well for him occasionally to go into executive session with himself and reflect upon the manifold advantages of discretion.

PROGRESS IN SAMOA.

WE are having so much in the way of weariness of the flesh and vexation of spirit in the management of the white man's burden in Porto Rico and the Philippines that we have reason to be thankful for the crumb of comfort that comes to us from Samoa. It appears we are doing well in those far-off islands, and by contrast with the Germans in Apia are winning golden opinions from all sorts of natives.

Late reports from Tutuila, after recounting certain unpopular and seemingly unjust acts on the part of the Germans in their islands, say that in Tutuila under American rule affairs are booming and progress is being made in every direction. It is announced: "The traders are doing more than double their previous business, and the natives are contented and happy. They are the envy of their cousins in the neighboring islands."

Some details are given to illustrate the general statement. These are to the effect that the Government work is progressing favorably; that the natives have willingly agreed to sell an important front on the beach to the Government, and that they intend to use the money received for the concession to build a handsome church. It is added that work has begun in constructing a road around Pago Pago harbor and that as soon as that is completed further roads will be constructed.

Such reports are gratifying, and it is to be hoped the money due to the natives for the water front will be promptly paid. It would be too bad to have the building of that "handsome church" delayed by red tape at Washington. We have started out well in the island and have now the favor of the people. It will be our own fault if the present good conditions change to evil, and instead of a number of well-pleased natives we have a discontented and suspicious population to deal with. Let us hope, furthermore, that the reported "boom" at Tutuila is not going to attract that class of American speculators and office-holders who, in their greed for gain, would not hesitate to defraud not only the natives but the Government itself.

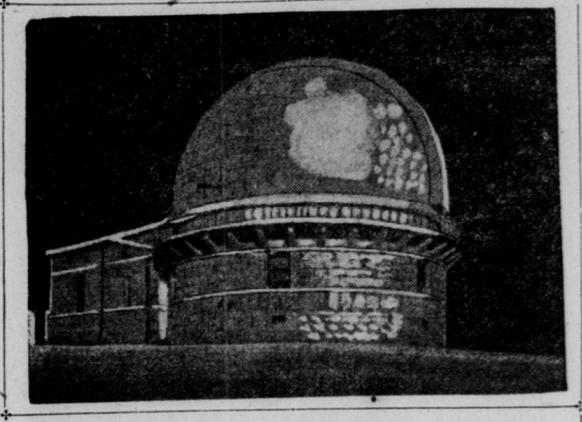
The Collector of the Port threatens to abolish the Chinese detention shed on the Pacific Mail dock because of the frequent escape of coolies from the place. Why not force the derelict corporation to erect a shed on one of its ships and become criminally and civilly responsible for its horde of yellow "native sons"?

POLITICAL HIPPODROMING.

COLONEL BRYAN proposes to stay in focus and to remain an object of public interest. It was expected that he would content himself with the opportunity for publicity afforded by his weekly newspaper. But he has long depended upon the word of mouth and refuses to substitute expression per plumbago from the pencil's dreadful point. Therefore he plans further hippodroming over the country. His first efforts will be spent upon Texas. But there are signs that the Lone Star will not twinkle so kindly upon him as heretofore. The Democratic press of that State is saying that other men have a right to be heard and heeded. The Texan press even goes so far as to say that the people of the South are tired of Casabianca oratory, and that the boy who stands on the burning deck so long with cold feet is not an object of sympathy or interest. In fact, they don't believe the deck is burning at all, and say Colonel Bryan was mistaken when he said it was. They think the country, South and all, is doing very well without free silver, anarchy and other prescriptions for its welfare proposed by the Nebraskan.

As he has relied on the impetuous emotions of the South for applause and support, this cold-blooded estimate of his oratory will be a painful surprise. Yet it must remain among the possibilities of the future that he will seek and win the nomination in 1904. As a hypnotizer of conventions he has no peer and unless the delegates are examined by doctors and certified proof against he-hysterics we may again see this political Casabianca and, what is worse, hear him as a candidate. Developments in the sharp contest for the vacant marshalship at Nome indicate that the most successful way of mining for gold in the frozen north is to know how to pull political wires at Washington. It is remarkable that this sort of a desperate game has not already resulted in a tragedy. Kwang Su wants to return to Peking. There certainly should be no objection to a gratification of his wish, particularly as he will place himself in a position where he may be made personally responsible for acts of horror which he condones if he does not indorse. Russia has announced that she will not permit Germany to buy the island of Cyprus. This international fever for the purchase of islands seems to be getting lots of people into trouble—first ourselves, then England, and now Germany. California is to be honored by the Federal Government with a warship bearing the name of the State. May the vessel never be called upon to prove her prowess, and if she does may her name be one of dread to her foes. The Committee on Public Morals of the Assembly seems to have been chosen primarily with a view of placing before the people of the State an interesting group of horrible examples.

OFFICIAL TIME FOR THE NATION Government Naval Observatory and Its Equipment.



EQUATORIAL DOME OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY AT WASHINGTON, D. C. WHERE UNCLE SAM RECKONS OFFICIAL TIME FOR HIS FELLOW CITIZENS.

THE famous naval observatory in Washington, says the Boston Post, dates back only to 1844, although for thirty years previous to this time efforts had been made to induce Congress to found a national observatory. In 1838 Lieutenant J. M. Gilliss, a young naval officer of very superior intellect and enterprise, began a series of observations in an improvised observatory on Capitol Hill. His work was so successful that Congress passed a bill appropriating \$25,000 for the erection of a suitable building. Lieutenant Gilliss planned the structure and remained in charge of it several years. Additions were made in 1847, 1848, 1858 and 1873. The two first instruments which were placed were a 4-1/2-inch Troughton and Simms mural circle and a 5-1/2-inch Ertel transit. They were extremely good instruments for that time, and it was considered a great deal of money had been spent. In 1873 a 28-inch Clark equatorial was purchased at a cost of \$46,000. This is the third largest telescope in the country, the two largest being the Lick, 36-inch, and the Yerkes, 40-inch, instruments. Great telescopes of this kind are used principally for measuring faint double stars, satellites and in observations of stellar parallax. The satellites of Mars were discovered by Professor Hall with the 28-inch equatorial at the naval observatory. Besides the telescopes, the observatory owns many chronographs, clocks, chronometers and associate apparatus, photogeographs, transits, etc., many of them being of antiquated type. In fact, the storerooms of the observatory are veritable museums of obsolete scientific apparatus.

A very important room in the observatory is devoted to clocks. Here all the chronometers for issue to naval vessels are rated and tested, and an extensive time service is maintained. Included in this is the daily automatic correction of some hundreds of clocks in the Government buildings at Washington and the dropping of time balls in New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Hampton Roads, Savannah and New Orleans. The present site of the observatory is about a mile and a half from the original building, which was abandoned in 1891. It is one of the most complete and convenient establishments of the kind in the country, the best feature of its construction being the small detached buildings for each of its principal instruments. The main building is given over to the offices and computing rooms. During many years the observatory was purely a naval institution and was under the Bureau of Navigation. Line officers of the navy were detailed from time to time to be its superintendents and its instruments were for the most part naval men. This has been changed within very recent times, and although the institution is still under the care of the Naval Department, and is controlled by naval officers, its astronomical director, professors of mathematics and most of its astronomers are university men. The present superintendent is Captain Charles H. Fox and the first and second assistants are Lieutenants Commanders Charles H. Fox and Benjamin W. Hodges. Professor Stimson, J. Brown is astronomical director and director of the Nautical Almanac.

STATE DRESS COMMENT ON LEGISLATIVE DOINGS

In Course of Which Some Editors Wax Merry and Others Sad.

Judging from the number of bills introduced in the General Assembly the work of the bad bill killer will be extremely arduous this session.—Los Angeles Evening Express.

Bills are being introduced in the Legislature on every conceivable subject. One bill provides for the protection of wild birds. The present bill is to be hoped that some practical measure may be evolved for preventing the ruthless destroying of the wild birds of California. The bill is not for its few hundred dollars and steps should be taken to preserve them ere it is too late.—Stockton Daily Record.

The Legislature has committees and clerks enough to smother about nine-tenths of the bills presented, and that would be the best thing to do with most of them.—San Jose Herald.

Our State legislators while at Sacramento will, of course, make history within the next few weeks. The Orange County Assemblyman has already made one page.—Santa Ana Evening Blade.

A member of the Legislature has made complaint of the unsanitary condition of the State Capitol building. That is the first intimation we have had that the Legislature is in Sacramento for its health.—Woodland Daily Democrat.

There are thirty-two lawyers in the present Legislature. A few years ago this fact would have been a fruitful theme for the funny writers and satirical paragraphers of the press. But not so to-day.—Stockton Daily Record.

The State Legislature started off harmoniously by apportioning \$16 per diem patronage to each Senator and half that amount to each Assemblyman. This cant sum of \$284 per day. In this way a lot of useless legislative offices are created for the dear friends and relatives of the appointed legislators and "Jones he pays

In his first biennial message to the Legislature Governor Gage makes a number of wise observations and recommendations, but among those which are not wise is the one relating to the affairs of the University of California. The suggestion that the university should be better held a chairmanship on that or any other committee. Perhaps the Fifty-first was originally for Anderson for Speaker. There is always some comfort from a crumb.—Berkeley Gazette.

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Our Assemblyman, Dr. Foster, has been given a place on the Committee of Education, not the chairmanship, however, as member by the name of Gans was given that position. It is not to be expected that the university district will know enough of educational matters to hold a chairmanship on that or any other committee. Perhaps the Fifty-first was originally for Anderson for Speaker. There is always some comfort from a crumb.—Berkeley Gazette.

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TROUBLESOME DATE. ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

Same old trouble. Same old trouble. When each new year's dumber in. Making errors in the date. Then in anger contemplate. Nineteen hundred Long annoyed. When we pen and ink make a mess. Then two ciphers were the signs. But instead we made two nines. After many Such mistakes We could write and make no mess. Got accustomed by degrees. Till the ciphers came with ease. Now another Year's begun And it needs a mess. But the cipher Habit clings. And we make the Same curved things. Often get the Month all right When a letter is missed here. But when later We inspect The year is not correct. Often get a Letter done Ere we see we've missed the A. Either have to Hurry it then correct at and Write again. Soon we'll get it Done so fine That the I will Be in line. But 'tis sure when This year's through We'll have trouble With the 2.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

WIDOW'S PENSIONS—H. S. Sacramento, Cal. For further information in relation to the extension of income to widows who are drawing a pension, address a communication to the Pension Office in this city.

CONSTITUTION AND FLAG—J. C. City. This correspondent asks: "Will you give me the right answer to 'Does the constitution follow the flag?' This department would be pleased to furnish the 'right answer' but the case cited you will have to consult an attorney and lay all the facts before him.

FRUNKS—E. D., Sacramento, Cal. There is a law in California that authorizes the State to take possession of trunks of boarders in case of non-payment of accommodations furnished. Whether an attachment could be levied on trunks in action for debt would depend upon what they contained. If simply necessary wearing apparel, such is exempt from execution. In order to ascertain what your rights, if any, are in the case cited you will have to consult an attorney and lay all the facts before him.

SCREW PROPELLER—Subscriber, City. The application of the screw to the propulsion of a vessel dates back to 1802, but the practical use was first demonstrated until 1838 when F. P. Smith, a Captain Ericsson placed on the Thames a screw steamer 45 feet long and 8 feet wide with a draught of 27 inches, which did the Toronto, a 630-ton vessel, against tide at 4 1/2 knots an hour. It was not until 1838, however, that the practical use of the screw to ocean-going steamers was inconceivably demonstrated. The paddle wheel was used before that period. Ordinary ferry boats are built for bay and not for ocean navigation.

A WIFE'S DUTY—B., Sacramento, Cal. The Civil Code of California says that "the wife must support the husband (when he has not deserted her) out of her separate property, when he has not separate property and there is no community property, and he is unable, from infirmity, to support himself." If the husband at one time made a gift of real estate and improvements to his wife for love and affection and the papers passed in due form, the property is the separate property of the wife, and though the husband be infirm, she is not required to keep him on the property, she gave her if she does not do so. She can support him at any place she may elect.

EDITORIAL UTTERANCE IN VARIETY

Bryan's Abdication Cheered. William J. Bryan at the St. Jackson's day banquet formally announced his abdication of the Democratic crown. "I am a private citizen," he said, "with excellent prospects of remaining such." His words were greeted with cheers, which must have been somewhat disconcerting, coming as they did from members of an organization bearing his name and which he has just renounced for its fidelity to his political fortunes.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Harrison and Democracy. Former President Harrison, responding to the toast of "Hall, Columbia" at the dedication of the new Columbian Club house at Indianapolis a few nights since, remarked: "Any Democratic friends who may share the hospitality of this hall will pardon me for saying to any of them who have cast beguiling looks toward me that the Democratic party has never been less attractive than at this hour. My resignation suggests itself to me except that suggested by a wagish lieutenant of my regiment to captain whose platoon were inverted. He said: 'Captain, if I were in your place I would break ranks with the boys and call the roll.'"—St. Louis Star.

Cape to Cairo. Cecil Rhodes' dream of a Cape to Cairo Railway seems decidedly more tangible when we are told that the telegraph system being constructed in the far advanced that only thirteen hundred miles of wire are required to complete the job. The construction of the railway will become absolutely necessary to keep the wire in operation. Until the railway is opened in every time the wires are down there will be chaos both at the Cape and at Cairo. The British officials will not know whether they are dealing with a thunder storm or a heavy rain, whether the Mahdi has broken out afresh or a monkey is trying gymnastic experiments with a pair of crutches, or a telegraph—Montreal Star.

Financially Fortified. There is no danger now that any little flurry in Europe will send home a flood of American securities to the tune of \$100,000,000 and create a panic. This country is no longer in a financial sense a dependency of Europe liable to be thrown into a panic by any little flurry on the other side of the water. From being a debtor nation it is now a creditor nation, with plenty of cash in the treasury and a surplus for foreign investments. The credit of our Government is above suspicion and Government bonds are only a few percent interest free ready purchasers at home and abroad. Nobody now fears that the crash in London will be followed by disastrous effects in the United States.—Lynchburg (Va.) News.

And Still It Comes. The statement telegraphed from Washington the other day that the United States had a prominent Eastern merchant's stock of gold accumulated anywhere in the world makes interesting the following comparison of the gold stocks at the opening of the present year: United States treasury.....\$475,349,550 Bank of France.....498,571,000 Bank of Russia.....285,000,000 Bank of Austria.....191,625,000 Bank of England.....141,395,500 Bank of Germany.....77,519,000 Bank of Italy.....70,005,000 Bank of Spain.....70,005,000 The Bank of France has gained \$30,000,000 of gold since a year ago, when the Bank of Russia lost \$100,000,000 during the same time.—Evening Wisconsin.

PERSONAL MENTION

T. L. Reed of Reedley is at the Grand. Greaves, a big Oregon cattleman, is at the Lick. C. H. Bacon, mining man at Seattle, is at the Palace. Dr. H. B. Pitt and wife of Jackson are stopping at the Russ. W. C. Price, a Pasadena mining man, is stopping at the Grand. Former Assemblyman Harry P. Stabler of Yuba City is a late arrival at the Lick. Captain J. H. H. Fehline, U. S. A., and wife have taken apartments at the Palace. J. W. Rose, auditor of the American Beet Sugar Company at Oxnard, is registered at the Grand. Almer Moser, train dispatcher of the Rio Grande Western at Salt Lake City, is at the Golden West. George T. Myles, one of the largest salmon packers at Portland, is spending a few days at the Occidental. R. L. Alexander and wife of Boston are at the Occidental. Mr. Alexander is a prominent Eastern manufacturer. H. Bovee and wife of Kingston, N. Y., have taken apartments at the Palace. Mr. Bovee is a prominent Eastern merchant. James R. Dunn, chief of the Chinese Bureau, was on duty yesterday, having recovered from his recent spell of sickness. J. M. Studebaker Jr. of South Bend, Ind., is at the Palace. Mr. Studebaker is a member of the well-known wagon-manufacturing firm of that name. E. R. Smith, assistant city passenger agent of the Rio Grande Western Railway in this city, is quite ill at his Pine-street home with a severe attack of grip. Choice candies, Townsend's, Palace Hotel. Willougby oil burners, office and saleroom 514A Mission street. Telephone John 2498. Townsend's California glace fruits. 30 a pound, in fire-tipped boxes or Jap. baskets. 60 a pound, in fire-tipped boxes or Jap. baskets. 60 Market street, Palace Hotel building.

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According to Herbert Putnam, Congressional libraries are growing all out of proportion to librarians. He directs attention to the fact that whereas there are now some 8000 libraries in the country, there are not more than 500 or 600 especially trained librarians.

New Santa Fe Train. The new Santa Fe train known as the California Limited affords service very much superior to anything ever before offered to Coast travelers.

Neglect of the hair brings baldness. Use Parker's Hair Balm and save your hair. Hindercorns, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

ADVERTISEMENTS

"GOES TO THE SPOT" There is food that feeds the lungs and wind-pipes; it feeds the whole body; but the lung part more than the rest of the body.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. You think it not food but a medicine. Both. There is more lung food, in an ounce of it, than in a pound of porterhouse steak; and "it goes to the spot." What else does "medicine" mean?

"It goes to the spot" We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.