

The San Francisco Call

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AMUSEMENTS.

Columbia—"Way Down East." Tivoli—"The Fencing Master." Central Theatre—"Darkest Russia." California—"Becky Sharp." Lyric—"Vaudeville." Grand Opera—"The Moth and the Flame." Alhambra—"The Star Boarder." Alcazar—"Sweet Lavender." Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties. Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening. Fishers—Vaudeville. Metropolitan Temple—Lecture by Rev. Peter C. Yorke, Thursday evening, February 7. Taborian Park—Races to-day.

LEASING PUBLIC LANDS.

THE proposition of the cattle men to lease such parts of the public domain as are more valuable for grazing than any other purpose brings up the question of the waste of the landed endowment of schools and universities in the public land States. The landed endowment of education began in the ordinance of 1787, by which Virginia ceded her Northwest Territory to the Union on condition that slaveholding should not be permitted thereon, and that land should be set aside for the permanent support of free, common school education.

This latter provision is credited to Mr. Jefferson, and it was obviously intended that the school lands should be so managed as to support common school education without resorting to taxation. In every case, however, the school sections have been sold at only a slight advance on the Government price, and the fund produced has proved so inadequate that burdensome taxation is resorted to for the support of the schools. Had the public land States resorted to leasing the school sections the revenue would have supported the schools in their developmental period, and when the lands were made valuable by the presence of a dense population their sale would have produced sufficient capital to maintain the schools without taxation. By the unwise policy of immediate sale this increment of value has been the profit of individuals, and the schools would all close if they were to depend upon the income of an endowment which was intended to suffice for their entire and permanent support. The matter is of present interest in view of the plight of our State University. It had a public land endowment of eighty-two sections.

The Political Code fecites that the endowment of the university is the proceeds of the sale of seventy-two sections of land granted to the State for a seminary of learning; the proceeds of ten sections of land granted the State for public buildings; the income derived from the investment of the proceeds of the sale of the lands, or the scrip therefor, or any part thereof, granted to this State for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts; the income of the fund set apart by an act for the endowment of the University of California.

It appears from the university report that the income from all these sources is only \$135,000, while the needs of the institution require now at least \$510,000 annually. It will be seen that the endowment intended to suffice for its permanent support falls short \$375,000 per annum, and that sum must be supplied by some form of taxation.

If the eighty-two sections of land had been leased and held in university ownership, to be sold when their value reached its most favorable point, the annual income from that source alone would now be \$524,800. The proceeds of the land scrip and the State fund, added to this, would have made the institution independent of taxation.

It can now only be regretted that the expansion and the needs of the institution were not foreseen and its infancy supported by the leasing of its lands.

Some of the newer land States are acting more wisely, admonished by the sore experience of their elders. Colorado has a large area of land granted in lieu of the school sections included in Indian and other reservations, and is leasing it for grazing purposes. The leasehold control increases its value by preserving its moisture, and if the sources of water supply are not destroyed by grazing sheep in the forest reservations this land will by and by produce more for the support of the schools than all the rest of school sections which have been sold.

Students at the military academy of West Point have given every possible assurance to the Congressional investigators that there shall be no more hazing in the institution. The young gentlemen have probably reached the conclusion that they would prefer to finish their legitimate education at Uncle Sam's expense.

A proposition is on foot to change the time of meeting for the State Legislature to later in the year. This is the first definite indication which we have had that our lawmakers went to Sacramento primarily for their health.

THE RED TROUBLE.

THE Indians of Indian Territory are showing uneasiness, and, under Chief Mekko, are taking an attitude hostile to the whites. The five civilized tribes in the Territory, the Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles, have for some time complained, and with a color of justification, that the Government does not observe its treaties with them. They have made overtures for an arrangement with Mexico whereby they might acquire lands in that republic and settle, to live, as they say, "under a Government that keeps its word."

These tribes formerly derived large revenues from leasing their lands for cattle grazing. This has been prohibited by the Government and the prohibition is regarded as a violation of their rights. The Territory is a fertile section, well covered with forest, and was given the five tribes in lieu of their lands east of the Mississippi River. At the time this exchange of lands was made it was intended that the Indians should be as independent in the occupation and control of their land as were the whites on the lands they exchanged. Not only was this the intention, but it is claimed as an express part of the treaty. But the Indian Commissioner at Washington assumes the right to disapprove of the grazing leases and to deprive the Indians of the resulting revenue.

Behind it all is a political movement in the interest of the Territory of Oklahoma. That Territory is quite arid, and its resources are believed to be incapable of supporting a State government. The Oklahoma plan is to eject the Indians from the Indian Territory, by nagging them into armed resistance, and then seize their territory, annex it to Oklahoma and admit the whole as a State. The Indians, who are educated and intelligent, are perfectly aware of this conspiracy against their rights and seem about to make the mistake of armed resistance, which is just what their enemies desire them to do.

It would seem that the laws and courts of this country should afford ample support to the treaty rights of these Indians, and that it should not be necessary to add another chapter to the history of our century of dishonor in dealing with the red men.

As this country has paid Indians for their lands, the sums paid have been carried in the Federal treasury as trust funds. These trust funds now amount to \$3,315,955.09. Once at least these funds were raided and robbed by public officers, and we are not aware that the Government as trustee ever made the loss good.

The Indian Commissioner reports that Indian ownership of these funds is harmful to the tribes and proposes that they be gradually exhausted by devoting them to the education of the Indians! This, we believe, would be a distinct violation of the treaty rights of the Indians. They sold their lands for that money, and it is theirs. To dispose of it without consulting their wishes, under pretense of giving to them an education which is of no value to them, is to violate their rights.

Our whole Indian policy is a tangle and labyrinth of wrong and injustice, and it is too much to expect that it will ever be made straight; but the country should pause before it proceeds to the slaughter of the five civilized tribes for the offense of insisting upon the rights they retained by treaty.

THE CENTER OF POPULATION

BY the superior organization of the Census Bureau the population statistics are available for analysis much earlier than heretofore. By the census of 1890 the center of population was a little west of Columbus, Ohio. By the census of 1900 this center has moved westward and is near the town of Columbus, in Bartholomew County, Indiana. The coincidence in the name of the two centers is not without interest. The name of the Genoese discoverer of this new world is perpetuated by towns in Missouri and Iowa, and it will not be strange if the moving center of population in its march westward is found ten years hence to be near one of them.

The first census, in 1790, located the center of population about thirty miles east of Baltimore. In 1800 it was eighteen miles west of Baltimore. By 1810 it had moved thirty-six miles farther westward, with a slight deflection south, and was forty miles north-west of Washington City. In 1820 the center was fifty miles farther west, with a still stronger deflection southward, and was sixteen miles north of Woodstock, Va. In 1830 the center had moved thirty-nine miles southwest and was at Moorefield, Va., now West Virginia. In 1840 immigration to the Mississippi Valley pulled the point fifty miles farther west and reduced the southern curve; 1850 found it fifty miles advanced westerly, with the southern curve restored, and located it at Parkersburg, Va., now also in West Virginia. In 1860 the center had crossed Mason and Dixon's line, and, advancing westward eighty-one miles, was within twenty miles of Chillicothe, Ohio. In 1870 the advance had been forty-two miles, with a strong deflection northwesterly, to a point forty-eight miles northeast of Cincinnati. In 1880 it had advanced west fifty-eight miles, with a slight southern deflection, and in 1890 it was still in Ohio, with a turn north again, and had advanced forty-eight miles.

The center has moved westward since 1790 a distance of 505 miles, with slight deflections north and south.

Columbus, Ind., near the present center, is a large and important manufacturing city, surrounded by a rich farming country and near enough the natural gas belt to use gas for manufacturing fuel. There is located the largest tannery in the world, which draws on California for its supply of oak tan bark.

WORKING A ROOM FOR HILL.

WHEN the Democrats of the nation gathered at Kansas City to carry out the Bryan programme there occurred one incident of interest. The long struggle between Hill and Croker for supremacy in New York came to a crisis and Croker ostentatiously triumphed over his rival by refusing to permit him to serve as the representative of New York on the platform committee, notwithstanding that Hill went so far as to personally solicit the position. The day after Croker's triumph Hill was received by the convention with acclamations which showed that his personal popularity among the Democrats of the country at large had been increased rather than weakened by Croker's action. The Tammany boss noted the storm of applause and prepared for revenge. When the time came he virtually eliminated Hill from the New York campaign, and when Bryan went to New York City he found Croker so supreme that in a moment of exultation he shouted, "Great is Tammany, and Croker is its prophet."

Since those days the whirligig of time has been getting in its little revenges. A storm of indignation has risen in New York City against the corruptions of Tammany government, and Croker has taken refuge from its fury in England. Hill has been prompted to take advantage of the situation. He has left the seclusion of Wolfer's Roost and become a member of the Manhattan Club, an organization of

what are known as "the swallow-tail Democrats" of the metropolis. His lieutenants are actively urging on the campaign against Tammany, and it is quite possible an effort will be made by the Manhattan men to capture the Democratic machine of the city and thus deprive Tammany of most of its power.

While all that is going on in New York there is a significant movement toward Hill going on in the South. Texas has invited him to visit that State, and the Atlanta Constitution, which has hitherto been a strong Bryan organ, takes the invitation as a text upon which to preach the doctrine that if Hill had been nominated in 1892 he would have carried the country, would have been re-elected in 1896 and would have placed the Democratic party permanently in power.

It is a far cry from now to the next Presidential election, but Hill is evidently getting ready for the nomination.

BUFFALO AND CHARLESTON.

WHILE the work of preparing a display of the industries and the resources of California at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo is in good hands, the efforts of those in charge should be cordially promoted and assisted. The interests of the whole State are to be advanced by a proper demonstration of their value in competition with other American States, and consequently all citizens should, in proportion to their ability, contribute toward the success of what is being done to make that demonstration.

It is now certain the Buffalo enterprise is to be an exposition of the industries of all the Americas—Southern and Central, as well as Northern. It is to afford the peoples of the three grand divisions of this hemisphere an opportunity for studying the needs of one another and the extent to which those needs can be supplied by an interchange of products.

It is well known that we do not obtain anything like as large a proportion of the commerce of South America as we should. It was one of the aims of the far-reaching statesmanship of James G. Blaine to establish reciprocal trade between ourselves and the continent to the south of us, and in that way not only provide a material benefit for all concerned but bring about closer political affiliation, so that our influence might be helpful in improving South American conditions and thus preparing the way for enlarged industries and an enlarged market among the South American peoples for our products. The vicissitudes of politics prevented him from carrying out his great plans during his life; but in this respect his work lives after him, and the Buffalo Exposition is going to be an important step toward accomplishing what he desired.

The exposition at Charleston, which is to follow that at Buffalo, is of not so great importance to us, but still it will be worth our while to take part in it. The object of that enterprise is to promote trade with the West Indies, a matter with which we have comparatively little concern. The South, however, is a rapidly advancing section of the Union. The people there are increasing in wealth and ought to become large consumers of California fruits and wines. More over it is a section which just at this time is doing its utmost to attract settlers from the North. Arrangements have been made to grant special inducements to people from the Northern States to visit Charleston during the exposition and see the South. Should California have there a notably strong display of her products and her resources, we might be able to direct to this State a considerable number of the Northern visitors who otherwise would decide upon making homes in the South without giving a thought to California.

It is to be borne in mind that at this juncture we can never advertise California too much nor too often. Our State is still undeveloped. We need a larger population and a greater variety of industries. Furthermore we need more commerce. Out of the two expositions of the year we may gain something of all those things, and it is worth while to make a united effort to do so.

KANSAS BLEEDING AGAIN.

FROM Kansas comes the report that a bill has been introduced into the Legislature designed to deprive the women of the commonwealth of the right of suffrage. The experience of the State with woman's fashion of voting has not been long, but it is said to have been amply sufficient to satisfy the men. The voters have rid the State of Populism, and now they wish to get back to straight, old-fashioned politics, where the privilege of trading votes and whooping it up for candidates belongs exclusively to men.

Several grievances are urged against the Kansas woman as a voter, but the one which appears most serious is that of the cost which her manner of doing politics imposes upon candidates. It appears that the first campaign in which women took part was one of unusual excitement even for Kansas. There was a big demand for votes in every district. Consequently the party managers on both sides determined to make a bid for the votes of the women by treating them with distinguished gallantry. In almost every closely contested precinct carriages were sent to the residences of the women so that they could ride to the polls and do the grand.

It is hardly necessary to say the women were pleased. A carriage ride is not to be had every day by every woman in Kansas. They thought the custom was a necessary part of voting and were very glad that suffrage had come to them. When the next election came along they dressed themselves for a drive and waited for the carriage to come. It came. Since then at each succeeding election the Kansas candidate has known that he must provide carriages for the dames or be snowed under. Now carriages cost something. The Kansas politicians began bleeding at every pore. They came to the conclusion that something must be done. Hence the bill to put an end to womanhood suffrage. It is a measure in the interests of economy, retrenchment and reform.

The Chinese Minister to Washington is making a tour of the country trying to find out how we make our money. He might be of great service to us, to tell us the way how to keep our money after we have made it—a gift which his people enjoy.

It has been decided by the Washington authorities to raise the salaries of some of our fellow-citizens in the Hawaiian Islands. It is a safe wager that the native party, organized in the islands to oppose American sovereignty, will quickly disappear.

The soldier who was forced to take his bride to the City Prison for a place to sleep may be admired for his susceptibility to the grand passion, but hardly for that judgment which protects a man from becoming a public charge.

It would be interesting to know whether it was a case of being conscience-stricken or a scheme to deceive the public which induced the Councilmen of a Kansas town to forsake their official duties the other day for a religious revival.

BROTHER TO THE "OLD BOY."



THE CARTOONIST ON THE ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS MUST HAVE BEEN GUNNING FOR THE REAL THING WHEN HE GOT THIS ZEROCAL SPECIMEN.

STATE PRESS COMMENT ON LEGISLATIVE DOINGS

The mass of bills that has been offered in the California Legislature already may result in an extra session. It is astonishing to see at each session of our Legislature how many new laws we are in need of, and still more astonishing how we ever get along without them.—Willows Journal.

Think of a sergeant at arms having four or five assistants, a bookkeeper and an assistant bookkeeper! That officer could keep his own books and needs no bookkeeper; but, if he have one, what folly to give him an assistant! The real name for this "patronage" is public plunder.—Humboldt Standard.

There seems to be considerable trouble brewing that will greatly occupy the time of our present session and already an extra session has been talked of. The Culler bill, to redistrict our Congressional districts, is going to meet with considerable opposition, and Senator Culler will find it well to please the many aspirants for Congressional honors that want a sure-thing election. Then there comes the Paris Commission scandal and investigation, which, with such men as the Hon. W. H. Mills and Hon. W. W. Foote taking a hand in it, is sure to make matters very interesting for some one.—Marysville Democrat.

San Benito County is not going to be left when the reapportionment is made. She is going to have an Assemblyman, Assemblyman Higby and Senator Flint of that county are on the apportionment committees, and they will see to it that San Benito County is without additional territory in her Assembly District.—The Pajaronian, her.

The spirit of secession is abroad. A bill

has been introduced into the Legislature proposing to divide Santa Clara County, and forming a new county with Gilroy as the county seat, and another bill is being prepared for introduction which will form a new county out of the south part of Santa Cruz County and the north part of Monterey County, with Watsonville for its capital. Los Gatos will be wanting to succeed next with headquarters in the Gem City. Why not? We've got the best kind of material for county officers to be found anywhere, and that's about what the whole thing amounts to, anyway. The way things are run now there are not offices enough to go round.—Los Gatos Mail.

Speaker C. W. Pendleton may have acted wisely in the formation of committees, but to a layman it don't seem so. It looks very much as if his appointments were made so as to punish those who favored another for Speaker. Assemblyman Melick is serving his third term. He favored Anderson for Speaker and was not given the chairmanship of one committee and was placed on but one first-class committee. Other Anderson men of experience fared likewise. Is this good politics? Having so easily won, Speaker Pendleton could have well afforded, from a selfish or partisan standpoint, to have formed committees without reference to the support of himself. His course, if practised in the future, will force men of independence to stand by themselves, and the party or in some way retaliate to the injury of party discipline, placing success in jeopardy.—Yuma Times.

The lower house of the California Legislature is distinguishing itself by putting on needless and expensive shows. The project to pay campaign debts is to put your hands in your pockets and shell out the coin, and not draw on the public treasury.—Halfmoon Bay Coast Advocate.

PERSONAL MENTION.

L. T. Hatfield, a Sacramento attorney, is at the Lick. Dr. George J. Fanning of Oregon is at the Grand. J. E. Koeberle, a Los Angeles oil man, is stopping at the Grand. Maxton Biggs, Jr., capitalist and landowner of Oroville, is at the Grand. George A. Smith, a Portland rancher, is among yesterday's arrivals at the Grand. S. A. Ransom of the United States Marine Hospital Corps is at the Occidental.

Colonel A. K. McClure of the Philadelphia Times is expected in the city to-day. He will stop at the Palace. Thomas J. Kirk, State Superintendent of Schools, arrived in town yesterday and is at the Palace.

George F. Ditzler, manager of one of the largest fruit ranches in the world, located at Biggs, is registered at the Grand.

Frank Powers, wife and child of Harshaw, Ariz., are at the Grand. Mr. Powers has extensive mining interests in Arizona. The Duke and Duchess of Manchester will arrive in this city next Monday. They are traveling in a private car and left El Paso over the Southern Pacific line yesterday. The Duke will make a short stop at Los Angeles.

Mrs. H. E. Huntington and two daughters, Misses Elizabeth and Marion, and Miss Ethel Malone start this evening for the East and next week they will sail for Europe. All the foreign countries will be visited by them. Mr. Huntington will meet them in New York, to which city he was summoned by telegraph Tuesday.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The following Californians are in New York: From San Francisco—T. Bare, at the Herald Square; M. Block, at the Savoy; H. S. Picard, at the Bay State; F. W. Clarke, at the Herald Square. From Los Angeles—W. T. Currier, at the Albert; L. Bradford, at the Herald Square; L. T. Bradford, at the Albert.

SHORT HISTORY OF THE GRIP.

- A wheeze, A sneeze, Bones ache, Brains bake, Eyes red, Sore head, Can't feed, Can't read, Can't smoke, No joke, Can't sing, Ears ring, Can't talk, Can't walk, Don't care, Rip! Sneeze! Take pills, Doc's bills, —Baltimore American.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

ACIDS—G. C. H., City. Acetic and oxalic acids, in a dry state, dissolved in water will not injure gold, silver, rolled or plated ware.

QUAIL IN MONTEREY—E. R. Chualar, Cal. There is no general law that prohibits the shooting of quail out of Monterey County during the open season.

with the general Land Office, Washington, D. C. JUNIOR ORDER—M. C. B., City. If the correspondent will send a self-addressed and stamped envelope, the information asked for about the Junior Order will be mailed to him.

GERMAN HOSPITAL—Enquirer, City. A fire which broke out in a house in the vicinity of the old German Hospital on Brannan street, between Third and Fourth, and destroyed that institution as well as a number of other buildings, occurred on the night of the 28th of August, 1876.

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 California travelers.

Choice candies, Townsend's, Palace Hotel. Wilgus oil burners, Office and salesroom 614A Mission street. Telephone John 2466. Townsend's California glass fruits, 50c a pound, in fire-etched boxes or 25c a box, nice present for Eastern friends, 639 Market street, Palace Hotel building.

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SUNDAY'S CALL. CAREER OF "BONNY RILEY" (COUNTESS D'HENRIOT). LOVE MILITANT. BY HALLIE ERMINE RIVES. PROFESSOR LE BRUN OF ANTWERP COMES TO CALIFORNIA TO DISCOVER THE SECRET OF LIFE. THE ECCENTRICITIES OF GENIUS. BY MAJOR J. B. POND. "MR. BOWSER'S TRIULATIONS" and "THE WIDOW MAGOOGIN TALKS." SOME GHOSTS I HAVE SEEN. BY HUGH GRANT. PECK'S BAD BOY, AND THE GROCERYMAN PAY A VISIT TO CHINATOWN. HOW TO MAKE A \$20 CORSET FOR \$2.50. AND MANY STORIES OF GREAT HUMAN INTEREST. THE SUNDAY CALL LEADS THEM ALL.

EDITORIAL UTTERANCE IN VARIETY

Hazing and Tabasco. "Our hazing," says a West Point cadet, "is specifically for the purpose of making a fourth class man realize the necessity of prompt obedience. And the tabasco sauce is to prevent any ifs, buts or other articulate waste of time.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Imported Raw Material. The import of \$75,000,000 worth of raw material is manufactured during last year is a significant item. It shows even more clearly than the total exports how the United States is occupying the position formerly held by Great Britain and Germany. It is one thing to manufacture and export our own products; it is quite another thing to import raw materials and export the finished products. In the latter operation there is a final dependency of superior ability on the part of the manufacturers. Unquestionably cheap fuel is a large factor in America's supremacy. But the main behind the machine is the most important factor in the whole equation.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

An Insult to New England. From Plymouth Rock to Agawam, from Cos Cob to the waters of the Arrows, across this desecration of New York. A degenerate hotel-keeper in this decadent town has insulted the spirit of all New England. On his bill of fare he has made the honored, the delectable, the scrumptious custard pie of that great region to masquerade under the name of a cream pie. We may revise the creed of Edwards, reform the suffrage or amend the constitution, but to attempt to remake or to rename custard pie is worse than a degradation—it is a vulgarity. Our Boston Brookline Eagle.

Denuding the Forests. The great forests of the United States are being rapidly denuded of the finest trees by the demands of commerce. The country and the rats at which the forest is being cut down are set forth in a monograph just issued by the Treasury Department entitled "The Lumber Trade of the United States." The prominence of the lumbering industry in the United States is surprising, that part of the country supplying nearly three-fourths of our export trade. Much lumber now being shipped from the country as a whole than at any previous time in its history.—Anaconda Standard.

Cigarette Habit Declining. Trade reports indicate a decline in the cigarette habit. In four years the annual output in the United States is said to have fallen off nearly one-fourth. It is probable that other elements enter into this decreased manufacture besides a diminished consumption. For example, many confined smokers tell their own cigarettes. Nevertheless the general statement accords with observation. The cigarette is not so common as it once was as it was a few years ago. This is a healthy sign. Certain diseases pass over the community from time to time, certain vices, habits, fashions, or whatever they may be called, that do a great deal of moral and physical harm. The epidemic will rage a few years and then abate. The vice is not eradicated but it ceases to be threatening. Cigarette smoking, as it prevails in the United States, is a sign of degeneration. Our youth are getting away from the conditions and tendencies it symbolized and are starting a new century with a more wholesome and vigorous view of life.—Philadelphia Times.

Items of Our Growth. The century's growth is already something of a chestnut, but one-fourth of the figures which we are assured by a popular magazine don't lie may still astonish us. They refer mostly to the growth of the United States and are largely matters of comparison. The center of population was at Baltimore a century ago; now Indiana has it. Two hundred and fifty million dollars was the maximum of private fortunes in 1890; now a fifth of a billion would be a small fortune. Agriculture has increased from a net value of \$100,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000. Farms alone are worth nearly \$15,000,000,000. Wealth in general is estimated at \$100,000,000,000. The population of the United States has increased fourteen fold, while the earth as a whole has increased its population by 250,000,000. We have now 2,000,000 square miles of settled lands against 25,708 in 1800. We have forty different kinds of manufacture turning out every year over \$500,000,000 worth of values and our metals and minerals yield us \$700,000,000 more. Foreign commerce brings about \$2,000,000,000 and our banks are capitalized to about \$8,000,000,000. These are all round numbers, but they have probably gone beyond this limit since those statistics were compiled.—Minneapolis Times.

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