

The San Francisco Call

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1901

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AMUSEMENTS.

Alcazar—"Judas." Columbia—"A Midsummer Night's Dream." Grand Opera—"The Girl of the Year." Central—"A Daughter of the Million." California—"Tess of the D'Urbervilles." Orpheum—"Vaudeville." Grand Opera—"Shamus O'Brien." Alhambra—"The Sorrows of Satan." Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties. Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening. Fishers—Vaudeville. Metropolitan Temple—Henschel Recital, this evening. Metropolitan Temple—Stereo-View Wednesday night. Metropolitan Temple—Lecture by Rev. Peter C. York, Thursday evening, February 7. Taborian Park—Races to-day.

AUCTION SALES.

By Wm. G. Leary—Monday, February 11, Horses and Mules, at 711 Howard street.

THE RAILROAD AND POLITICS.

ON good authority it has been given out that President Hays of the Southern Pacific has taken preliminary steps toward withdrawing the company from California politics. It is stated he has notified officials of the road in various sections of the State that hereafter they will not be authorized to grant passes to any one on account of politics, and, furthermore, it is asserted he has announced that whatever political deals may have been arranged must be declared off.

The authority upon which the reports are given is sufficiently good to assure the public of their accuracy. The information has come to The Call from a thoroughly reliable source. So far, then, President Hays has done well, and the people of California may congratulate one another that at last something has been done toward relieving the State from an evil of great corrupting power, and the railroad from a practice which has aroused against it the indignation of the people and seriously interfered with its legitimate business as a transportation company.

The congratulations, however, must not be carried too far. This is one of the matters in which nothing can be accounted done so long as anything remains undone. It will profit the State and the railroad little to deprive subordinate officials of authority to grant passes on account of politics, or to restrain them from carrying out political deals, so long as the law department of the company continues to have and to make use of those privileges.

The Southern Pacific Company will never be out of California politics so long as Herrin, or any other person who may be appointed to the headship of the law department, retains the power to use the patronage and the influence of the road in political affairs. Herrin has been, in fact, the head center of the corrupting forces of the Southern Pacific Company.

It is not worth while to go over the whole of the long and shameful record of Herrin's political deals since he became head of the Southern Pacific law department. Suffice it to say that ever since he has been in that office he has been better known to the people of California as a political boss and wire-puller than as a lawyer. In fact, railroad politics appears to have been his business and law his pretense, and in many instances his affiliation with the worst elements of politics has been so open as to constitute a public scandal.

Such is the relation of the railroad to politics. The people know it and the attention of President Hays is directed to it. It is useless to bind the hands of the subordinate officials so long as Herrin is left free. If President Hays be in earnest in his resolve to take the railroad out of politics he should at once notify Mr. Herrin to attend strictly to the law business of the company or leave the office.

Three measures designed to prevent a repetition of the outrages perpetrated upon San Francisco and the State by the Board of Health with its plague scare have been introduced in the Legislature. One of the bills has a distinctive advantage over the others in that it makes the offender guilty of a felony. A fear of the penitentiary has a tendency to make officials discreet.

Admiral Dewey admits that as a boy at Annapolis he had the interesting experience of being hazed. He has not told us, however, how he felt as an old man when, after his declaration of a Presidential ambition, he was hazed.

One of the trustees of the Utah Agricultural College has seven wives and thirty-nine children. He probably feels that his position demands of him that he personally provide student farmers for the institution.

The State Legislature does not appear to be overjoyed at the suggestion that it investigate the alleged corruption of our local police. Perhaps the Legislature wants to adjourn before next summer.

A TRIBUTE TO CHARACTER.

THE world-wide respect shown to the memory of Victoria is the emphasis of the first month of the new century. In this city there was a demonstration that was novel and creditable, when thousands of quiet people, of all divisions of the social order, joined in the memorial service offered in her honor. Perhaps not one among them had ever seen her, and not many of them had ever seen the land where she was born. But all paid a most sincere and heartfelt tribute to her, and all were the better for that impressive and public expression, which had in it no element of personal display nor vainglory.

What occurred here was manifested at the same hour all over the world. In the British Isles and in the crown colonies of the dead woman's vast empire there was no more fervent and profound feeling than were shown in the United States and throughout the world.

This widespread ascription and this community of solemn and respectful feeling did not originate in any awe of royalty, or of distinguished descent, or in political reasons. People with the most deeply seated republican principles, and others at the other extreme of the long catalogue of governmental forms, the devout supporters of autocracy, mingled in memorial ceremonies and made their grief of her own family and her own people. Never before in the history of man was such a scene. Never before did respect for the great dead of one country pass oceans and seas and national boundaries and the limits set upon the dwelling-place of races and follow the sun around the world. The Egyptians were severely just to their dead. It was the ambition of the dying to leave a good name, but that consolation was never given to the underserving. If the public voice condemned the deeds of any person done in life, then the established law reached beyond the grave and gave a sting to death. When an Egyptian died the judges of the dead embarked in a boat for the farther side of a lake on whose shores they sat in judgment. Before them appeared the accuser, and if he proved that the dead had led a bad life honorable sepulture was denied.

To this process the memory of king and peasant alike was subjected. Monarchs were spared during their lives lest the state should suffer by accusing them, or pointing out their sins and faults, their vices and their follies. But when a king died he was no more a king—he was a man, like other men, and had no exemption from the judgment which raised his memory to everlasting honor or condemned it to everlasting execration.

Among that ancient people this custom was the means of making a good character to be prized above riches and honors and power. The king could lord it while he lived, for he was king. But, dead, he was a man only and had nothing to leave to posterity but his character.

That ancient custom was derived from human nature, and we have just seen the whole world repeat, in the case of this princely woman the solemn judgment that passed upon the Egyptian rulers, from Menes to Psammetichus. She survives herself in her character. She was Queen over tens of millions, and she was Empress over hundreds of millions, but she paid to all the world a higher duty than she owed to the nations she ruled. From her exalted station could have gone out immoral influences so sinister and seductive as to have made the world of her time another Sodom. But hers was a white throne, and as a moral woman of vestal character her influence had no bounds. It was stronger than her armies and navies, reached farther than her empire and made her the sharer of the joys of every home where virtue and right living brought happiness. It was because she shared rightness of life and good motives with good women in every station of life, and not because she sat upon a throne and did no more, that for one day from sunrise to sunset the whole world ceased its pleasures and its gain-getting and laid a chaplet on her coffin.

Power and pomp, glory and ambition, pass and are not, but character endures among the world's forces, after empires, kingdoms, principalities and powers are forgotten.

SUPPORT THE UNIVERSITY.

IT is announced as certain that the President of the United States will deliver a commencement address at Berkeley in May. This will make it the red letter commencement in the history of the institution.

Seen in all its significance there can be no more inspiring incident than the presence of the President. His lot in life was cast in common with that of a vast majority of his countrymen. Born into that happiest of all conditions, the need of personal exertion to achieve his career, throughout his youth he helped maintain the frontier home of his parents, minded dutifully all the obligations of son and brother, wrought patiently with his hands and was a helper in all the humble enterprises and simple ways that were needful in that good Western life of a half century ago. Emerging from toilful youth, strengthened and equipped with self-denial and independence, he prepared for the profession of law, and went forward from that to honorable public preferment, carrying with him always the stout heart, ingrained integrity and personal independence that were the endowment of his early experiences. As member of Congress, Governor of his State and President, he has offered to his young countrymen a worthy example to be followed with honor.

As he stands before the twenty-five hundred students at Berkeley every young man may see in him and his history the impressive possibilities which are open to them all. Every mother will see what she most devoutly wishes her son to become, not in the elevated station only, but in the character which has earned that station by deserving it.

In this honorable matter, so rich in benefits to the student body and through it to the State, California has certain duties which cannot be neglected with credit. When President McKinley stands on that campus he should not be the guest of a pinched and starving university. Faculty and students should not feel like a charity school, tattered and groveling for a pittance of cash or cringingly grateful for notice in its forlorn and disinherited condition. The university should that day rear high its crest as the chief pride of the State, jeweled with the public confidence, having in its treasury the power that commands the best teaching talent to be had, and able to assert its claim that none excel it in an equipment to do the best work in training the best minds that can come to its halls.

In default of the right to be in that attitude there will be some shame in showing our commercial greatness, the variety of our resources, the accumulated results of our great wealth and the alluring promise of our future. The sun that shines on mountains and plains, bathing orchard and vineyard in its kindly warmth, will be clouded to the clear eye of a statesman who knows the power of knowledge and the duty of the State to create and conserve that power.

The Legislature is very properly concerting official

means of welcoming the President, to heighten the pleasure of his stay, and to impress him with the potentialities of our people and of the land where their lot is cast. Let us remind them that all the means they provide and all that private lavishness may add thereto will be in vain unless we are able to boast a State university that is not treated like a stepchild, a poor relation or a pleader for alms.

The coming of the President and his appearance at commencement does not in any way increase the university needs nor create a new duty. But it serves to usefully emphasize the duty of the State.

It was a stroke of genius on the part of President Wheeler to secure the presence of the President of the United States; now let the Legislature move forward to its duty in order that the greatest good may come to the State.

The acceptance by President McKinley is the act of a statesman. His great position may be utilized for the good of his countrymen in no better way than in the encouragement of learning and letters.

AN EASTERN PRIMARY LAW.

CONSIDERABLE attention is being given in the East to a primary law whose working was tested at the last election in Minneapolis and, it is said, gave well nigh universal satisfaction. The law was devised by Assemblyman Day of the Minnesota Legislature. When the bill was under consideration the Legislature refused to adopt it for the State at large, and limited its application to counties having a population of over 200,000, which was tantamount to confining it to Minneapolis.

From the reports that come to us it appears the law worked so well in every respect that it will be worth while for the California Legislature to give attention to it in devising a primary law for this State. The plan and operation of the law are thus described by the Philadelphia Public Ledger in recommending the adoption of something like it in Pennsylvania:

Minnesota has a personal registration law. Under the Day act the voters of Minneapolis are afforded an opportunity of taking part in an official primary on the first of the three days of registration and on the first day only. The polls are open from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening, and the primary is conducted by the ordinary registration officers. When the citizen has qualified himself for registry he has an option of taking part in the primary. If he so desires he is given two slips of paper, one containing the aspirant for Republican nomination and the other for Democratic nomination. He marks the candidates of his choice on the papers into one packet and returns them to the officers, who deposit them in the ballot-box. At the close of the polls the packets are opened and the ballots that are marked are counted, provided that where a voter has marked two ballots, that only is counted that has the greater number of marks.

Persons who desire to get his name on a primary ticket must secure a petition signed by names of voters to the number of at least 5 per cent of the number of votes cast in his party for the same position for which he desires to run at the last election, which petition is presented by the citizen to the County Auditor, together with a fee of \$3 to defray partly the expense of the ballot. The law defines what a political party is, compels such parties to nominate by the general primary instead of political primaries, and makes provision for independent nominations by nomination papers.

Of the working of the law at the first test it is stated the election was a quiet one, and the votes were rapidly polled. At the close of the day it was found that 32,000 citizens had registered and voted, or 10 per cent more than the entire vote cast by Minneapolis in the last State election. It is added that within twenty-four hours the newspapers had collected and published the returns, and the public knew who had been nominated without a single convention having been held.

So satisfactory does the law appear to the East that it is said bills providing for a similar system of primary elections have been introduced in the Legislatures of no less than fourteen States. Of course the measure would not in its entirety be practicable or expedient in California, but none the less a law that has proven itself so excellent after a practical test in a large city should not be ignored by the legislators of any State who are seeking to devise a satisfactory system of conducting primary elections.

SANITARIUMS FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

AN evidence that along with the materialism of the age there has been a steadfast development of genuine humanity, is to be found in the rapidity with which sanitariums for consumptives are being established since first the alarm over the spread of the disease led to the closing of many health resorts against them. It is now quite clear that consumptives will not find the healthier regions of the world barred against them. Ample sanitariums will soon take the places of the hotels, and in all probability the new order of things will be better than that of the old.

It appears that the first sanitarium of the kind was established in Austria and achieved a notable success. Germany, noting the good accomplished by the Austrian experiments, established similar sanitariums within her borders. Massachusetts followed the European example and New York was quick to profit by the lesson. A little later a sanitarium was established near Philadelphia, and now the Legislature of Minnesota has under consideration a bill setting apart a tract of land for a sanitarium and appropriating \$150,000 for the buildings and \$50,000 annually for operating expenses.

The Minnesota measure is being strongly advocated by the Chamber of Commerce and other influential organizations. It has been stated by the advocates of the bill that in Minnesota more than twice as many people die from consumption than from any other disease. It is believed furthermore that with proper care the disease is by no means incurable, and that therefore the proposed sanitarium will be one of the most beneficial institutions of the State.

It is in the highest degree gratifying to note the progress of a great movement of this kind for the good of afflicted humanity. It is a proof that in the eager pursuit of wealth our people have not become indifferent to the best impulses of the heart, and in many of our commonwealths at any rate are willing to share the expense of helping back to health those upon whom disease has fallen.

By a decision of college authorities Yale students will be able hereafter to graduate in three years instead of four. This should not, however, be taken as an announcement that the football course is to be curtailed; its material will simply be drawn more frequently from the student body.

One of the Colombian revolutionary leaders is on his way to New York to purchase arms and ammunition for the rebel forces. There is some satisfaction at least in the fact that we can derive a little substantial benefit from the quarrels of our annoying southern friends.

News reports from the State capital are lacking wretchedly in the announcement of one incident which most observers have been expecting with confidence. There is absolutely nothing yet to indicate that Colonel Mazuma has arrived on the scene.

Oklahoma wants to be a State. Some of its citizens, tempered more by discretion than fired by ambition, might strive first to make their abiding place a respectable Territory.

CHICAGO WATER MICROBE PARTY; NEW FAD IN ST. LOUIS SOCIETY.

One of the Journals of the Lake City Pokes Fun at Citizens of the Missouri Metropolis.



EXCITEMENT runs high in St. Louis, says the Chicago Tribune, now that the United States Supreme Court has decided to give that town a chance to prove all the horrible things it has been saying about the Chicago drainage canal. The water question has invaded all classes of society. One of the most popular society diversions is a charming game called "water water; what's in the water?" The guests are all equipped with a microscope and four drops of river water, and the person who finds the biggest microbe managerie wins the prize.

The things that the St. Louis people see in the water that comes down from Chicago are, indeed, strange and weird. The other night at a St. Louis reception one young woman discovered a microbe party in the drop of water she examined. An entire microbe family were caught at home, giving a reception for all their friends and neighbors. Mrs. Microbe seemed to be assisted in entertaining by Mrs. William Bacillus, while Miss Gwendolyn Germ played several beautiful airs on the piano. The scene was photographed by flash light, and copies painted in colors are now in great demand in every home in St. Louis.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The Call invites letters from the people on matters of current interest, holding itself, however, in no wise responsible for views expressed therein. Communications intended for this column should not exceed four hundred words.

SURVEYORS AND THE LAW.

EDITOR CALL: Knowing that you are at all times ready to devote space in your valuable columns for the benefit of justice, I have taken the liberty of sending you the following letter for publication: Assemblyman Schilling has (by request) introduced Assembly bill No. 482, which, if it became a law, would disqualify every licensed surveyor in the State, no matter how many years he had been practicing his profession, and would compel him to submit to a re-examination before a board of examiners appointed by the Governor and composed of only professors of civil engineering of our State university. I have been personally acquainted with some of these professors and know them to be thoroughly well-learned gentlemen and mathematicians of great merit, but who have had little experience in actual surveying. Therefore, may I ask, are these gentlemen qualified to examine a surveyor who has for many years been practicing his profession and been duly licensed as a land surveyor by the State authorities? May I ask, would it be just and would it be a credit to our State university to compel such men as W. F. Peck, Yuba County, A. H. Coniter of Calaveras County, O. H. Buckman of Napa County, S. J. Harris of Mariposa County and many other veterans, who have been

County Surveyors of their respective counties for twenty years and over, to submit to an examination before a board of university professors? Would the professors be qualified to tell such surveyors whether they shall continue their profession or not? It would seem to me like a grand farce if such should be required to an issue, because we know that any of the above surveyors know more about the surveying in their respective counties than all the official professors of the State put together. Bill similar to the one seeking recognition has been ignored and voted down by three preceding Legislatures. The act relating to the licensing of land surveyors, approved March 31, 1891, and now in force, is perfectly satisfactory to the great majority of surveyors in California and no State in the Union can show such a competent corps of surveyors as we have here in California. This new bill would also create an expense to the State for salaries, whereas now there is none. Last but not least, let us keep our worthy universities out of politics and confine their examinations to their own students, which is legitimate, and causes no dissatisfaction. A. VAN DER NAILLEN JR., Licensed Surveyor, Deputy Gov. S. M. S. and Ex. U. S. Deputy Gov. S. San Francisco, February 2, 1901.

"CHRISTIAN FORGERY."

Editor Call: In your editorial, entitled "Bishop Potter's View," printed in The Call of January 29, you make a grave and startling statement. It is that "the treaty clause permitting Christian missionaries to operate outside the treaty ports and to enter and own compounds in the interior (of China) was forged," and you further contend that this forgery in the treaty of 1860 was perpetrated by "a Christian missionary." Now with the main contention of that editorial the writer forgets his little fault against the treaty, and the editorial means to assert that so-called Christian nations are to blame for the patriotic uprising in China. The writer is entirely right, and is no doubt timely. But the assertions and assumptions running through that full conditions in China are in any large sense chargeable to the acts of Christian missionaries are unwarranted by any facts that have come under the writer's observation. The editorial means to assert that so-called Christian nations are to blame for the patriotic uprising in China. The writer is entirely right, and is no doubt timely. But the assertions and assumptions running through that full conditions in China are in any large sense chargeable to the acts of Christian missionaries are unwarranted by any facts that have come under the writer's observation. The editorial means to assert that so-called Christian nations are to blame for the patriotic uprising in China. The writer is entirely right, and is no doubt timely. But the assertions and assumptions running through that full conditions in China are in any large sense chargeable to the acts of Christian missionaries are unwarranted by any facts that have come under the writer's observation.

fluence the public mind in any pagan country, and it is perfectly clear to any careful student of the facts that it was the young Emperor's conversion to Western ideas and his perhaps ill-timed move to introduce Western educational ideas and methods into the imperial schools that caused the reaction which was the cause of the Empress Dowager. And of course inasmuch as the Christian missionaries were the first to introduce Western education in the empire of China, it is entirely natural that they should in the eyes of the reactionaries be charged with the introduction of modern scientific education in the empire of China. It is entirely natural that they should in the eyes of the reactionaries be charged with the introduction of modern scientific education in the empire of China. It is entirely natural that they should in the eyes of the reactionaries be charged with the introduction of modern scientific education in the empire of China. It is entirely natural that they should in the eyes of the reactionaries be charged with the introduction of modern scientific education in the empire of China.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALAMEDA COUNTY—M. J. For information as to the number of new buildings erected in Alameda County during the year 1900, application should be made to the Assessor of that county, either in person or by letter.

THE GAME OF EUCHRE—E. City. If A and C are playing partners in a game of euchre against B and D, B has the right to order A up though he may not be a partner. If B desires to order C and D and A turns down the trump, C has the right to make the trump next, though he has not a trump in his hand.

THE PRESIDENCY—A. S. City. There is nothing in the constitution of the United States to prevent a man who twice has held the office of President from being a candidate for a third term. George Washington was the only President elected for a third term. "A Constant Reader" or "An Old Subscriber," as though it were something to be ashamed of, is a title that is not to be added, "I desire an answer in the next issue of The Call" or "It is important that my question be answered at once," are space in the paper will permit. Those who are anxious for an immediate answer should, with their request, enclose a stamped and addressed envelope. The names of correspondents and correct addresses are often of assistance to the department, as it enables the one in charge to communicate with the correspondent in case the letter of inquiry is not sufficiently clear, as is often the case. The names of correspondents are never published.

In this city and county during the rendition of any programme on the stage or platform of such theater, but every hat, bonnet or other head covering shall be removed from the head of the person wearing the same during the time of performance in such theater or during the rendition of the performance on the stage or platform of such theater, and that the above inhibition shall not be held to apply to the wearing of head coverings or other small or closely fitting head coverings, and that no person shall be held liable for the wearing of such theater or other head coverings while in such theater.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS—This department will always cheerfully answer questions that are submitted if the answer is obtainable. So many questions are sent to this department that it is impossible to publish the answers the day after the questions are received. The rule is that all answers are turned in as fast as possible and they are printed in the order of filing. Correspondents who wish to be "A Constant Reader" or "An Old Subscriber," as though it were something to be ashamed of, is a title that is not to be added, "I desire an answer in the next issue of The Call" or "It is important that my question be answered at once," are space in the paper will permit. Those who are anxious for an immediate answer should, with their request, enclose a stamped and addressed envelope. The names of correspondents and correct addresses are often of assistance to the department, as it enables the one in charge to communicate with the correspondent in case the letter of inquiry is not sufficiently clear, as is often the case. The names of correspondents are never published.

Who wrote IT?—A subscriber to The Call wishes to know who wrote the verses from which the following extract is taken: Poor, rich neighbor Over the way, Nothing to say, But while all day.

THE HAT ORDINANCE—N. N. City. The San Francisco ordinance relative to not wearing hats in theaters is as follows: No person shall wear any hat, bonnet or other head covering within any licensed theater.

EDITORIAL UTTERANCE IN VARIETY

Edward, Rex, Imperator. As King of Great Britain and Emperor of India Edward VII signs himself E. R. I. One more letter would take in E. R. I. Sprufield Republican.

The Busy Iconoclast. And now the iconoclasts have set out to prove that Marcus Whitman did not save Oregon. They allege that his famous ride across the mountains was not undertaken with this in view and did not either designedly or accidentally accomplish the result. It is plain long the iconoclasts will be out to prove that Lincoln never told stories and that Grover Cleveland was a weak, nervous and sapine individual—Sloux City Tribune.

Bureaucrats in War Office. Secretary Root has found the army completely under the ascendancy not of the President, who is its constitutional commander-in-chief, nor even of the commander general of the army, who "signs but does not rule"; nor of the Secretary of War himself, who is the President's immediate representative in departmental affairs. The balance of power is held and wielded by a host of mere subordinate officers, who, from long service in their respective staff departments, have become burlesqued Republicans of the worst Springfield Republican.

Oliver Schreiner's Captivity. Oliver Schreiner-Cronwright and her husband are practically held prisoners in their home in the Colony was South Africa by the British. She is the author of two novels—"The Story of an African Farm" and "Private Trooper Halket"—that are very successful. She is a woman who shows her enduring fame. Edward Rod, the French critic, pronounces the latter work among the best of modern prose in the history of English literature during the nineteenth century. And he does not value it one bit less because it is a translation of a French work of equal worth—Deseret News.

President's Residence. King Edward is criticized for addressing his reply to the nation residing in the White House instead of the Executive Mansion. The latter term is the official designation of the President's residence and it is pointed out that the King, who was not known to the English monarch, who is said to be a stickler for ceremonial exactness and whose secretary is well informed on the finer points of international courtesy. However, the message reached the King by the route of the White House that it would have got to the President even if the house in which he lives had been omitted entirely from the address—Pittsburg Telegram.

Royalty and Business. The late Queen Victoria spent comparatively little of her time in London and just now there is much speculation whether the new King will reside at Buckingham Palace or in the country. A matter of this sort may appear of not much importance in the United States, but in Europe it is different. The court sets the fashion and the mode of procedure in many ways. When the King is in the country, a certain city the nobility and others who pay court to Kings, Queens and Emperors are generally drawn thither. Social life is quickened, the courts are more established precedents and affairs generally in the metropolis are colored and influenced by the court—Baltimore American.

Hope for Ireland. Justin McCarthy may be mistaken in his assertion that the accession of Albert Edward to the throne will bring no benefit to Ireland. It was certainly reported in 1896 that the Prince of Wales was in favor of the passage of the home rule bill for Ireland, the result of which would be that year split the Liberal party and sent men like Joseph Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire over to the Tory coalition, in which the Liberalism of the Victorian Prince was said all along to have leaned toward the Liberals on matters of their measure. It is not necessary to believe that this represents his actual attitude. The evolution of democracy in the House of Commons, and the fact that Gladstone, Morley, Bright, Russell and the rest. In theory, of course the British are supposed to be a free people. The "speeches from the throne" are written by the Premier of the day, whoever he chances to be. It is the British sovereign, the Liberalism, according to which party is in power. A monarch who is personally friendly to the cause of Victoria was and as Edward VII is likely to be, can, without infringing on the prerogative of the ministry of the day, use an influence which will be of great service to his attitude toward it, accelerates or retards any measure which is brought before Parliament. The British sovereign, notwithstanding the theory that the majority of the House of Commons, with its control of the purse strings, is the real governing power, is very far from being a cipher—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

PERSONAL MENTION. Otto G. Never, manager of the Hotel Paso del Rio, is at the Palace.

Colonel John T. Harrington of Colusa is at the Palace.

Godfrey Holterhoff Jr., formerly of the Santa Fe Railroad, arrived in the city yesterday. He has been appointed Secretary of the Valley road, to succeed Alexander Macfie.

Harry Frodsham, formerly city ticket agent of the Chicago-Northwestern, has resigned to go in the oil business. His position has been filled by Walter H. Cline, formerly ticket agent of the Canadian Pacific.

CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Arrivals: Raleigh—W. H. Marry, W. A. Moloney; National—R. Lincoln, St. James—F. W. Ely, J. C. Leopold. All are from San Francisco.

A CHANCE TO SMILE. "Why did that young man leave so suddenly?" asked Maude. "I thoughtlessly got up to talking about the beautiful summer haze by the river. I forgot I was a West Point cadet."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Jason—"What is that you are trying to sing for the land's sake?" Mr. Jason—"The Lighthouse by the Sea."

Mrs. Jason—"Well, if you expect me to get the washin' ever done, you'd better be the kind of the woodhouse by the saw, Indianapolis Press.

Hungry Higgins—"Wot do you think? A woman called me a animated scarecrow this mornin'."

Wearly Watkins—"I've knowed you since they're eighties, but I never saw no animation about you yet—Indianapolis Press.

"Would you rather be wise or beautiful?" asked Fate of the Coy Young Maiden. "Beautiful," replied the damsel. "Ah, you are wise already," commented Fate, "but you're up a package of cosmetics—Baltimore American.

Poverty had knocked at the door and love was struggling with the window latch. "Al!" sighed the woman. "We are no longer bound together by those who are no longer bound together now!" observed the man, doggedly.—Detroit Journal.

A Customer (in the complete department store)—I notice so many couples taking the elevator for the thirteenth floor. Why are they?

The Ribbon Clerk—"They are taking advantage of the special offer in the matrimonial department. Rev. Mr. Splicer is performing ceremonies to-day at half price.—Brooklyn Live.

Choice candies, Townsend's Palace Hotel.* Cal. glace fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's.*

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