The San Francisco Call.

TUESDAY.....FEBRUARY 19, 1901

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AMUSEMENTS.

Central—"Chimmie Fadden."
California—"The Waifs of New York."
Alhambra—"Uncle Josh Spruceby."
Orpheum—Vaudeville.
Grand Opera-house—"La Dame Aux Camelias."
Alcazar—"What Happened to Jones."
Columbia—"Zaza," Monday, February 25.
Tivoli—"Wizard of the Nile."
Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties.
Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening.
Fischer's—Vaudeville.
Golden Gate Hall—Abt, the Mandolinist.
California—Violin concert, Wednesday afternoon, February 20.
California Jockey Club (Oakland)—Races.
Tanforan Park—Races.

MATRONS FOR JAILS.

BILLS have been introduced into the Legislature by Senator Taylor and by Assemblyman McWade providing for the appointment of a matron in city and town jails where no such official now exists. These measures are in the interests of morality, decency and humanity, and merit the support of the Legislature and the approval of the Governor.

In one respect the bills differ. That of Senator Taylor leaves the appointment of a matron optional with the local authorities. It declares: "In all cases where the appointment of matrons for city and town jails and prisons is not now provided for by the law the legislative board or body of any city or town in this State is hereby given jurisdiction and power to appoint, * * * to fix her bond and compensation and to specify the duties of such matron, whose duties shall relate especially to all necessary searching of female prisoners and to their health, welfare and reformation, the tenure of such matron to be at the pleasure of such legislative board or body."

Assembly bill No. 723, introduced by Mr. McWade, makes the appointment of a matron compulsory by declaring: "In all cases where the office of matron of the jail or prison in and for any city and town in this State is not now provided for by law the office of matron of the jail or prison in and for such city or town is hereby created." Section 2 of the bill provides: "The legislative board or body of each city or town referred to in section 1 of this act is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to appoint and provide for the compensation of a matron of the jail or prison in and for the city and town of which such board or body is the governing board or body, and to specify the conditions and fix the amount of the matron's official bond to be approved by such board or body."

Of the two bills that which leaves the appointment optional with the local authorities is to be preferred. In the first place it is always well to preserve local self-government as far as possible, and in the second place there are doubtless some towns in the State where female prisoners are almost unknown and where a matron is not a necessary official.

That question aside, both bills are excellent. A woman under arrest as a suspect or condemned to imprisonment is entitled to the ministrations of an official of her own sex. Mr. McWade's bill provides that the matron "shall have free access at all reasonable times to the immediate presence of all female prisoners, including the right of personal visitation and conversation with them, and in all cases of searching the person of female prisoners the matron exclusively shall make such search; and the matron shall, by example, advice and admonition, employ her best abilities to secure and promote the health, welfare and reformation of all such prisoners."

Every self-respecting man and woman will recognize the importance of such an official in our jails and prisons. It is, in fact, something of a disgrace that in any important jail of the State no such official exists. It is to be hoped, therefore, the measure will be promptly enacted.

While Connecticut is trying to adopt the whipping-post method of deterring husbands from beating their wives Rhode Island is trying to amend her divorce laws so that wives cannot so easily slip out of the control of their husbands; and thus does the pendulum of reform in New England swing back and forth and make no progress.

The women of the town of Vermilion, in South Dakota, have been spreading terror among the saloon-keepers in imitation of Mrs. Nation. The ladies might have spared themselves the effort to paint the town a fiery hue and let its name speak for itself.

The audacious cleverness with which Chinese have perjured themselves before the legislative investigators gives strength to the opinion of one of our police officials that the coolies are in many instances superior in craft to their white adversaries.

THE KANSAS LYNCHER.

AS Mrs. Nation is raising up quite an army of imitators, not only in Kansas but in other States with a less gory pedigree, it is worth while to look into her method and the assumption by her of the right to do as she pleases in the case of persons whom she tries and convicts of disobedience to the law.

Because the law of Kansas, based on the State constitution, forbids the sale of liquor for other than mechanical, sacramental or medicinal use, and because liquor is sold in saloons for other uses, Mrs. Nation claims the right to destroy such liquor and the property wherein it is sold. This she does without process of law, due or otherwise, and in doing it imperils the public peace and brings in jeopardy the lives and property of those who have no relation to the disturbance.

Her course has no recognition in law and is as harmful to public order as the saloon evil which she pretends to suppress. Her denunciation of the courts for not enforcing the anti-liquor law is without merit. She has it in her power to put the courts to the test by filing with proper officers information and complaints against the saloons. When prosecutions are thereby lawfully originated the courts have jurisdiction and can close every saloon so proceeded against. But that is the quiet and orderly way of the law. To follow it introduces nothing spectacular, and brings no notoriety. The law works quietly, and its greatest achievements make less noise than one mob. Mrs. Nation's method is exactly the same as that of a mob. A mob is unlawful, but it justifies itself by saying that the wretch it lynches has violated the law. That is Mrs. Nation's plea. She has no other. But suppose a Kansas murderer is at large and she meets and kills him. Is she guiltless?

Has she a commission to replace the courts and juries of the country, and to indict, try, convict and punish all whom she conceives to be guilty of law-breaking? Her conduct in the presence of the courts of law before which she has been taken is that of defiant contempt for their dignity and their rights. Her example is far more demoralizing than that of fifty lawless saloons, for it tends to inculcate that spirit of mob violence of which there is already too much in the country.

Her pretense that there is no other way to enforce the anti-liquor law is obviously false. Why she chose it is exposed by her notoriety and money-seeking tour through Iowa to Chicago. When the money failed to appear and her paid lectures were delivered to empty seats she at once abandoned her tour and returned to Kansas to lay up more notoriety in the hope to coin it into money.

Were she even the fanatic she pretends to be, or the devoted philanthropist and reformer she wants to be thought, the number at her lectures and the receipts would in no wise affect her, but she would go on, content even if only two or three were gathered together to listen and learn the way of truth and right.

She is not of that stuff, however, but has speculation in her eyes and seeks notoriety for gain. It is to be hoped that her misconduct before the court will get her a term in jail for contempt that will make her see the need of respecting the law herself, as well as talking so much about its violation by others.

The talk of an extra session of Congress has hurried up the talk about the choice of a Speaker for the next House of Representatives, but while several candidates for the position have been named there seems no reason why Henderson should not begin preparing for an encore.

THE RISING TIDE.

ONE of the good results of unlimited debate in the Senate is that the hours occupied by some members in making speeches to which no one listens afford other members an opportunity to thoroughly digest the mass of legislation before them and to discover what the total amounts to. An illustration of the benefits thus derived is to be seen in the present attitude of the Senate toward the various appropriation bills. Measures that passed the House without much attention being paid to them have been held up in the Senate long enough for the economists of that body to determine what would be the result of adopting them.

The Washington Post recently reported a discussion in the Senate brought about by an inquiry of Senator Morgan concerning the total amounts of the appropriations of the session up to that time. The report says:

At first, replying indefinitely that the amount would be from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 more than last year, Senator Allison was pressed for a more specific answer. "The general appropriations will, I think," he said, "reach $750,000,000 this year."

"I should say," interrupted Mr. Hale, "that they will be nearer $800,000,000 than $700,000,000."

Senator Allison agreed that when appropriations of every character were considered the total would reach from $769,000,000 to $780,000,000. "I think they will be fully as high as that," commented Mr. Hale.

"I have no doubt they will be $760,000,000," repeated Mr. Allison.

"We have not found any place where we could cut off anything," said Mr. Hale. "The tide, immensely swollen heretofore, is more swollen and turbid."

"And still rising," added Senator Spooner.

"And still rising," echoed Mr. Hale.

"And rapidly rising," suggested Mr. Allison.

"And rapidly rising," repeated Mr. Hale. "And," he added, "the country knows nothing about it. We were shocked at the idea of the billion-dollar Congress, and before we know it we will have a billion-dollar session."

A short time before that colloquy took place Senator Gallinger had introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a joint committee of both houses for the purpose of making careful inquiry and investigation into special pension legislation. In closing his three minute speech on the resolution Senator Gallinger said: "What I want to emphasize is that in my judgment the 3000 and more bills that will come to the Committee on Pensions of the Senate in the present Congress will be doubled in the next Congress and probably trebled in the Congress that will succeed the next unless something is done to check the evil. There is a movement on foot all over the country to flood Congress with requests for pension legislation, and the soldiers are being led to believe that it is not only a proper thing to do, but that it is the easy way for them to get their pensions allowed and increased.

Congress has, in fact, been voting money in the dark. Representatives of all parties and of all States have been equally blamable in the matter. For great measures such as the promotion of irrigation in the arid States and the upbuilding of the American merchant marine it has been found impossible to get money; but for small matters, like the improvement of Buncombe Creek, or the granting of ill-considered pensions, appropriations have been prompt. Thus while there has been no very large appropriation carried in any one bill the aggregate runs up close on to the billion dollar mark for a single session.

The United States is a vast country and its people are rich. The affairs of such a nation cannot be carried on successfully by any cheese-paring policy. There must be large expenditures for large measures. The people would not object to a billion dollar session if the money were wisely expended, but to have that huge sum frittered away in Buncombe jobs is an irritation to every taxpayer. It is certainly time to call a halt.

CATTLE-GROWERS' CONVENTION.

FROM the convention of the Cattle-growers' Association, which is to meet at Denver March 5, much in the way of good not for the cattlemen only but for the whole people of the country is to be expected. The association was organized at Salt Lake City last January because recent developments in the cattle industry prove the imperative need of it. From that industry the people draw one of their most important food supplies, and it concerns the welfare of all to conserve it and promote it.

In an address delivered at the meeting when the association was organized Colonel John P. Irish said: "I anticipate that as a result of this organization we will not read in statistics in the future of a decline in the number of head of cattle in this country; we will in the future see a rise in the cattle statistics; we will see an increase in the herd, and we will see above all an advance in the breeding of cattle. We will have not only more cattle, but we will have better cattle; we will have better beef, and we will have more and better people to eat the beef."

As an illustration of how necessary it is that some effective system of promoting and protecting the industry be adopted Mr. J. S. Van Doran of New Mexico said: "I am from a section of country where twenty years ago a distance of 50 miles by 100 miles sustained 50,000 head of cattle. To-day you cannot in that area count 800. It has been devastated by improper handling of our grasses; the sheep have been allowed to go over it and eat it to the roots. If you remember the statistics in 1890, only a decade ago, we had 589 head of cattle to every 1000 inhabitants. The recent census gives but 375 head of cattle to every 1000 inhabitants. With our increased territories and with the increased demand for foreign export upon us what will be the result? It will be but a few years—yes, even within the life of men of my age and your age—that the poor man, the laborer and the artisan will not be able to have beef on his table. It will be a luxury."

It is to be noted, furthermore, that the organizers aim to make the association a thoroughly representative one. At the time of the organization Mr. A. C. Cleveland of Nevada said: "We want all the cattlemen; we don't want this a close combination—we want all the cattlemen interested in the industry at the convention."

In accord with that sentiment the call for the convention states: "The present idea is for individual membership to form the basis of this association, which will give a small cattle-grower as much voice on the floor of the convention hall as a large owner, but that will be finally settled at the first convention. The only qualification for membership is to be a cattle grower and owner." The call goes on to add: "This association is to protect and advance the interests of all cattle-growers, large or small, equally, and we want all on the membership roll. It is especially desired that a large attendance be had at the coming convention at Denver, and any cattle-grower who can possibly come is urged to do so."

The cattle industries of California are large and should have ample representation at the meeting. It is to be hoped therefore that many of the leading men engaged in the business will attend the convention and actively aid in making the association as useful as the promoters have designed it to be.

CHINAMEN IN LONDON.

WHILE Count von Waldersee at the head of the armies of allied Christendom is invading China with drums and guns and all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war the Chinese are quietly invading Europe in the humble guise of workingmen and without any parade at all. Already they have appeared in London in sufficient numbers to create a good deal of discussion in the press. Quite a colony of them have been brought to that city to work in laundries, and fears are being expressed as to the outcome.

The London Chronicle in reviewing the problem recently said: "A Chinese native can live so cheaply, by reason of the quality and quantity of food he requires, that he can afford to undersell the white worker, and without doubt he will do it. That is, after all, but human nature the world over. Since he is an excellent laundryman, punctual, and never loses articles intrusted to him, it is obvious that the Celestial will thrive. Every fresh batch of coolies which the English promoters of the Chinese laundry import will, on the expiration of contract, pass on into the market in the same manner, a process which logically must end in one way, unless, of course, there is some external intervention."

It is only in late years that the Chinese working classes have found their way to Europe, but, having found it, a great many of them may be expected to seek to profit by it. It has already been noted that thousands of Chinese have engaged as laborers on the Siberian railroad. It is inevitable that when that road is completed many of them will find it a means of entering European Russia, and thence to Western Europe will be an easy step for the workers. Thus Europe will be exposed to the Chinese invasion on both sides, and the yellow immigrants will pour in through the free ports of Great Britain by way of the sea and through Russia by way of the Siberian railway.

It is worth noting in this connection that the Chinamen of London have already taught the courts of that city the Chinese disrespect for an oath. Thus the Westminster Gazette recently said: "The Chinese witness who was called at Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday took the oath by breaking a saucer, which seems to be the usual method for Celestials in courts in this country. Yesterday's witness was presumably more particular than a Chinaman who once appeared to give evidence at Bow street. He was politely consulted as to the method in which he would prefer to be sworn. 'Oh,' said he, with a fine eclecticism, 'kill 'im cock, break 'im plate, smell 'im book, all samey!'"

The Von Waldersee invasion with its cannons and its military glories will make more noise than the silent advance of the Chinese invasion, but in the end the victory may be with the silent marchers. The spoliation of China has been utterly unjust from any and every point of view, and if the spoliation be carried too far it may result in a famine in China that will force the people of that country to spread abroad over Asia and Europe, and then the white nations will have reason to regret that they ever disturbed the repose of the old kingdom.

President McKinley should not call an extra session until he has made his trip to California, for by that time something may happen to make the session unnecessary.

There may be faults here and there in the work of this Legislature, but it is a great deal better than any we have had for many a year. It makes less noise.

PAPERS ON CURRENT TOPICS.

PREPARED BY EXPERTS AND SPECIALISTS FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL.

How England Governs Its Great Colony of India and the Relations of the British and the Natives.

(First of the series of "Colonial Governments of To-Day," under the direction of Professor John H. Finley of Princeton University.)

BY EUGENE EDGCUMBE STALEY,
AUTHOR OF "THE ARMS AND BADGES OF THE BRITISH COLONIES"

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The British empire in India covers an area of about 1,000,000 square miles. The remainder of continental India—700,000 square miles—is under native rulers, more or less in subordination to the Indian Government.

The total population of all India is nearly 300,000,000, of which enormous number about 70,000,000 belong to the native states. Upward of eighty languages are spoken by the very many and very various races, tribes and castes. Somewhere about 200,000,000 are Hindus and 60,000,000 Mohammedans, while Christians number only about 3,000,000.

The history of India before the era of British dominion bears marks of great antiquity and of conspicuous grandeur. The Portuguese, the Dutch and the French in turn tried their hands in the conquest and government of India, and each in turn failed.

The Growth of British Authority.

The original charter of the British East India Company was granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1616. Pitt's "India bill" of 1784 transferred the direction of the company to a board of control, whose president represented Indian affairs in the House of Commons. The charter was renewed from time to time and each renewal was marked by further developments of territorial authority. The outcome of a succession of wars involved the direct annexation or the indirect subordination of native states under the form of protectorates. In 1858, after the terrible mutiny, the policy embodied in Pitt's "India bill" was carried out to its conclusion. The board of control was superseded by the Secretary of State and the Council for India, and all the political rights of the company were transferred to the crown. Finally, in 1877, at Delhi—the old imperial city—the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland was proclaimed "Empress of India"—"Kaisar-i-Hind." Thus all India became the inalienable heritage of the British monarchy.

How India Is Governed.

The Secretary of State for India is the representative of her Majesty's Government. He has absolute control of all foreign policy affecting India. He also controls the expenditure of the Indian revenues and in all matters he can impose his orders upon the Indian Government. All the higher government appointments require his approval.

He is assisted by a council, consisting of ten members, nine of whom must have served in India for the ten years immediately preceding their appointment. They hold office for ten years and must not be members of either house of the British Parliament. Subject to the control of the Secretary of State, the supreme executive authority in India is "the Governor General in Council"—in which name all acts of the Government of India run. He is appointed directly by the sovereign and holds office for five years. The Governor General, or "Viceroy" as he is commonly called, has the power of veto in all matters, whether executive or legislative. He unites in his person the attributes of a constitutional monarch and the powers of a Prime Minister. The Governor General is assisted by the Executive Council of five members, with the addition of the commander in chief of the forces in India. The Governors of provinces are ex officio members of the council whenever it meets within their several administrations. All these high officials must be of British nationality. The council is really a sort of cabinet of the Viceroy. The matters principally dealt with are: (1) Affairs connected with foreign policy; (2) direct administration; (3) authorization of business to be transacted by the legislative council.

The legislative council consists of ten to twenty members—official and non-official. British and natives are alike eligible. Its functions are generally the making of laws and regulations, the supreme direction of revenue and expenditures and legislation in general. Its acts are published in the Gazette of India.

The "Central Bureau," so called, is the secretariat of the supreme Government of India. The seven secretaries are respectively: House, Foreign, Revenue and Agriculture, Trade and Commerce, Military Affairs, Public Works and the Legislative Council. From it issue orders to regulate administration and to it are made reports from the provinces.

Government of the Provinces.

British India is divided into thirteen provinces or administrations: Madras and Bombay, whose Governors are appointed by the Secretary of State; Bengal, northwest, with Oudh; the Punjab and Burma, which have Lieutenant Governors appointed by the "Governor General in Council"; Assam, Coorg, Beluchistan, Berar, Ajmere, Merwara, the Central province and the Andaman Islands are under Chief Commissioners appointed by the "Governor General in Council."

All these functionaries have provincial councils constituted like the supreme council. They enjoy a considerable amount of administrative and financial independence and deal directly with all provincial and local affairs under the sanction of the "Governor General in Council."

Certain native states are attached to each of the provinces or adminjstrations.

Under the direction of the provincial councils local government is in operation in nearly 800 districts and municipalities. "The local government of India, acts 1882-4," extended the elective principle all over India. Caste, unfortunately, prevents the educated classes from furnishing leaders and representatives of the people. A low-caste native can, however, more easily enter upon a political career, for he has merely to become a Mohammedan and then he is equal to all. The local government boards have the control of roads, water supply, drains, sanitation, markets, etc. They may impose local taxes and make by-laws. Up to a certain and specified sum they may expend moneys upon public works. These districts are further subdivided in "talukas"—sub-districts, and "tahsils"—subdivisions. Throughout the empire those districts and municipal councils or committees—whose members are elected for one year—contain a majority of natives. In fact, all positions except the very highest offices of state are open to British and to native alike and without distinction of any kind. All Deputy Magistrates and Assistant Collectors are natives.

The unit of administration throughout British India is the district, at the head of which is an executive officer who is styled collector magistrate or deputy commissioner. Upon the ability and energy of this official depends ultimately the efficiency of British rule in India. His functions are twofold: (1) To collect revenue; (2) to act as Judge in civil and criminal suits, both of first instance and appeal. The collector magistrate is a sort of home secretary in miniature. His aim is to set forth the benefits of paternal and conciliatory government. Under his immediate orders are education, dispensaries, police, jails, sanitation, local taxation, etc. Every phase of the complex racial and religious life of the native comes before him and disputes of every kind are submitted to his decision. He is, in short (or long), lawyer, accountant, surveyor, engineer, agriculturist, political economist and compiler of state papers. The work, moreover, of his subordinates, whether British or native, depends upon the stimulus of his personal emaxple.

Relations of British and Natives.

There are in India 650 native states—great and small. They are governed by their own princes and chiefs with the advice and help of British residents, representing the supreme Government of India. Some of these rulers administer the internal affairs of their respective states with almost complete independence. Their authority, however, is limited by their individual treaties and engagements. The suzerain power does not allow them to go to war with one another nor to form alliances with foreign powers, and it intervenes in cases of bad government or oppression, exercising a general control in the direction of peace and contentment.

These feudatory rulers possess revenues and armies. The gross income of the princes of India is £15,000,000 ($75,000,000), the sum of their tribute is £600,000 ($3,000,000) per annum, and they maintain in all 80,000 native troops in addition to those they furnish for the imperial service.

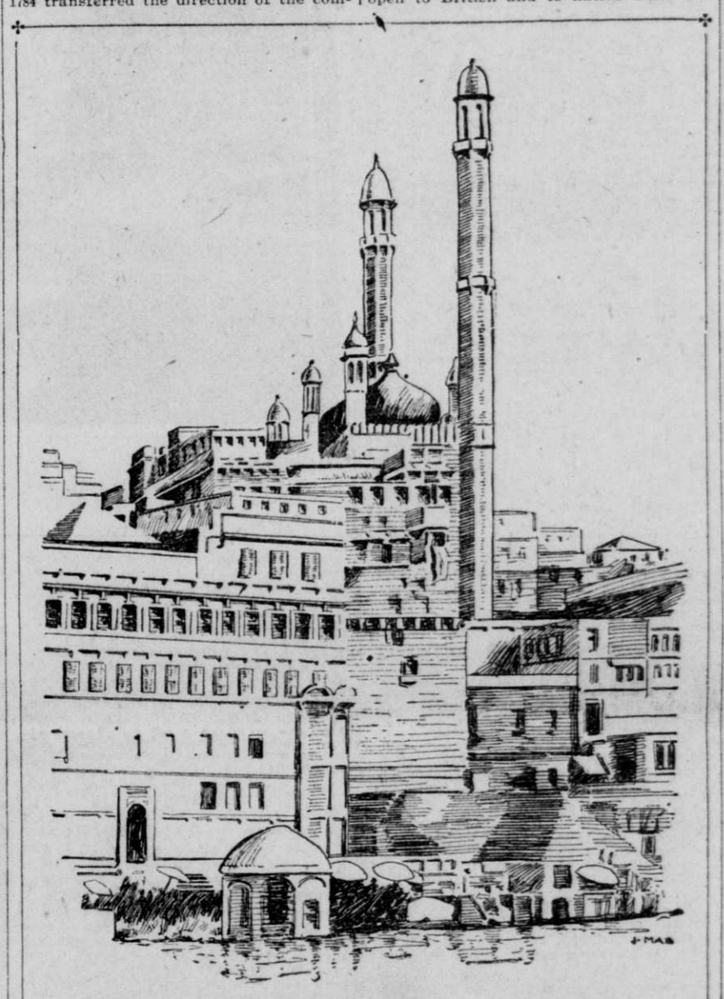
The relations between British and natives are perfectly amicable, so long as there is no interference with the native religious observances or with the native women. All are equal before the law. A native can earn exactly the same wage as a British workman. Under British rule life and property are alike safe. Taxes and dues are the same for all. But inasmuch as Europeans have a far greater capacity for work than the natives and are able to do more work in a shorter time, a consciousness of superiority sometimes produces arrogance, which is a fruitful source of racial disputes.

Justice is administered by the high courts of the various provinces, and is based upon: (1) The enactments of the legislative councils; (2) the statutes of the British Parliament applicable to India; (3) the Hindu and Mohammedan laws of inheritance and domestic economy; (4) the laws of caste and race. There is an Indian penal code.

With respect to the terms "Government of India" or "Indian Government" it should be remembered that they stand for the "constitution" of the imperial Government, and in no sense mean simply the Ministry or the administration for the time being.

London, England.

(Note—Next Tuesday will appear a paper on "Burma: A Typical Indian Province.")



AURUNGZEB'S MOSQUE, BENARES.

It is estimated that the wheat crops in the Darling Downs district, Queensland, will beat all records, the yield in some instances reaching fifty-two bushels per acre.

The first practicable steamboat was built in 1802 and the first railway locomotive in 1804.

EDITORIAL UTTERANCE IN VARIETY

Nickname for the King.

As was inevitable, the King has already found a nickname. It is "Edward the Caresser."—London Correspondent Pittsburg Dispatch.

Why Edward Resigned an Office.

It is formally announced that King Edward VII has followed the precedent of nearly a century in resigning the post he has so long held as grand master of the English Masonic Grand Lodge. George IV having in the same way resigned the like post he had held as Prince Regent. King Edward's view is that which his father held—that the sovereign can hold no other post and discharge no other duty.—Boston Herald.

Seeking Their Shares.

Since the passage of the army bill the White House has become the favorite visiting place of Congressional callers. Last Tuesday nineteen Senators and twenty-nine Representatives put in their appearance. There is no mystery about this gathering of the patronage seekers—the President has 900 commissions to distribute among officers in the volunteer service. But it is amusing to see members of Congress who opposed the army bill among the first to sue for some of the places that it creates.—North American.

To Solve the Chinese Muddle.

The Japanese, who ought to know, declare that the shifting, equivocation and delay that are being practiced by the Chinese Government are devices to gain time, and that plots are being set afoot which will result in far greater bloodshed than has thus far taken place. We fancy that most people who have given some attention to the Chinese situation have reached a similar conclusion. It is never safe to parley with the Oriental. Action—swift, vigorous and unrelenting—offers the only assurance of safety. The sooner the allies show the mailed hand the more assurance there will be that the punitive business will not have to be begun all over again.—Chicago Chronicle.

Minister Wu and General Otis.

Minister Wu's letter declining an invitation to the dinner given in honor of General Otis was an extremely infelicitous deliverance for a gentleman of his taste and wit and discernment. He could with as good reason, and for the same reason, decline to dine with the President of the United States. Nay, more; if his feelings are so strong on the subject of the exclusion of Chinese from American territory he might well have declined his commission as the representative of his country at this capital. When he came and presented his credentials and entered upon the duties of his office he was familiar with the controlling American sentiment toward his countrymen, hence his presence with us—which to the American people has been both pleasant and profitable—is to be construed as an acceptance by him of the situation.—Washington Star.

A "Two Billion" Congress.

Most of us can recollect when talk of a billion dollar Congress was something startling to American ears. Now it is freely affirmed that even in one session this year the appropriation bills will mount to the neighborhood of $760,000,000 to $780,000,000. If we add to this the $710,000,000 appropriated at the first session of the Congress soon to expire we reach the giddy total of $1,490,000,000, and may well talk of "a billion and a half Congress." It will not be long before the people begin to realize what a big standing army means. Our military budget alone for the coming year will call for nearly $400,000,000. We are spending twice as much this year as any European power. Of course, America is becoming a "first-class power," but those who care to boast particularly over our growing military supremacy must not begrudge paying the fiddler. Imperialistic antics are costly.—Boston Globe.

PERSONAL MENTION.

S. F. Griffith, an attorney of Fresno, is at the Lick.

Dr. A. H. Sweeney of Fresno is a guest at the Palace.

James F. Peck, an attorney of Merced, is at the Lick.

T. P. Magee of Woodland is registered at the California.

C. E. Lilly, a Santa Cruz attorney, is at the California.

Harry Postlethwaite, a rancher of San Jose, is at the Lick.

T. B. Bond, Superior Judge of Lakeport, is at the Grand.

Guy B. Barham, a capitalist of Los Angeles, is at the Palace.

G. W. Luce, a fruit shipper of Los Angeles, is at the Palace.

John Sparks, a cattleman of Reno, is stopping at the Palace.

W. H. McKenzie, an oil man of Fresno, is registered at the Lick.

Emery W. Elliott, a mining man of Virginia City, is at the California.

W. E. Leadbetter, a grain merchant of Portland, Or., is at the Palace.

W. R. Wheal, an oil man of Bakersfield, is a guest at the Grand.

H. C. Mitchell, a rancher of Newcastle, Cal., is registered at the Grand.

J. W. Harney, an attorney of Marysville, is registered at the Grand.

P. C. Sargent, a big land owner of Monterey, is a guest at the Occidental.

L. J. Rose Jr., a well-known horse breeder of Oxnard, is at the Palace.

C. E. Bretherton, the English barrister who represents the English stockholders in the Central Pacific Railroad, returned to the city yesterday and registered at the Palace.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The following Californians are in New York: From San Francisco—F. Clinton, at the St. Nicholas; H. Doyle and wife, Miss Doyle, at the Imperial; H. Franklin, H. W. Goodall and wife, at the Holland; J. B. Greenbock, C. J. Hills, at the Imperial; G. Martin and wife, at the Astor; Miss Herlberg, at the Holland; P. L. Pettigrew, at the Vendome.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

DOUBLE PEDRO—C. J. R., Napa, Cal. In a game of double pedro the count on the last play is high, low, jack and pedro. Whoever has the cards in that order goes out.

PEOPLE'S HOME SAVINGS BANK—D. B., Coulterville, Cal. Up to the 11th of August, 1900, the People's Home Savings Bank in liquidation had paid dividends amounting to 37 per cent.

FIRST CABLE CARS—Constant Reader, City. The first cable passenger cars were operated in San Francisco. It was the Clay-street line which was started August 1, 1873, by Andrew Hallidie, the inventor.

ELECTRIC TOWER—H. R. D., San Jose, Cal. It is claimed that the Eiffel tower in Paris, France, is the highest in the world, and that the one that will be used at the Pan-American Exposition that is to open in Buffalo, N. Y., next May is next highest.

CANDLE GREASE—J. F., Oakland, Cal. To remove spots of spermaceti or candle grease from woolens, scrape off as much of the grease with a knife as possible, then lay a piece of soft white blotting paper upon the spot, or spots, and press the paper with a warm iron. By repeating this the spermaceti will be drawn out. Afterward rub the cloth where the spot was, or spots were, with very soft brownish paper.

Choice candies, Townsend's, Palace Hotel.*

Cal. glace fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's.*

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The best liver medicine. A vegetable cure for liver ills, billiousness, indigestion, constipation.*