The San Francisco Call.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Orpheum—Vaudeville.
Grand Opera-house—"A Husband's Honor."
Alcazar—"What Happened to Jones."
Columbia—"Zaza."
Tivoli—"Wizard of the Nile."
Central—"The Girl I Left Behind Me."
California—"The Village Parson."
Alhambra—Minstrels.
Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties.
Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening.
Fischer's—Vaudeville.
Mechanics' Pavilion—Trained Animal Show.
Metropolitan Temple—The Henschels' Recital this afternoon.
California Jockey Club (Oakland)—Races.
Tanforan Park—Races.

AUCTION SALES.

By American Auction Co.—Tuesday, March 12, at 10 o'clock, 3000 Tents, etc., at 517 Market street.

A WILSON CHAIR.

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY at Lexington, Va., sustains an important relation to the new South. That university has from the first encouraged the work organized at Hampton Institute, Virginia, for solution of the race problem by industrial training of the negro, and the larger work on the same line so successfully and wisely maintained by Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee, Ala. In other words, Washington and Lee University, distinctly Southern, is clearly philosophical in its view of the solution of a race problem that highly concerns the whole country.

To the presidency of that institution went the late William L. Wilson at the close of his public duties as Postmaster General, after long and useful service in the House of Representatives. His public career had impressed him with the need of sound education in the principles of scientific finance, for he was a sound money man, and when uneducated public sentiment in his State presented to him the choice to stand with it or fall with sound money he chose to fall.

When he became president of the university he found it with no chair of finance and economics, and of his own slender means founded such a chair and maintained it until his death.

His friends, such men as Abram S. Hewitt and George Foster Peabody, have undertaken to raise an endowment of $100,000 for that chair which he founded to maintain it in perpetuity as a memorial to him. As it appeals to the sound money sentiment of the country it is probable that the memory of this steadfast man will be honored and perpetuated. The secretary of the fund is Mr. Herbert Welsh, 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia, and already $20,000 has been subscribed.

It is quite worth while to set the example of such a monument to our public men.

WITNESSES AND JURORS.

JUSTICE BREWER in a recent address at Yale dealt with legal subjects with something like a free hand. He spoke more like a reformer than a Judge, and has started lively discussions by reason of the severity of some of his criticisms of the practices of our judicial proceedings.

Two of his statements have been especially noted. In one he declared: "The jury system as at present administered is little more than a relic of a semi-barbarous age." In the other he pronounced severe judgment upon the latitude allowed to lawyers in examining witnesses, and upon the general treatment of witnesses by the courts.

Both of these criticisms have met with favorable comment. It is well known that we select jurors more for what they do not know than for what they do know, and that after impanelment the juror is virtually a prisoner. He is treated as if he were under suspicion from first to last, and not infrequently has a harder time than the prisoner accused of crime.

It is the woes of witnesses, however, that have mainly engaged attention. The poor witness is not only subject to almost every form of exasperation when on the witness-stand, but not infrequently has to endure imprisonment as well. It is stated that a New York Grand Jury recently had occasion to report that witnesses before the courts in that city have been detained in prison for upward of two months, while the accused persons against whom they were expected to testify had been released on bail and were enjoying full liberty.

It is to be noted that neither Justice Brewer nor any of those who commend his utterances offers anything in the way of a remedy for the evils they complain of. The subject cannot become one of practical reform until some feasible remedy has been advanced for discussion. No doubt both jurors and witnesses are often badly treated under our present system of legal procedure, but it is difficult to see how any great change could be effected in the system without causing greater evils still.

LYNCH LAW.

THE lynching record of this country gets blacker as it grows longer. A singular ferment works in the American mind. The making of the laws and their enforcement are entirely in the charge and keeping of the people. If the criminal laws are insufficient, if the lightness of the penalty they provide offers a premium on crime, the people can change that; they can increase penalties, and they can lengthen the list of penal offenses. If the penalties already provided are not enforced the fault is with the people, who through the operation of the jury system participate directly in the administration of the criminal law. At no part of our system of criminal jurisprudence are the people excluded. They dominate the making and the execution of the law. Under such circumstances it is marvelous that they more and more interfere with legal processes and, taking the law into their own hands, execute upon offenders what they conceive to be justice by lynching. The system is rapidly going beyond punishment for crime, and is coming into vogue as the means of enforcing a public policy. In this way it is used to expel Italians from parts of the South and Japanese and Chinese from localities where they are not wanted, though they are distinctly protected by treaty.

Formerly lynching was performed by men in masks, or whose identity was concealed by darkness or smudged faces. In those primitive days the victims were hanged as quickly and quietly as possible, being permitted to pray or make a speech, and when it was over the executioners were glad to disappear and leave the body to the Coroner.

But now all that is changed. No masks are used, nor is the cover of darkness sought by these mobs. They go at their work boldly and openly. Hanging is rapidly going out of fashion. Burning at the stake is the popular method. The crowd stays and piles on the fuel, and then struggles and fights for pieces of the victim's flesh and bones for souvenirs.

These things are done by daylight, as openly as the same crowd would meet at a Sunday-school picnic.

It is a far cry from the processes of Lynch, the Virginia farmer, who used to tie up petty offenders and flog them without appealing to the law, and so gave his name to this sort of thing, to these days of burning at the stake, mutilation and other evidences of savagery.

Formerly these breaches of the law were on the frontier, or in new communities where institutions were not yet crystallized. But now they occur indifferently, in the older States and new settlements alike. One would take Indiana to be old enough for respect for the processes of the law to be deep-seated and immovable, but there, within a few days, a murderer was taken from the officers and hanged, and then his body was burned, while relic hunters in the audience offered a dollar apiece for his toes and boys ran into the edge of the fire and used their pocket-knives to cut off toes and sell them.

These things disquiet an observer. What is in the marrow of society? Such affairs are unknown in the British colonies or other colonies elsewhere, though inhabited by people of the same stock.

Is it because our people make the laws and have part in their execution that they feel justified in preventing the processes of the law and taking a short cut to justice?

If this be so we have entered upon a course that will probably destroy all law and break down the Government itself. In this, or any view of it, it is time that such forces as affect the foundations of public opinion and conduct begin to inculcate respect for law and a conscientious participation in its enforcement. Every right that men have and all of the complex interests of society depend upon the maintenance of the authority of the law, and when that authority falls into disrespect, as it does with every lynching and the passing of every mob, it will soon bind no one, and the will of the mob will be substituted for the rule of the law.

Our legislators at Sacramento have given us an example of Spartan morality. They have discovered a "cinch" bill which is so palpably corrupt in its designs that they won't even give it a decent death by reporting adversely upon it.

EDUCATIONAL LEGISLATION.

ONE of the more important measures now before the Legislature is Senate bill 282, which, while dealing with the duties of the State and the county Boards of Education, has a special bearing on the methods by which teachers' certificates may be obtained. The aim of the bill is to provide a higher and more uniform test of fitness on the part of the applicants for certificates. Consequently it affects the whole public school system and aims at greatly improving its usefulness to the community by raising the standard of the teaching force.

At the present time county Boards of Education are authorized to grant teachers' certificates of high school grade to graduates of the University of California and of any other institution of learning in the United States which the State Board of Education may have recommended as of equal grade. County boards have also the right to examine applicants for high school certificates and to grant them if the applicants pass the examination in a manner satisfactory to the board. It is at that point the present system is weak. The examinations made by the boards of the different counties are not uniform, and are often inadequate to constitute a genuine test of the merit of the applicant. In fact, it frequently happens that not a single member of a county Board of Education which examines applicants for high school certificates has ever qualified for a high school teacher or even knows what such qualifications should be.

The desirability of a uniform system of examinations and a common standard of fitness for teachers cannot be questioned. At the present time no two counties have the same standard. To remedy the evil the bill now before the Legislature provides that all high school certificates shall be granted on credentials prescribed by the State Board of Education. This does not mean that no teachers will be eligible except the graduates of the institutions designated by the board. Special provision is made for granting credentials to experienced teachers who do not hold such diplomas, but it is stipulated that in such special cases the standard of qualification shall not be lower than that represented by the other credentials named by the board.

Another commendable feature of the bill is that it provides for putting an end to the distinction which now prevails between the qualifications of primary and those of grammar grade teachers by requiring the same standard for both certificates. Here, again, the standard is to be made uniform throughout the State, so that the benefits to be derived will be an advanced standard for primary teachers throughout the whole school system and a consequent increased efficiency in the teaching force.

It is to be noted finally that the measure has been carefully drawn up by a State Educational Commission composed of persons fully qualified to deal with educational questions. The public school so vitally affects the mental and moral wellbeing of the community that every step taken toward improving it is a matter of general concern, and it is therefore to be hoped the Legislature will enact this bill, which is distinctly in the interests of the public welfare in the broadest sense of the phrase.

ACCURATE NEWS GATHERING.

ONCE more the accuracy and reliability of the news reports of The Call have been demonstrated in the face of adverse criticism. In collecting all information bearing upon the wreck of the Rio The Call pointed out that the fearful loss of life in the disaster was largely due to the failure of the crews at the life-saving station to go promptly to the relief of the passengers on the sinking ship. It was stated by The Call that the failure of action on the part of officers and men at the station could be accounted for only on the ground of negligence. That view was disputed at the time, but it has now been completely verified by the confession of Mark Ellingson, who was on watch at the lookout station when the accident occurred. He has now admitted that he heard the signals of distress but did not notify the station until it was too late for any effective relief to be given.

When The Call made the charge of negligence it was not dealing in guesswork. It collected information from officers and soldiers at the Presidio showing that the signal whistles of the sinking ship were plainly heard by them; that the whistles were so loud and clear they aroused persons who were asleep. Such being the facts, it was certain the lookout must have heard them if he possessed the sense of hearing, and consequently his failure to report them could have been due to nothing else than deafness or negligence. Now deaf men are not employed for such duties as those imposed upon a lookout by the life-saving station, and the presumption of negligence was therefore a moral certainty.

In the gathering and dissemination of news the most valuable element is that of accuracy. As Speaker Reed once said, "It is better for men not to know so much than to know so many things that are not so." The Call does not seek to attract readers by fakes or exaggerations, but by furnishing news that can be relied upon. Again and again it has demonstrated the accuracy of reports which when first published were met by denial. This new instance is but one of many similar cases, and we refer to it particularly only because the magnitude of the disaster out of which the report grew renders every fact connected with it a matter of general interest.

The lesson to be drawn from this as well as from the whole course of the newspaper work in this city is that those who wish to have all the news promptly and accurately must read The Call. Its reports are carefully made, and the public can rely upon them.

GETTING AN APPROPRIATION.

WHEN the various committees of the House have once made up their appropriation bills it is not easy for a member to get a new appropriation added to the list by amendment when the measure comes before the whole House. That difficulty, which exists at every session, was augmented at the present one by reason of the very heavy appropriations made by the various committees. Nevertheless Mr. Allen of Mississippi managed to get as much as $20,000 appropriated to establish a fish hatchery at Tupelo. Now, as there are many men who believe that ability to get appropriations is the highest order of statesmanship, it will be worth while to point out how Mr. Allen succeeded.

A careful reading of his twenty-minute speech on the question, as published in the Congressional Record, reveals the fact that he made no argument at all. He began by saying there are a good many members of the House who never heard of Tupelo, and that he would give them the information they needed. Thereupon he went on to say: "When Christopher Columbus had his interview with Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, in his efforts to persuade them to back him in his expedition that led to the discovery of America, he assured them that an all-wise Creator, creating a world like this, was bound to have made somewhere near its center such a place as Tupelo." Proceeding in that vein he said Ponce de Leon did not explore American wilds for the sake of discovering gold or the fountain of youth, but to find Tupelo; that the great rivalry of the British, French and Spanish for possession of the Mississippi country was due mainly to the desire of each to own Tupelo; that President Lincoln opposed the secession of the Southern States mainly because the movement took Tupelo out of the Union.

Warming to this theme Mr. Allen went on: "Many of you gentlemen have never been to Tupelo. I hope none of you entertain the idea of dying before going there. I should hate to have it said of any member of this Congress—for all of whom I have a kindly feeling—that they did not aspire to visit Tupelo before they died. I extend you all an invitation to come, and promise you a royal welcome. Come and go with me on College Hill some evening and see one of our Tupelo sunsets. Come and see one of our Southern silvery Tupelo moons. I think it is the only place in the South where we have the same beautiful moons we had before the war."

The only thing Mr. Allen had to say about the fish hatchery and the appropriation was thus summed up in his peroration: "This, Mr. Chairman, is a proposition to establish there a fish hatchery. Why, sir, fish will travel over land for miles to get into the water we have at Tupelo. Thousands of millions of unborn fish are clamoring to this Congress to-day for an opportunity to be hatched at the Tupelo hatchery. Now I only wish to say in conclusion that if there is a member here who wishes to have his name connected by future generations with that of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold, if he wishes to be despised by men and shunned by women, let him vote against this amendment and he will obtain all that infamous notoriety."

In all of that there is nothing of argument and but little of wit. Great, however, is the power of genial humor in a crowd of dull and brain-fagged men. We are told in the Record the speech was frequently interrupted by "loud laughter and applause." In the end the amendment was agreed to without a division. Mr. Allen's twenty minutes of fooling has thus cost the United States treasury $20,000, or $1000 a minute, which is big pay.

The moral of the lesson is plain. If you would have an appropriation send to Congress some fellow who can make the House laugh. The constituency that has a smiling Representative can itself smile.

The people of the Middle West States appear to consider that lynching is one of the fine arts which is likely to be lost if it be not assiduously indulged. Some of the worthy citizens of these States ought to write a treatise on the subject and let it go at that.

PAPERS ON CURRENT TOPICS.

PREPARED BY EXPERTS AND SPECIALISTS FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL.

How the Government Counts the Millions of People Who Swear Allegiance to the American Flag.

By Dr. Frederick H. Wines,
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS.

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Taking the decennial census of the United States is one of the most difficult tasks assigned to any Government official. This is not because of any inherent complexity in the work itself. On the contrary, three things the director of the census has to do: To obtain certain facts in such form that they can be counted, to count them and to tabulate and publish the result. The facts to be collected are specified in the census act. He has no discretion in the matter further than relates to details. The act provides the requisite funds and confers the necessary authority and powers. The rest is merely a question of methods and of executive ability. Executive ability is the first quality to be sought in the selection of a director, since he can employ expert assistance in the planning of the work; but a technical expert without executive force and skill would prove a complete failure in charge of the office.

What, then, are the circumstances which render the enumeration of our people and resources such an exceptionally difficult undertaking?

In the first place its magnitude. Few people, however well informed, realize that for its accomplishment the Government needs the services of 250 Supervisors, more than 50,000 enumerators, 2000 special agents in the field and 3000 or 3500 clerks in Washington. Few are able to imagine the vastness of our territory, the sparseness of the population in certain portions of it and what it means to find 76,000,000 people at their homes. The very conception of a million is beyond the mental grasp of a mind unaccustomed to deal with figures upon a large scale. Still more rare is it to find one who has any adequate notion of the amount of labor involved in preparation for the census, in gathering up the necessary data, and in handling the material collected; the multitude of details to be considered, the number and kind of facilities to be provided, the instructions to be given, the discipline to be exercised, the financial responsibility for such large expenditures, the risks of all sorts which the director must assume.

Preparing to Take the Census.

The key to the situation is found in the dominant fact that the work of the census office is not continuous, but intermittent. In this respect it differs from that of every other official bureau. Once in ten years an army of employes has to be recruited, trained, assigned to duty, driven, controlled and discharged. This force gathers like an avalanche, then dissolves and disappears like drifted snow in the heat of the sun in early spring. The census comes and goes, like the succession of summer and winter; now all is life and activity, now silence and inaction. The clerks receive their notice of dismissal, then:

Fold their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away.

The director goes with the rest. All are gone—officers, clerks, quarters, files, furniture, stationery, everything. Such records as it is deemed prudent to preserve are stowed anywhere in charge of a single clerk awaiting the new decade. Since 1890 part of them have been destroyed by fire and have mingled with the elements, never to be reproduced or replaced.

When the hour for preparation for the next census arrives and a new Congress, more or less unfamiliar with the subject, has to grapple with the question of preliminary legislation, no official head of the bureau stands ready to assist the committees with advice suggested by actual experience. For this and for other reasons action is so delayed that insufficient time for preparation on the part of the director and his assistants is allowed. There is, moreover, no opportunity for amending the census act in advance in those particulars in which it is discovered to be defective. The President appoints a new director, who is confirmed, proceeds to the national capital and there finds—nothing except a collection of partial records on file he knows not where, and which contain he knows not what.

Problem of Appointments.

Some allusion to the difficulties which confront the director at this initial stage of his official career cannot well be avoided, since it is here sought to give a true account of the inner working of the Census Office. Let the reader put himself in the director's place. His first duty will be to secure some temporary quarters, none having been provided for him. The hungry horde of applicants for appointment by which he is besieged will not wait, however, until he has a place in which to transact business. They waylay him at his hotel, follow him to his lodgings and rob him of his privacy even at his meals. Their friends accompany them or come in their stead, and the mails are burdened with letters from those who cannot make an attack in person, all of which must be courteously acknowledged, with promise of "due consideration" at the proper time.

A word here on the subject of appointments. Census taking is not a private enterprise conducted for profit. Public opinion and public sentiment demand that in the distribution of places there shall be at least an approach to geographical equity; that the District of Columbia and the States nearest to the national capital shall not be given the lion's share, while California, Texas, Florida and Maine are overlooked and get nothing. Stalwart partisans insist that all appointees should rightfully belong to the political party in power, while the minority in Congress strenuously claims consideration, and is in position, if this claim is ignored, to hamper the work of the office by opposing necessary legislation on its behalf. When the present census act was under discussion the proposal to put the employes in the civil service was rejected, but the Director was authorized to apply an educational test of his own devising at his discretion. It needs no argument to show that he cannot select the force without friendly suggestions from the outside. Naturally he expects to receive it from the representatives of the people in the House and Senate and from other influential citizens of the several States and Territories temporarily residing in Washington. The plan adopted in the present census was to make a list of those to be consulted and to assign to each person upon this list a certain number of appointments to be recommended by him. Candidates with such recommendation were given a practical examination in penmanship, orthography, simple arithmetic, knowledge of the English language and general information as severe as that made by the Civil Service Commission for similar positions, if not more so, and unless they secured an average rating of 75 were rejected. By this method the Congressional desire for a voice in appointments was gratified, all portions of the country were afforded an equitable share in them and the office was protected against the intrusion of incompetent clerks, so far as any literary and scholastic examination can determine in advance of actual trial the capacity of an applicant for governmental employment. No system of selection can give a prefectly satisfactory result, but probably the satisfaction obtained by the application of this method was as great as that which would have followed the adoption of any other and more general. The cost for examination was not half what it would have been had all of them been permitted to take it. The number of applications on file in round numbers is 16,000. The number examined was probably 7000 or 8000 and the number who passed was between 3000 and 4000.

Housing the Census Bureau.

The next important step to be taken was to secure a permanent home for the force. The present act limits the authority of the director to the renting of quarters. Unfortunately there is in Washington no building of sufficient size which is available for this purpose. There never will be unless Congress shall provide it. But the act sets aside no portion of the Government reservation for the use of the office. Neither does it admit of the erection of a building at the expense of the appropriation made for preliminary expenses. It would have been an economy had it done so. The evils consequent upon scattering the force in different buildings not adapted to the requirements of the special work in hand and situated at distances from each other in some cases of not less than a mile are manifest and serious in the way of loss of time, loss of efficiency, difficulty of supervision and control and cost of transportation of papers and material. No private corporation would conduct its business in so slipshod a fashion. The importance of minute savings in a business of such magnitude may be illustrated by the following easy calculation: The census day is seven hours long—from 9 to 4 o'clock; or, allowing half an hour for recess and luncheon, six and a half hours, or 390 minutes. If each clerk should lose on an average of ten minutes a day—five at the beginning and five at the close—the total loss of time, assuming that there are 3000 employed, would be 30,000 minutes, which is equivalent to one day's work of seventy-seven clerks. At the prices paid for services this means a pecuniary loss to the Government of about $80,000 a year. The lack of a special and permanent building probably costs the Government much more than this, since so many other elements of loss are involved. But at $80,000 a year a building to cost $250,000 would pay for itself in four years and thereafter there would be no charge for rent.

This was not apparent to Congress when the bill for an act to provide for the twelfth census was in preparation. It does not appear that these considerations were presented to its attention. Under the existing conditions, the only possible escape from the situation was a contract with capitalists for the erection of a building upon plans prescribed by the director, at private cost, to be leased by the office for a term of five years, in order to reimburse the contractor for his necessary outlays. This was done and the Government has reaped the benefit of the arrangement. Much difficulty was experienced in the effort to find a site and a man who would risk so much money in a somewhat doubtful experiment. The amount invested in the building alone is about $120,000. It is a cheap, temporary structure of brick, wood and glass, not fireproof (with the exception of a large vault containing the population schedules), for the most part one story in height, lighted from above, and with immense rooms capable of accommodating, say, 800 clerks and other employes. It is well lighted and warmed, but poorly ventilated. Neither is it of adequate size, since it accommodates not more than two-thirds of the force, and it has been found necessary to rent a number of other buildings for their use in various parts of the city. This could not be avoided, in view of the size of the lot at the disposal of the office; and, besides, it was deemed unwise to pay the interest demanded on the investment for a term of five years or more, when the census act provides for the completion of the four principal reports in two years. Should the office be made permanent, as it ought to be, and a special Government building be provided for its permanent occupation, these considerations would not apply. In the language of a Government engineer who inspected it after its completion the present building must be regarded merely as an object lesson, a step in the right direction, but the first step only. Let us hope that the next will be a long step in advance.

Principal Divisions of the Census.

The four principal reports to which allusion has been made are those on population, agriculture, manufactures and mortality. These are the four principal divisions of the office, and there is a chief statistician for each of them. There is also a chief statistician for a fifth division, known as the "division of methods and results." All other inquiries authorized or hereafter to be authorized by Congress are postponed until after the publication of the four principal reports, which must not be later than July 1, 1902.

Apart from its magnitude and the multiplicity of details involved, the taking of the census is a task in itself simple enough. It includes, as has been said, first, the collection of the requisite data in such form as to admit of an arithmetical statement of results; second, counting, and finally the tabulation and publication of the figures obtained. The principal difficulty to be overcome is in laying out the work or in making the necessary plans and preparations. Insufficient time was allowed for this preliminary stage of the work. Nevertheless more was accomplished between March 4, 1899, and June 1, 1900, than in the same portion of any previous decade, and it is to the greater thoroughness of preparation, suggested by prior experience, that the success of the present census is largely due.

Some of the novel features of the census may here be mentioned.

The act provided for the appointment of a larger number of supervisors, of whom there were 300, while in 1890 there were but 150. It also increased their compensation from $500 to an amount not less than $1000, which was further increased by an amendatory act by the addition in certain cases of a sum not less than $250. It is still inadequate to secure the highest capacity, attention to duty and efficiency. In the administration of the office greater liberality was exercised in the allowance of necessary assistance to the supervisors, especially in cities, where they were given special agents to aid them in the instruction of enumerators and the inspection of their work in the field.

For the first time a systematic effort was made to instruct the supervisors in their duties, orally, by groups, and not merely in print and by personal correspondence as heretofore. The success of the undertaking was such as to suggest its extension to the enumerators in the larger cities and in some counties at the county seats. This method will doubtless be followed on a far more extensive scale in 1910. The testimony of the supervisors to its value is unanimous and is supported by a comparison of results where it was and where it was not followed. One supervisor reports that he had to return ten schedules to uninstructed enumerators for one to such as had attended a preliminary school of oral instruction.

The Test Schedule for Enumerators.

A most important and valuable innovation in the organization of the twelfth census was the "test schedule" for the elimination of incompetent applicants for the position of enumerator, many of whom have strong local political backing. This test was applied, in the form of a "narrative," describing an imaginary group of families to be enumerated, which the applicant was required to convert into a tabular statement upon a regular blank schedule such as was actually used in the subsequent enumeration of the population accompanied by a certificate that the applicant did the work himself without assistance. These test schedules were examined first by the supervisors, who were thus enabled to sift out from among the candidates such as were incompetent or inferior. After they had made their selections the schedules filled by the successful applicants were forwarded to Washington for a second examination, which resulted in the rejection of many more. The average character of the service was by this means elevated to a far higher standard than would otherwise have been possible. The schedule further served as an educational agency of great value, compelling the attention of each enumerator to his printed instructions and revealing by the errors made the points in which he was deficient and needed further oral or written suggestion and direction.

Note—Next Saturday will appear an article by Dr. Wines on "Taking the Census."

Choice candies, Townsend's, Palace Hotel.*

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*Nell—So she's decided to be married on Friday, eh? That's awfully unlucky.

Bell—But she says she's noticed that the papers always have more room to devote to weddings in their Saturday issues.—New Orleans States.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Fred Godd, a hotel man of Fresno, is at the Lick.

Jackson Hatch of San Jose is at the California.

R. L. Rader, an oil man of Bakersfield, is at the Lick.

H. Cooke, an oil man of Bakersfield, is at the Palace.

George B. Noble, an oil man of Fresno, is at the Occidental.

Judge George W. Nivol of Sonora is a guest at the Occidental.

Lee L. Gray, a merchant of Fresno, is staying at the Occidental.

V. W. Hartley, a fruit man of Vacaville, is registered at the Grand.

Ex-Senator W. F. Prisk of Grass Valley is staying at the Occidental.

R. Keating, a large land owner at Palo Alto, is registered at the Grand.

Joseph McCormick, a cattleman of Stockton, is staying at the Lick.

John A. Bunting, an oil man of Bakersfield, is staying at the Occidental.

C. T. Stevenson, a mining man from Oroville, is a guest at the California.

J. C. Leopold, a dry goods merchant of Sacramento, is registered at the Grand.

Charles P. Morgan, a merchant of San Jose, accompanied by his wife, is at the Palace.

Rev. Dr. Hutchins, an Episcopal minister of Concord, Mass., is a guest at the Occidental.

Emmet A. Connolly has returned to this city from an extended visit in Oregon and Washington.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The following Californians are in New York: From San Francisco—H. Doyle and wife, at Imperial; W. Mogg, T. Richards, at Grand Union; W. J. Watson, at Hoffman; D. S. Buchman, at Normandie; Miss E. W. Dean, at Holland; A. B. Thompson and wife, at Hoffman; G. W. Wells and wife, at Sinclair.

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ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

PLATO—J. W., City. Plato, the Greek philosopher, lived B. C. 427—B. C.—347.

COLLATERAL ASSOCIATION—F. C., Colusa. This department does not advertise any business firm.

THE BOER WAR—S., City. It was on October 12, 1899, that President Kruger declared war against Great Britain.

AN INCH OF RAIN—T. H. W., City. An idea of what an inch of rain is may be gleaned from the fact that an inch of rain, as measured by the rain gauge, falling upon the earth on an area of one square mile is equivalent to nearly 17,500,000 gallons of water, weighing 145,200,000 pounds, or 72,600 tons.

ROMAN NUMERALS—Suoscriber, Veterans' Home, Napa, Cal. The figures 1901 are expressed in Roman numerals by MDCCCCI. They may also be expressed by MCMI. In the first instance M stands for 1000, D for 500, CCCC for 400 (D and CCCC making 900) and I standing for 1, makes one thousand nine hundred and one. The other is M for 1000, CM for 900 and I for 1.

SUBJECT TO ATTACHMENT—J. R. C., Fall River Mills, Cal. The earnings of a judgment debtor for his personal services at any time within thirty days preceding the levy of execution are exempt, providing the same are necessary for the use of his family residing in this State supported in whole or in part by his earnings, but where the debt was incurred by such person, his wife or family, for the common necessaries of life, one-half of such earnings are subject to attachment.

TO FIND DAY OF THE WEEK—S., City. To find the day of the week on which any particular date of the current year will fall, divide the whole number of days from the time when computation is made by seven. If there is no remainder the day sought will be the same day of the week as the day when the computation is made. If there is a remainder of one, it is the next day of the week, and so on. Illustration: Suppose it is Sunday, February 10, and you want to know what day March 15 will be, add the remaining 18 days in February to the 15 days in March, which will give 33; divide by 7, which will give a result with a remainder of 5. February 10 being Sunday, the fifth day of the week after that, or Friday, will be the day of the week for March 15.

A CHANCE TO SMILE.

Poet—I left a poem here the other day. Do you think you can use it?

Editor—I have, already. It came in so handy, I simply had to.

Poet (gasping joyfully)—An!

Editor—While I was writing my last editorial I ran out of copy paper; your poem, being written on one side of the paper only, just helped me out.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Clergyman—Pat, there's a hole in the roof of the church, and I am trying to collect money sufficient to repair it. Come, now, what will you contribute?

Pat—Me services, sor.

Clergyman—What do you mean, Pat? You are no carpenter.

Pat—No, but if it rains next Sunday O'll sit over the hole.—Birmingham (Eng.) Post.

"My dear," said a careful mother to her daughter, "don't gush."

"Very well, mamma," replied the dutiful girl, "but you know that in the oil regions it is the gushing wells that are thought the most of."

"But you must also bear in mind that it is the unrefined oil which gushes."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"If an empty barrel weighs ten pounds what can you fill it with to make it weigh seven pounds?" asked Senator Depew of Senator Spooner.

"Have to give it up," replied Mr. Spooner.

"Fill it full of holes," answered Mr. Depew, and they both laughed.—Philadelphia North American.

Cheap to Bakersfield.

The Santa Fe will sell you a ticket to Bakersfield and return at the very low rate of $10. Good to leave San Francisco March 9th. Side rides to the Kern County oil wells at very low rates. Secure your sleeping car reservations and make all arrangements at the company's office, 641 Market street, or at Ferry depot.

As a dressing and color restorer Parker's Hair Balsam never fails to satisfy.

Hindercorns, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.