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AMUSEMENTS.

Tivoli—"The Wedding Day."
Central—"Colleen Bawn."
California—"The Telephone Girl."
Orpheum—Vaudeville.
Grand Opera-house—"La Traviata," Monday night.
Alcazar—"The Proper Caper."
Columbia—"The Highwayman."
Alhambra—"The Angel of the Alley."
Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties.
Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening.
Fischer's—Vaudeville.
Tanforan Park—Races.

TO SUBSCRIBERS LEAVING TOWN FOR THE SUMMER.

Call subscribers contemplating a change of residence during the summer months can have their paper forwarded by mail to their new addresses by notifying The Call Business Office. This paper will also be on sale at all summer resorts and is represented by a local agent in all towns on the coast.

SOUTH CAROLINA JARRED.

THE old South State has not had such a jar since the Charleston earthquake as she had when Senator McLaurin practically joined the Republican party and appeared as a supporter of the principal policies of the administration.

Throughout the South the politicians call the roll of Senators and Representatives daily in deadly fear that some others will escape. McLaurin is being duly denounced in his State, but seems confident that much of it is being done by men who secretly agree with him, and declares that two years hence, when his term expires, he will carry the issue into the primaries and will furnish the country with a surprise that will be worth having.

The fact seems to be that McLaurin's case is merely the symptom of a condition that is rife throughout the South. The whole Democratic structure in that section is undermined. Their unavailing championship of Bryan in two losing campaigns has made the Southern people despair of ever regaining the confidence of the North in a Democracy led by him. They also despair of being able to shake him off. They no longer believe in free silver, nor any of the vagaries which he insists are principles that must be inflexibly adhered to, and the South sees only a black and barren political future in a situation which she created in 1896. Therefore there exists the bold determination to take a new departure, support the economic and international policies of the President and put money in her purse.

It is notorious that the Southern members of Congress are on the best personal terms with the President. Their relations at the White House are on the most amiable basis. They listen in Congress with impatience to personal denunciations of him, and even those who indulge in perfunctory criticism are in the habit of running over to the White House to explain that it is stage thunder.

The steadfastness of border States like West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware since they entered the Republican column and the material results of their change of front have made a profound impression upon the other Southern States, and it is safe to say that the Solid South is broken to stay broken.

If the Republicans nominate in 1904 a candidate who has something of President McKinley's frankness and adroit amiability Tammany and the Northern Bryanites will not charm wisely enough to hold the South in line.

Lord Wolseley complains that when he became commander-in-chief of the British army he found the position was that of a mere figure-head, and that he could not act with efficiency because the War Department continually interfered with him. It remains to be seen whether Lord Roberts will be as quiet as Wolseley was under such restrictions, or whether he will attack the red tape intrenchments and take them by storm.

From the arrangements now being made to adorn every station along McKinley's route through California there will be no occasion for orators to remind him this is the land of flowers. He will, in fact, see hardly anything but blossoms, and it might be worth while to tell him that on some of our land we grow prunes.

Washington authorities have decided in sending Consuls to South Africa to notify whatever Government happens for the moment to be in possession of the place to which the Consul is accredited. Uncle Sam is evidently determined to keep track of some of the ubiquitous Boer generals.

The people who have been so loud in declaring the Chinese Government to be the weakest political organization in the world evidently overlook the European concert.

CUBAN MISREPRESENTATION.

THE frenzy into which this country was wrought over the Spanish oppression of Cuba was in a great measure due to florid misrepresentation of the situation there. As a retrospective matter it may now be said with confidence that as far as the interests of Cuba were concerned they and the independence of the island would have been secured in a few months by diplomacy. In the essence of it we did not go to war with Spain about Cuba at all. Had the Maine not been destroyed in Havana harbor the wise and temperate course of the administration, backed by public opinion, would have prevailed in spite of the oratory of Congress and the tragic reports of special commissioners. But the loss of a warship and the greater loss of American lives in the catastrophe, charged to Spain, was the last spark in the tinder of public sentiment and put it on the side of the martial members of Congress, leaving the administration no choice except to give to that body entire control.

Since then many disquieting things have happened, and the end is not yet; but the most disagreeable of all is now, as in the beginning, the Cuban situation. The administration is not to blame that the people were misled by the speeches in Congress and the manufactured reports of the press. The Cuban junta in New York was primarily responsible, for it encouraged, and probably paid for, a great deal of the matter that misdirected public opinion. But, aside from the junta's work, magazine articles by as cool-headed men as General Fitzhugh Lee contributed their share to the general misconception. While Lee's article on Gomez, Garcia and the other Cuban leaders did not descend to the penny dreadful style of the New York Journal and other papers, it was on that account more influential. In like manner the speech of Senator Proctor of Vermont captivated the sober, thinking mind of the country and added the great mass of thoughtful citizens to the infuriated contingent which wanted war at all hazards.

The little war with big consequences followed, and now we have the same class of men and newspapers that urged it on engaged in another form of deception in which the Cubans themselves are the victims.

Canceling out the differences in race and climate, the Cubans, by their former friends and present critics, are being brought to judgment by the sternest Anglo-Saxon standard. Their idea of liberty is being shown up as a romantic fancy, their hope of independence as an uneasy dream. Everything relating to their views of self-government and aspirations for its attainment is treated from the standpoint of contempt. They are made to appear as willful juniors in the human family, the children of the house, who must not be trusted to go alone lest they fall down and run the scissors in their eye.

Yet these are the same people said by members of Congress and the press to have a government, ruling in justice a free people, with an exchequer, public schools and all the spirit and body of a civilized state!

If all that were true, what has changed them? Surely not our presence among them, for that is supposed to teach and exhort to self-government by our high example!

The latest attack on the people of the island by their former advocates in this country is a blow direct at the hope for law and order there. It is announced that the rural guards, the country gendarmes, keep the peace and preserve order by day, and by night turn bandits and rob the rural people committed to their charge. This is, in some quarters, accepted as proof positive that the Cubans are unfitted for self-government, and that indefinite personality, Capital, is represented as afraid to go to the island for fear of being stolen by the officers of the law and the executors of order! No more sinister and lying attack was ever made upon a people, granting the fact charged to be a fact.

The Cubans have no government of their own. They collect and disburse no taxes; they employ no police and commission no rural guards. They are under the military government of the United States in everything, from the appointment of a dock officer in Havana harbor to that of a ragged guard in the mountains. The Cubans are not responsible for order nor the making nor the enforcement of the laws under which they live. They have less voice in their government than they had under Spain. We govern them. These noble patriots who were compared to Washington and his compatriots are powerless in our hands, and it is the depth of effrontery and the height of hypocrisy to charge against them the lack of the protection to person and property that may outbreak in any part of the island.

We warn the country now that if the policy of misrepresentation and a misinformed public opinion shall continue and prevail, the United States will be repeating in Cuba the experience of Spain. We will have our incommunicados and our reconcentrados as Weyler had, and the sin and stain of it on our hands will be more indelible than upon those of Spain.

Against the background of selfishness and misrepresentation, inside and outside of Cuban circles, one declaration stands in living light, to shame the self-seekers everywhere. That is the averment of General Gomez to General Carnot: "People attach too much importance to the action of the convention in making me eligible to the Presidency. It means nothing to me. The point regarding the eligibility of the generals who fought in the war should never have been discussed, as it leaves the country open to a condition of things such as happened to Spain in the days of Amadeo and to Mexico in the days of Maximilian. No foreigner in Cuba has expressed a desire to be President. As for myself, I would not accept the office. It will be enough for me to have a republic established."

The Los Angeles Grand Jury has made charges of corruption against several officials and has recommended punishment and removal from office; but the matter can hardly be called sensational, for the people have heard too many charges of that kind from too many juries to be startled at the old cry.

CHEAP LIBRARY POST.

DESPITE the indifference with which Congress treated the bill providing a cheap postal rate for books circulated by public libraries, the New England Education League continues the campaign of education on the subject and is making earnest efforts to attain success at the next session of Congress. To that end the league has just issued an attractive pamphlet containing a copy of the bill, an explanation of its purposes, and the principal arguments in its favor. It is to be hoped the efforts will be successful. The measure is in the interests of the whole people, and the cost entailed would be as nothing in comparison with the benefits resulting from its adoption.

Briefly stated the object of the bill is to provide that public libraries may circulate books through the mails at a cost of one cent a pound, or fraction thereof. The libraries that would be entitled to the benefits of the act are such as are maintained by public taxation; school, college and other educational libraries; and "society or social libraries having entire or partial tax exemption, or other public privileges, maintained by endowment or taxation, or from both sources, by religious, literary, professional, trade, industrial or library associations."

The advantages of the plan are that it will make books more accessible to the general public, will bring city libraries into direct relation with readers living in the country, increase the educational facilities of every State in the Union, and lead to a cultivation among the people of a taste for a higher standard of reading than is now common.

The only valid objection that has been made to the plan is that it would entail a loss upon the Postoffice Department. That objection is, however, weakened by the fact that the postoffice would not have to carry library books any considerable distance, and at a conference held at Washington upon the subject it was conceded that the cent rate of postage is profitable within a radius of thirty miles, and occasionally profitable at sixty miles. Furthermore, the experience of other countries with parcels posts is favorable to a much reduced rate for a library post. The pamphlet adds: "The express companies carry for cent rate second class matter in a large area as New England and the Middle States wherever they have offices. Their minimum charge is five cents, but they call for and receipt for packages and deliver to address. A similar library area seems equally practicable for the postal system. If Congress classifies library books as second class matter it is probable the express companies will give to libraries the same favorable rate."

The issue is one that should be taken up by the country at large. New England should not be left to make alone the fight for a measure of such importance to all sections of the Union. A cheap library post is one of the things we should expect and demand at the next session of Congress.

Great Britain and Russia have acted wisely in taking that question of the railroad siding at Tientsin out of the hands of soldiers and turning it over to diplomats; and now if an arrangement can be made to let the United States construct the siding and run the railroad everybody will be satisfied except the Chinese, and they do not count.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC IMPROVEMENTS

GRATIFYING indeed is the announcement that orders have been given in the engineering department of the Southern Pacific that new, attractive and convenient railroad depots are to be erected along all lines of the road where the present structures are old and unsightly. The gratification is increased by the announcement that the work is to begin at once, and that at several towns of the State new depots will soon be in process of construction.

The world well understands the effect of first impressions, but it does not always live up to the understanding. Those who are wise enough to live up to it make a good profit from their wisdom. The merchant who makes his shop entrance as attractive as possible, the manufacturer who makes his wares as pleasing to the eye at first sight as he can, and the individual who makes himself as charming to the stranger as to the friend, never loses anything by the effort. Such things pay.

One of the grievances the people of California have had against the former managers of the Southern Pacific Company was that they made no effort whatever to give travelers over their lines a good impression at first sight of California villages, towns and cities. Any sort of a structure sufficiently strong to keep out wind and weather was sufficient for them. In many instances the railroad depots are so dingy that the visitor who looks upon them naturally forms the opinion that the community must be made up of shiftless, thriftless, careless people, without enough energy to paint a barn. To the fleeting tourist who sees little of the towns and of the business carried on there the one thing by which he can judge the localities he passes is the railroad depots. It is therefore not surprising that many of them go away with the idea that Californians are lacking in artistic taste and business energy; that they are content with any sort of building so long as it keeps the rain off.

The railroad managers of other lands have been wiser in that respect than the former Southern Pacific managers. They have made their railway stations attractive in many ways. In Great Britain not only are all the railway depots excellent in design and construction, but even the grounds around them are kept adorned with grass and with flowers. In France they carry this careful regard for first impressions to such an extent that last year during the exposition the railways removed from their stations and depots every sort of glaring advertising so as to show nothing that would mar the general attractiveness of the buildings and their surroundings. Much of the same kind of work has been done in our Eastern States, and the results have been profitable not only to the different communities along the lines but to the railways themselves.

Good work is catching. From one man it passes to another. The improvement of a railway station is nearly always followed by a local improvement of the streets leading to it and the buildings surrounding it.

If the Southern Pacific should provide San Francisco with a railway passenger station of the first class, so that every stranger upon entering it would be at once aware he had reached a city of metropolitan rank, it would not be long before Third street and Fourth street would be improved and made stately thoroughfares lined with noble buildings. Public spirit and the enterprise of individual owners would unite to make the avenues which connect the heart of the city with a spacious and noble depot, worthy of their position as thoroughfares between two points of such note.

It may be asserted without hesitation that if under the new management the Southern Pacific railroad is to improve its depots along all of its lines the benefits to California will be manifold greater than the cost, and the railroad will make a profit out of its improvements. That is the law of progress, and it is gratifying that President Hays not only understands it but is going to act upon it.

Up to this time Carnegie has not expressed any intention to provide San Francisco with a library building, and if his silence mean that he thinks us capable of taking care of ourselves better than New York or Philadelphia we owe him thanks for the compliment; but if he be of the opinion that we have all the library facilities we need or deserve he is off his trolley.

King Edward's declaration that all men who visit him hereafter must come in court dress will be so advantageous to the tailors of London that those who have trusted him for clothing in the past might as well cancel their bills against him and get their money back from the general public.

PAPERS ON CURRENT TOPICS.

PREPARED BY EXPERTS AND SPECIALISTS FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL.

Elaborate System by Which the United States Government Insures Protection to American Inventors.

By C. H. Duell,
COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

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VI.—HOW TO GET A PATENT.

The framers of the Federal constitution incorporated into that document a clause giving to Congress an authority which was then considered of minor importance, but which in the process of time has done more for the upbuilding of the United States than the most vivid imagination could then have conceived possible. The clause to which I refer is known as paragraph 8 of section 8 of articleI of the Federal constitution, under which Congress is given the power "to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries." It is the patent system—the outgrowth of that constitutional provision—which is the subject of this paper.

It has ever been a debatable question whether the hope of reward is a greater incentive to action than the fear of punishment, but it cannot be successfully questioned that the hope of reward has been that which has transformed the dreamer into the man of action, and which has, as has been well said, "stimulated men to transform their thinking into things."

Issuing the First Patent.

The authority conferred upon Congress was soon exercised. President Washington in his annual message to Congress in 1790 called attention to the subject and on April 10, 1790, the first law upon the subject was enacted.

The importance of the exercise of care in the granting of patents would seem to have been impressed upon Congress by the fact that it constituted the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War and the Attorney General a board to consider all applications for patents. That this tribunal carefully considered the utility and importance of inventions presented for patent I infer from the fact that only fifty-seven patents were issued under this act prior to its supersedure by the statute of February 21, 1793. The first patent issued was to Samuel Hopkins, July 31, 1790, for "making pot and pearl ashes." The act of 1793 remained in force, as amended from time to time, until the act of 1836 was passed. The acts of 1790 and 1793 differed in some respects, the most important of which was that under the act of 1793 a patent was issued to any one who made the necessary allegations and complied with the formal requirements, while the act of 1790 required an examination into the novelty and utility of the invention. In respect to the requirements of an examination, the act of 1836 followed that of 1790, and since 1836 patents have been issued only after an examination and a comparison between the invention claimed and the prior art, so far as known to the experts of the Patent Office. By "prior art" is meant prior domestic and foreign patents and publications and any known prior use in this country.

Important Work of the Patent Office.

The scope of this article does not permit reference to the various amendments made to the act of 1836. Suffice it to say that, with modifications, it remained in force until the revision of the patent laws in 1870. This revision was largely a consolidation of the statutes then in force. The act of 1870 was repealed and substantially re-enacted in the Revised Statutes of the United States in 1875.

The number of patents granted prior to July 28, 1836, was 9957. Since that time 664,826 patents, not including designs, have been issued. Since 1836 the receipts of the office and the expense of conducting it have wonderfully increased. The receipts during the year 1837 were less than $30,000, while the expenses of carrying on the office exceeded the receipts by about $4000. The receipts for the year 1900 were something above $1,250,000, with expenses of about $1,250,000. The receipts of the Patent Office up to the present time have exceeded its disbursements by over $5,000,000.

In 1790, when patents were first granted, the occasional service of one clerk sufficed to do the clerical work connected with the issuing of patents. At the present time the force of the Patent Office numbers 679. In 1836 it was comparatively easy to examine the "prior art" and determine the novelty of the claimed invention. At the present time the work of examination is of enormous magnitude, and it is not to be wondered at that patents are often issued which should have been rejected.

Great Benefit of the Patent Laws.

The patent laws of the United States are more beneficent than those of any other country, and more labor is performed under them, with the least pecuniary return to the Government, for the benefit of inventors irrespective of their nationality, than is generally understood. And yet the United States could have well afforded to bear all the expenses connected with the issue of patents without the payment of any fees by the inventors, for it is invention that has made possible the unparalleled growth of the country in population and wealth. Eliminate the cotton gin, the reaper, the electric telegraph, the sewing machine, the typewriter, the telephone, the drive well, the rotary web-perfecting printing press, the perfected dynamo and a host of other meritorious inventions, and this country, instead of being a world power, would be a feeble nation, with much of its broad domain uncultivated, the home of wild animals and still more savage men. The debt of the United States to inventors and discoverers will be partially repaid some day by the erection at the beautiful capital of the nation of a building of magnificent proportions, in which shall be illustrated in appropriate manner the growth of the industrial arts.

What Inventions May Be Patented.

The patent law provides that to the one who, having invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, not known or used by others in this country before his invention or discovery thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country before his invention or discovery thereof, or more than two years prior to his application, and not in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned, a patent, upon due application being made therefor and upon payment of the nominal fee of $35, will issue under the seal of the Patent Office, for a term of seventeen years, granting to the patentee, his heirs or assigns, the exclusive right to make, use and vend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and the Territories thereof, referring to the specification for the particulars thereof. Nay, more, the inventor is required to pay only $15 of the $35 in order to have the question determined whether or not a patent shall issue to him, and he is allowed a period of six months after the allowance of his application for patent in which to pay the final Government fee of $20.

Making Application for a Patent.

Applications for patents must be made in writing, and an applicant must file in the Patent Office a written description of his invention and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding and using it. Such description must be sufficiently full, clear and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains to make, construct, compound and use the same. The specifications and claims must be signed by the inventor and attested by two witnesses, and when the nature of the case admits, the applicant must furnish a drawing made in compliance with the rules of the office and attested by two witnesses. He must also make oath that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever known or used before his invention or discovery thereof, and must state of what country he is a citizen and where he resides. The oath must distinctly state that the invention has not been patented to the inventor or to others with his knowledge or consent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application, or an application for a patent filed in any foreign country by himself or his legal representatives or assigns more than seven months prior to his application. If any application for a patent has been filed in any foreign country by the applicant in this country, or by his legal representatives or assigns, prior to his application in this country, he shall state the country or countries in which such application has been filed, giving the date of such application, and shall also state no application has been filed in any other country or countries than those mentioned. The oath must also state that to the best of the applicant's knowledge and belief the invention has not been in public use or on sale in the United States, nor described in any printed publication or patent in this or any foreign country, for more than two years prior to his application in this country.

Information for Inventions.

An applicant may prepare and prosecute his own application and, for the purpose of giving him as much information as possible, the Patent Office furnishes, without charge, upon request, printed copies of the patent laws, rules of practice and forms. It is, however, much better for the applicant to employ a patent attorney to prepare his application and prosecute the same, as the value of patents depends largely upon the skillful preparation of the specifications and claims. From time to time the Patent Office issues a roster of all registered attorneys who are entitled to represent applicants in the presentation and prosecution of applications for patents.

The statute provides for the grant of another class of patents known as "design patents." These are issued to any person who, by his own industry, genius, efforts and expense, has invented and produced any new and original design for a manufacture, bust, statue, altro-relievo or bas-relief; any new or original design for the printing of woolen, silk, cotton or other fabrics; any new or original impression, ornament, pattern, print or picture to be printed, painted, cast or otherwise placed on or worked into any article of manufacture; or any new, useful and original shape or configuration of any article of manufacture, the same not having been known or used by others before his invention or production thereof, nor patented or described in any printed publication. These patents are granted, at the election of the applicant, for three and a half, seven or fourteen years. The Government fees for them are respectively $10, $15 and $30.

Method of Issuing a Patent.

It may be of interest to follow through the Patent Office an application until it eventuates in a patent. As most inventors employ attorneys, the majority of inventors know very little more about the methods of obtaining a patent than does the public at large.

Whenever an application for a patent is received it is examined for the purpose of determining whether all the formal requirements have been complied with. If complete in formal matters, it is forwarded to one of the thirty-six examining divisions where are examined inventions in the art to which the application under consideration belongs. Each examining division has at its head a principal examiner, under whom are several assistant examiners. Each of these assistant examiners has one or more of the classes or sub-classes of inventions which are examinable in that division. The application is in due course—at the present time about one month after its filing date—taken up for examination by the assistant, who reports the result of his search to the principal examiner, and, when approved by the latter, a letter is written to the applicant in the care of his attorney advising him of the result of such examination. The attorney, or the inventor, if he has no attorney, makes reply to the office action, whereupon a further examination is made, and these counter actions are continued until the application is allowed in whole or in part. If the applicant is dissatisfied with the action of the examiner, an appeal lies, upon payment of a fee of $10, to the board of examiners-in-chief, and from their action a further appeal lies, upon payment of a fee of $20, to the Commissioner of Patents in person, and from his adverse action another appeal may be taken to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, the expense of which varies according to the length of the record. If the application is finally allowed, the applicant is notified that the patent will issue at any time within six months upon payment of the final Government fee of $20. Upon the receipt of that fee the specification is sent to the Government printing office to be printed, and the drawing to the official contractor to be photo-lithographed, and when this work is completed the patent is sealed, signed by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior and countersigned by the Commissioner of Patents.

Other Privileges for Inventors.

Other privileges are conferred upon inventors by the patent statutes. If his original patent is inoperative or invalid by reason of a defective or insufficient specification or by reason of his claiming as his invention or discovery more than he has a right to claim as new, provided the error has arisen from inadvertence, accident or mistake and without any fraudulent or deceptive intention, a reissue is granted him, his legal representatives or the assignees of the entire interest. The Government fee for a reissue application is $30.

If the inventor be a citizen of the United States and has made a new invention or discovery and desires further time to mature the same, on payment of a fee of $10 he may file in the Patent Office a caveat setting forth the object and the distinguishing characteristics of the invention, and praying protection of his right until he shall have matured his invention. This caveat is filed in the confidential archives of the Patent Office, preserved in secrecy and operating for a term of one year, and is intended to prevent the grant of a patent to another for the same alleged invention upon an application filed during the life of the caveat without notice being given to the caveator. The caveat may be renewed on request in writing from year to year on payment of a further fee of $10 for each annual renewal.

Single printed copies of the specifications and drawings of patents are furnished to the public for 5 cents, and if an order is given for all issued patents, such copies are furnished for 1 cent each, while copies of all patents in a class are furnished for 2 cents and in a sub-class for 3 cents each.

Getting the Benefit of the Doubt.

It has been the intention and the almost continuous practice of the Patent Office to so conduct its affairs that invention be encouraged, and, with some few exceptions, it has been the policy of the office to give the benefit of the doubt to the inventor, for it is only through the issue of a patent that an inventor has an opportunity to demonstrate the value of his invention.

C. H. DUELL.

A CHANCE TO SMILE.

"There's a beggar at the door; shall I give him anything?"

"Give him our bath tickets that are left over. It's too cold now, anyway."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Teacher—Who can name the bones of the skull?

Bobby—I've got 'em all in my head, but I can't think of them.—Atlanta Constitution.

Some injudicious person had suggested Senator Lotsmun as chairman of an investigating committee.

"The worst enemy a man in public life can have," commented one of his confidential supporters, "is a fool friend."

"Well, I would hardly class him as a fool friend," replied the distinguished statesman, reflecting a moment. "He's merely a friendly fool."—Chicago Tribune.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Speaker C. W. Pendleton of Los Angeles is at the Grand.

C. D. Barnett, a Santa Rosa business man, is at the Lick.

D. Smith, a well-known physician of Livermore, is staying at the Lick.

C. W. Weaver, a Healdsburg merchant, has apartments at the California.

W. Moorehead, a wealthy mining man of Sonora, is registered at the Lick.

W. C. Price, a mining man and oil promoter of Bakersfield, is at the Grand.

M. B. McMahan, the well-known business man of San Rafael, is at the Palace.

General A. B. Carey of Santa Barbara is making a brief stay at the Occidental.

Charles P. Morgan, a well-known San Josean, and Mrs. Morgan are at the Palace.

W. F. Chandler, who controls large Selma fruit interests, is registered at the Lick.

Assemblyman Alden Anderson and Mrs. Anderson of Suisun have apartments at the Grand.

H. E. Adams, an official of the Stockton Gas and Electric Company, is a guest at the Grand.

John S. Cravens, a capitalist of Pasadena, and Mrs. Cravens are among the arrivals at the Palace.

Baron Leo von Rosenberg has left for a tour through Arizona and the East. He is one of the best known mine promoters in America.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The following Californians are in New York: From San Francisco—H. Help, at the Herald Square; G. C. Lewis, at the Marlborough; J. A. Salts, at the Herald Square; Mrs. Armstrong, at the Morton; W. W. Brackett, at the Herald Square; W. J. Hotchkiss, at the Manhattan; J. A. Mackenzie, at the St. Denis; J. H. Graham, at the Manhattan; J. H. Spoker, at the Herald Square.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

A GENERATION—H. A., Napa, Cal. Thirty years is considered a generation.

LINOTYPE—J. C. W., City. The linotype is used in a large number of places in the State of California outside of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, Stockton and Sacramento.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY—C. R. O. T. C., City. It is stated that at this time there are more native than foreign-born men in the United States navy. Exact figures cannot be given at this time.

SPIRIT OF SULPHUR—R. S. V., City. This department cannot understand what is desired by the question "Is there any other name for 'spirit of sulphur?'" as there is no such compound as "spirit of sulphur."

MRS. STANFORD—Subscriber, City. Mrs. Jane Stanford is traveling in Europe at this time. Communications intended for her may be addressed to her home address in San Francisco and such will be forwarded.

ARTICHOKES—M. B., Fallon, Cal. There are any number of firms in San Francisco that sell artichokes, but this department cannot advertise such. You should have sent a self-addressed and stamped envelope.

EXCHANGE OF MONEY—Persons who leave the United States to make a tour of England generally obtain a letter of credit, and on arriving at point of destination obtain thereon the money that is current there.

THE POSTAL UNION—I., Oakland, Cal. The countries that are in the Postal Union keep tally of postage from each country from which mail matter is received and once a quarter there is a settlement of differences in amount of postage.

ON THE FERRIES—C. E. B. Berkeley, Cal. It is estimated that the average number of persons who cross the Oakland and Alameda ferries will average 35,000 a day the year round. The estimate for the other ferry lines is about 3000 a day.

POULTRY AND GARBAGE—R. M. G., Gazelle, Cal. If an individual is annoyed by the poultry of a neighbor coming on his premises he can proceed against him for maintaining a nuisance. No individual has the right to dump garbage on the premises of a neighbor.

MEXICAN WAR VETERAN.—If a veteran of the Mexican War loses his wife by death, marries again and he dies, his second wife becomes his widow and she becomes entitled to a pension of $8 per month, but before she can obtain that pension she will have to establish the death of the first wife.

COTTON—Subscriber, Placerville, Cal. Cotton goods are bleached or decolored by the process known as sulphuration, or exposure to the fumes of burning sulphur. This is effected in a close chamber of a size proportioned to the scale on which the operation is conducted and supplied with only just sufficient air to keep up the slow combustion of the sulphur, the fumes of which are sulphurous acid.

THE YANKEE BLADE—R. J. M., Lompoc, Cal. The answer recently published in this department relative to the wreck of the steamer Yankee Blade was based upon information given in an article descriptive of the wrecks on this coast and which was considered an accurate compilation of such disasters. Since the answer was published the attention of this department has been called to the fact that the steamer was wrecked on October 1 1854, and not in November, 1858, as appears in the published article from which the answer was prepared.

COFFEE—L. C., Berkeley, Cal. To boil coffee is to spoil it. To obtain the best results, the roasted coffee, which should be kept in a tightly covered tin, should be ground fine just before it is to be used. Then the quantity required should be placed in a very fine flannel, cone-shaped bag, fitted in what is known as a French coffee pot, and then boiling water poured over the ground coffee. It will percolate and be clear and free from sediment. While the water is percolating through the ground coffee the cover should be placed over the bag to prevent the aroma from escaping. One-half of the liquid that has gone into the coffee pot may be taken out and poured over the ground coffee. In the preparation the coffee pot should be on the stove, where the liquid may remain hot, but it should not be allowed to boil. In serving, milk that has just come to a boil should be used. Cold milk served with the best prepared coffee destroys its taste. The flannel bag used as above must before ever being used be boiled in coffee grounds for an hour to destroy any odor there might be in the new goods. Before making the coffee the bag should be thoroughly rinsed and the coffee pot be thoroughly washed with scalding water, then rinsed with cold water.

Peanut crisps. Townsend's.

Splendid Cal. glace cherries. Townsend's.

Ex.strong hoarhound cand. Townsend's.

Choice candies. Townsend's, Palace Hotel.

Ice cream chocolates, Boston mints, alacuma. Townsend's, 639 Market street.

Best eyeglasses, 10c to 40c. Look out for 81 4th, front of barber store and grocery.

Townsend's California glace fruits, 50c a pound, in fire-etched boxes or Jap baskets, 639 Market, Palace Hotel building.

Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 510 Montgomery st. Telephone Main 1042.

The Chinese boy's ambition is to become a civil magistrate. Even servants save money to educate their sons with this aim.

Angostura Bitters are a South American product. Dr. Siegert's the only genuine. Beware of the poisonous domestic substitute and imitation.

The charm of beauty is beautiful hair. Secure it with Parker's Hair Balsam.

Hindercorns, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.