The San Francisco Call.

TUESDAY.....MAY 7, 1901

JOHN D. SPRECKELS, Proprietor.

Address All Communications to W. S. LEAKE, Manager.
MANAGER'S OFFICE.....Telephone Press 204

PUBLICATION OFFICE...Market and Third, S. F.
Telephone Press 201.

EDITORIAL ROOMS.....217 to 221 Stevenson St.
Telephone Press 202.

Delivered by Carriers, 15 Cents Per Week.
Single Copies, 5 Cents.
Terms by Mail, Including Postage:

DAILY CALL (including Sunday), one year.....$6.00
DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 6 months.....3.00
DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 3 months.....1.50
DAILY CALL—By Single Month.....65c
WEEKLY CALL, One Year.....1.00

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AMUSEMENTS.

Central—"The Octoroon."
Tivoli—"The Idol's Eye."
Orpheum—Vaudeville.
Columbia—"Sag Harbor."
Alcazar—"The Conquerors."
Grand Opera-house—"Son of Napoleon."
California—"The Lottery of Love."
Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties.
Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and ening.
Fischer's—Vaudeville.
Sutro Baths—Swimming.
Emeryville Racetrack—Races to-day.

AUCTION SALES.

Auction Sale of Horses—At 11 o'clock, at 1140 Folsom street.
By Sullivan & Doyle—Wednesday, May 8, at 11 o'clock, Horses, at 327 Sixth street.
By Wm. G. Layng—Tuesday, May 14, at 10 o'clock, German Government Artillery Horses, at 721 Howard street.

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.

CONGER ON CHINA.

WITH the views expressed by Minister Conger in his communication to a New York weekly the country will be pleased. The desire to impose no burden upon China that she cannot carry agrees with American sentiment, which would willingly accept guarantees for the future, coupled with the opening of the empire to the world, as far as is consistent with its necessary complement, the equal opening of the world to China, on exactly reciprocal terms.

Minister Conger develops very clearly the mutual contentions and greeds of the European powers, and makes it evident that they seek excuses for the stay in China of their military forces, pretending that continued occupation is made necessary by a situation of Chinese creation, when they are really there to watch each other, every one intending to make a grab when the others are not looking. For such stay on her soil, and for such purpose alone, they propose that China shall pay the bill! They see that such policy is a handy means for increasing the demand for money indemnity to a sum that the country cannot stand, and then making her physical incapacity to respond an excuse for the seizure of territory and the partition of the empire.

Those powers are making history, but they will not write it. It will not be written in line with their pretenses, but in line with the facts, and the future will judge them by what they do, not by what they profess and pretend.

So far the United States has exerted a salutary, conservative influence in the question of settlement and has confused the other allies by taking their professions of justice to express their sole purpose. In this way we ended the Russo-Manchurian incident and averted war between Russia and Japan. That conflict was not settled in St. Petersburg and Tokio, but in Washington. President McKinley and Secretary Hay put Russia in a position where she could not pretend one thing and do another. Left to deal with China alone, or Japan alone, or with the other European allies which have the same ulterior purpose that she cherished, Russia would have used the Manchurian convention as a sword to cut China in two. She cared nothing for its text or apparent purpose when dealing with her rivals or her intended victims; but when our Government said that we would take that convention to mean only what it said and to ambush no other than its professed purpose, she saw that she could not use it for its real purpose, and her interest in China's signature at once abated.

On our part this was diplomacy of the higher and better sort, and we were the only nation present and powerful that could indulge in the luxury of sincerity. The others would have secretly exulted in the accomplishment of Russia's ulterior purpose, because it gave them an excuse for doing just what she intended to do.

Upon these strictly international subjects the views of Minister Conger are of value, for he took part in the things of which he speaks. His belief about things he did not see nor take part in is no better than that of any other who was not an eyewitness.

What Dr. Dillon and Sir Robert Hart saw is accepted as better testimony than the Minister's opinion of what he did not see.

In the reorganization and cleaning-up process in the Southern Pacific Company the gentle art of passing the "buck" of responsibility is being practiced to the satisfaction of the most exacting. Heads appear to be dodging in all directions.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

THE London press is sensational in its forecast of trouble between the United States and Germany.

It is pretended that the opportunities for German immigrants in South America will furnish the issue to be joined and fought about by the two countries. The Saturday Review says that the Kaiser, "like a wise ruler, prepares for the future, to be found in the struggle for partition and exploitation of the great South American continent."

Without any desire to impeach the judgment of the Review, we must be permitted to point out that its judgment is misused. German migration carries with it affection for the fatherland, not joined to any desire to take also German imperial institutions. The United States has offered, and offers still, a most inviting field for German immigration, and the immigrants face hitherward to improve their condition in our wider and freer opportunities and to escape the military burdens and bureaucratic Government which bear heavily upon them at home. There is surely no evidence furnished by the German population in North or South America that they are anxious to bring their burdens with them. They are too tired of packing soldiers at home to bring them on their backs across the sea.

Germans will continue to settle in South America. They will not go there as military colonists to overthrow existing governments and plant the empire, but as peaceful citizens who will finally infuse German love of law and order into the Governments they find already planted. In the United States we owe much to the German spirit. Our institutions have been strengthened by their influence. The republican scheme of government had its germ in the Saxon ideas of order, which are the common heritage of the German and Scandinavian races. Instead of being jealous of the settlement of South America by those races we welcome it as a guarantee of the future stability of Brazil, the Argentine and all the greater Governments of that continent. It means their closer approximation to our own development, and that they will be better neighbors and better customers.

Americans are not migratory. We have verge enough at home. All state-building or state-strengthening immigration must be of the class that eats its bread in the sweat of its face. It is manual labor that builds or strengthens all foundations. Our laboring population governs at home and sees abroad no higher opportunities than are at hand here. We could not send them to colonize South American countries if we should invade and conquer them, and without such colonization the change would not be productive of good.

Since the promulgation of the Monroe doctrine this country has had but one wish as to Central and South America, and that is for the planting there of permanent self-government. To accomplish this we have sent out no colonies, nor have we applied any force. We have appreciated the racial peculiarities of the people and have expected that these would become less marked by infusion of the blood of Northern Europe by immigration.

In this expectation and desire we have no stronger allies than the German and Scandinavian immigrants.

But we have another expectation just as strongly founded. It is that these same immigrants, having healed their shoulders made raw by the burdens of empire, will turn to us and themselves invoke the Monroe doctrine for protection against the reimposition of the load they have laid off. We have no doubt that should the Kaiser attempt to plant his warlike banner over the Germans who have passed from under its folds they would resent it as strongly as our fathers did the attempt to make the British flag an emblem of their oppression.

If the Kaiser have a dream of racial integration and believe that every German emigrant goes forth branded as the bondman of the empire he is mistaken. The race was before the empire. It has impressed its genius in Germanic institutions in England and the United States, and its capacities are greater and its aspirations freer than the artificial structure built in its name over the German states of the continent.

The last straw which should break the back of official incapacity has been flung at that wonder of municipal life, the Board of Public Works. Indignant citizens have appealed to the Grand Jury for redress against the delinquencies of the derelict board.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

GERMANY has for so long a time been looked upon as the exemplar of national education that adverse criticism of her public schools and their results has rarely been heard. It is therefore worth noting that of late two writers on the subject, one American and one British, have taken that critical attitude. In their judgment Germany gives too much attention to universities and too little to the primary schools, with the result that while the empire has an oversupply of highly educated men, the instruction given to the mass of the people is inadequate and ineffective.

One of the authorities, a correspondent of the Boston Transcript, says: "In Prussia alone, as was shown in a recent Parliamentary debate, there are now over 5000 vacancies among the teachers of the public schools—this in a country which has an abnormally large proportion of university trained men and where learning is a drug in the market." He attributes the lack of teachers to the niggardly pay allotted to them and to the scant courtesy they receive in society. A professor in a university is looked upon as a dignitary, but a common school teacher is held in but slight esteem, and it is added they have also a reason to complain of "the unworthy treatment to which they are often forced to submit at the hands of martinet officials."

The writer goes on to say: "It is far from my purpose to say anything in disparagement of the Prussian school system, for which I have the highest admiration. The point of these remarks is that nowadays Germany is doing its best work in education rather in spite of the present regime than by its aid." It appears, then, that notwithstanding a system that so degrades the profession of school-teaching that more than 5000 schools in the kingdom remain without teachers, it is the belief of the writer that the results are still admirable. It is probable a more thorough examination might have led to a different conclusion, and that the critic would have noted that injustice done to the teaching body has had ill effects upon the pupils.

The suspicion that the majority of the pupils of the common schools of Germany are inadequately educated, since the teachers are so badly paid, is confirmed by reports made by a correspondent of the London Telegraph, who has studied the subject from a point of view quite different from that taken by the American correspondent. In giving illustrations of the ignorance of the young men who have had no other than a common school education he says: "A German lieutenant of infantry quartered on the western frontier put two questions to seventy-eight of his recruits a few days after they joined the regiment—and it should be remarked that the country folk on the western frontier are somewhat more enlightened than their compatriots of the March of Brandenburg and of the eastern frontier. The questions were: 'Who was Bismarck?' 'Who was Windthorst?' Twenty-one of these seventy-eight yokels declared they had never heard of Bismarck; twenty-two said he had been a great general; six thought he was a former Minister of War; and nine pictured him to their minds as a celebrated leader of armies. Five of them did know that he was the first Chancellor of the empire, and nine indeed said, 'Bismarck founded the German empire.'"

Some of the answers given by those who had heard of Bismarck and had some sort of notion concerning him are amusing. Among them were these: "Bismarck was the first German Emperor." "Bismarck was a great poet." "Bismarck was the instigator of the Kulturkampf." "Bismarck was a translator of the Bible." "Bismarck was the first company officer in the war." The last answer was that of a recruit who thought he knew all about his country and was giving an excellent definition of Bismarck. It ran: "Bismarck was the Kaiser's greatest enemy."

A country whose young recruits do not know the name of the founder of their nation can hardly be said to have a good system of common school education. Evidently we can no longer look to Germany as a model in that form of instruction.

OPTIMISM AND PRUDENCE.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY in the course of his addresses along the route of his tour is doing something more than making complimentary talks to the people. In almost every case he has had something to say that affects the larger issues of the times, and consequently his words may be studied with interest in all parts of the country.

An illustration of the wisdom of his counsel is to be found in the brief references he has made from time to time to the abounding prosperity of the country and to the proper method of profiting by it. He is an optimist, but he is not blind to the dangers of that sanguine speculation into which prosperity is apt to lead so many enterprising people, and has not failed to point out the importance of prudence and discretion.

At Roanoke he said: "We have never had so much to do in all our history as we have now. We never had so much business at home, nor so much abroad. We never made so much and never sold so much as we shall sell this year. We are expanding our markets. Our productive capacity has become so great that we are not only able to supply the home market, but we require a foreign market for our surplus, and so we are seeking an open door in the Orient for the products of American soil and American labor."

Those were the words of the optimist, the utterance of the patriot statesman exulting in the prosperity of his country; but later on he said: "What we want to do now is to be prudent in our prosperity—save while we can, and be strong if the storms should come, and they do come now and then. Whatever comes let us be fortified by the practice of economy while we are all so well employed."

It would be well if all Americans would heed those words. There is nothing in them of foreboding, or any suggestion of coming disaster, such as some men have uttered, nevertheless they constitute a warning against the wild speculation now going on in Wall street. In this time of prosperity we must prepare for the coming of evil days. Every worker should save a portion of his earnings.

The President is a cheerful man by nature; he thinks cheerfully and he talks cheerfully, but he knows Americans are the least prudent of people, that they are the most sanguine and ardent, and consequently he preaches thrift as well as enterprise. Optimism and prudence make a good combination, and it is to be hoped most Americans will be able to combine them with the sagacity the President advises.

GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

DESPITE the campaign of education on the subject of highway improvement which has been carried on with more or less earnestness for several years, comparatively little was accomplished to promote the work during the past winter. For one reason or another the Legislatures of the various States gave no heed to the demand for legislation on the subject, or else were unable to agree upon any measure of the kind submitted to them.

Even in New York, where there was a well organized movement to bring about the enactment of a measure designed to stimulate road improvement, and where a definite plan was agreed upon in advance, the result was to a considerable extent disappointing. The plan was to have the State issue bonds to the extent of $5,000,000 to be used in highway improvements in co-operation with the counties. The best that was attained was an appropriation of $420,000 for that purpose. Even that is decidedly better than nothing, for in order to obtain any part of the State appropriation a county must guarantee in advance an expenditure for such improvements equal to the amount asked for from the State. Thus if all be called for there will be expended upon permanent State roads in New York this year the sum of $840,000.

Up to this time Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut are the only States in the Union that have seriously grappled with the problem of highway improvement and adopted a well devised system for solving it. It has been noted in those States that the construction of one good road leads to the undertaking of another. The example is said to be infectious. We have not had that experience in California. Some of our counties have provided good roads and maintained them for years without having had the effect of rousing adjoining counties to imitate the example.

The neglect of highways is the more strange because good roads are about the most economical money-saving and labor-saving works a county can carry on. It has been estimated by the Department of Agriculture that while it costs the American farmer an average of 25 cents to haul one ton one mile on existing roads, it costs a French farmer only 6.8 cents to haul one ton one mile on the highways of France. When the amount of hauling that is done in an American county is taken into consideration it will be seen that the saving of something more than 17 cents on every ton for every mile would constitute a very important rural economy. Sooner or later that economy will have to be undertaken and the sooner the better.

On a single day last week over 1400 Americans sailed from New York for Europe, and as all of them are said to be members of the wealthy class it is evident the balance of trade account is going to be reduced pretty heavily before the summer is over.

PAPERS ON CURRENT TOPICS.

PREPARED BY EXPERTS AND SPECIALISTS FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL.

Interesting and Remarkable Advancement Made in Civilization by the Maoris of New Zealand.

By Robert M. Hacket.

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XII.—THE MAORIS OF NEW ZEALAND.

Among the colored races with which the Anglo-Saxon people have come in contact there are few presenting so many features of interest and none showing such a remarkable advancement from savagery to civilization as the Maoris of New Zealand. The history of their encounters with the white invader of their country, of their pacification and of how they were turned to the ways of civilization, though it extends over but a brief period, is full of picturesque incident and may furnish some useful lessons for the United States in dealing with the people of the Philippines.

There is no record of the origin of the Maoris. Tradition tells of their voyaging to New Zealand in canoes from some of the islands of the Pacific, and this tradition is accepted by students of the race, the time of their coming being about 500 years ago. When Tasman first sighted New Zealand, in 1642, he found the natives numerous and fierce, and Captain Cook gave blood-curdling accounts of their warlike character and cannibalism as the result of his visits from 1769 to 1774. In 1809 sixty-six white persons on board the ship Boyd, which called on her way from Sydney to England, were killed and eaten by the Maoris, and in 1816 the crew of the American brig Agnes suffered a similar fate. However, the Rev. Samuel Marsden took a band of missionaries to New Zealand in 1814. He secured the friendship of some of the chiefs, but was unable to prevent wars among the different Maori tribes. When the first organized band of British settlers arrived, ten years later, the majority of them were frightened from the country by the sight of a conquering tribe cutting up and eating the bodies of its enemies.

The Treaty of Waitangi.

The missionaries, however, continued their work, and through their influence the active intervention of Great Britain was secured, and in 1840 the treaty of Waitangi was signed, a great event for the Maoris, who to this day regard that agreement as their Magna Charta. It contained the Maoris' declaration of allegiance to the Queen and Great Britain's recognition of the Maori ownership of the whole of New Zealand. This treaty led to a semblance of peace and the settlement of the country proceeded, but the difficulty of dealing with the natives with respect to their lands was soon apparent, and the first bloodshed after the signing of the treaty was caused by a disputed land transaction between the whites and the Maoris. The war lasted five years, peace being eventually restored by the efforts of Sir George Grey, who secured the confidence of the Maoris, dealing fairly with them, paying for their lands, setting up schools to educate their children and train them in agriculture. Throughout the war a section of Maoris had remained friendly to the English and had fought with them against the hostile tribes.

During the twelve years of peace that followed the ever-increasing number of white settlers in New Zealand had many friends among the Maoris. But the tribes inhabiting the heart of the north island continued hostile to the British. They had been always averse to the Maoris' selling their land, and they had noted with displeasure the increased power of the white men. Meetings were held and it was resolved that an attempt should be made to amalgamate all the Maori tribes under one king with a view to driving the English out of the country. Te Whero Whero was chosen King and he hoisted the Maori flag, but the movement was unsuccessful and to this day there has not been any union of the tribes. There is still a Maori king but his authority is acknowledged by only a section of the Maoris and he uses his influence not to drive the English out of the country, but to secure from the English representatives in Parliament the best legislation possible for his people.

Pacification of the Maoris.

The movement, however, was accompanied by the formation of a land league and the old trouble in connection with the purchase of native lands led to war in the Taranaki district. No sooner had this rising been quelled than another section of the Maoris, the Warkatos, were in arms and a long and costly war followed. Sir George Grey, who had been so successful in the first war, arrived in 1861, but the Maoris were not subdued until 1866 and there were skirmishes up to 1871.

Throughout the war Sir George Grey had done much to break down the native distrust of the English colonists and at a critical time Sir Donald McLean came on the scene as minister of native affairs. During his seven years of office all traces of enmity were wiped away. Sir Donald McLean understood the Maoris. He paid respect to their chiefs and showed great tact in the purchase of native lands. He employed a large number of Maoris on roadmaking, paying them liberally. Though obstinate and self-willed in opposition, the Maoris have always been easily handled when respectfully and kindly treated, and Sir Donald was ever their friend and counselor. They had learned the value of money long before the close of the war and the money spent among them in roadmaking did much to conciliate them, while the roads opened up the country for future settlement.

Rapid Progress of the Natives.

There has been one, and only one, real difficulty in dealing with them. The land question has always been a source of trouble. It was the cause of much of the bloodshed and has been the object of continuous negotiation ever since, but successive governments since 1870 have shown much patience and consideration with Maori land owners and gradually prejudice has given place to confidence and the Maoris to their own benefit are now leasing and selling their lands freely to Europeans. The treaty of Waitangi gave to the Maoris, numbering at the time 60,000 or 70,000, an absolute title to 66,000,000 acres of valuable land and the validity of the treaty or the rights of the Maoris to the land has never been disputed.

When the treaty was signed the private purchase of native lands was stopped, the pre-emptive right of purchase from the Maoris passing to the British Government, an officer of the crown being appointed to determine the titles. This method obtained until 1862, when land courts, presided over by able judges, were set up to determine titles and private purchases were allowed up to 1894, when the crown again took the sole right of dealing with the Maoris. The Maoris urged that they should have a greater voice in the disposal of their lands. After many consultations with the tribes the present Premier, the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, has recently brought into operation the most promising land legislation yet provided for the Maoris. The whole control of the lands is vested in a board partly appointed by the Governor and partly elected by the Maoris themselves, provision being made for the majority of the members being Maoris. The board investigates titles and has power to sell or lease land either to private individuals or to the crown, but prior to any sale the members of the board have to be satisfied that the alienating Maori retains sufficient land for his own support.

Since the treaty of Waitangi much land has passed out of the hands of the Maoris. Since 1870 the Government has spent a sum equal to $10,000,000 in purchasing native lands in the north island and prior to that year the whole of the south island had been disposed of by the Maori owners. There are still, however, over 10,000,000 acres owned by Maoris, of which they cultivate only about 10,000 acres.

Present Condition of the Maoris.

The position of the Maoris to-day is in many respects in striking contrast to that of a quarter of a century ago. Unfortunately their numbers are decreasing. There were at the last census under 40,000. The half-caste population, now over 6000, is steadily increasing. To a considerable extent the Maoris still live in communistic fashion, each village cultivatng sufficient food for its own requirements, while in their dealings with Europeans they frequently pool the proceeds for the benefit of the community. There are, however, many exceptions to this rule, and as railways are being pushed through their country and the opportunities for earning and spending money in European fashion are increased the little communities are being gradually broken up.

Of the marks of improvement shown by the Maoris there is none so distinctly prominent as the anxiety they display for the education of their children and their instruction in the English language. There are 4410 Maori children now attending school, many of them are receiving higher education and a few have been graduated at the university. There are several Maori lawyers in the colony and the roll of the Supreme Court contains the name of at least one Maori barrister. When well trained the Maoris make excellent mechanics and they have always shown a wonderful capacity for making roads even without engineering assistance.

Maoris in Government Offices.

In the last thirty years the Maoris have returned four members to the New Zealand House of Representatives and they have at present two members of the race sitting in the Legislative Council. The present Minister for Native Affairs, the Hon. James Carroll, is a half-caste, sitting for a European constituency. He is a persistent advocate of the cause of the Maoris. For the election of the four Maori members of the House of Representatives all Maoris over 21 years of age have a vote. At the last election there were twenty candidates for the four seats and of a total population of 39,854 (including children), 13,628 voted. The local government of Maori villages has until recently been left in the control of the chiefs, but an act passed during the last session of Parliament has created Maori councils with a sort of mixed authority comprising the functions of policeman, magistrate and local board of health.

The Maoris are respected and admired for their sterling virtues and their bravery. Obstinate and self-willed in warfare, proud and superstitious in their subsequent dealings with the British, they have developed into a light-hearted, good-natured race, erratic and uncertain, it is true, and possessing none of the characteristics of a progressive people, yet without doubt the best colored race in physique, in character and in history that could be found in the world-wide British empire.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

POULTRY JOURNALS—E. J., Olete, Or. There is a poultry journal published in San Jose and two in Los Angeles.

AN AUTHOR WANTED—J. T. H., Vallejo. This correspondent wants to know who is the author of "Let me play the fool with mirth and laughter."

BENJAMIN HARRISON—R. W. P., City. Benjamin Harrison was President of the United States at the time he visited San Francisco, April 26, 1891.

THE CALL BUILDING—G. E. D., Fordyce, Ark. The height of The Call building, as the Claus Spreckels building is generally called, in stories is eighteen.

RAILS—A. S., Soldiers' Home, Cal. The weight of rails used by railroads vary. Generally they are 30 feet long and weigh 70, 90 and even 100 pounds to the yard. Steel rails six inches high and with the same width of flange weigh 120 pounds to the yard.

A FEATHER BOA—L. M. S. If you have a feather boa that you value you will save time, money and the possibility of ruining it by sending it to a professional cleaner. If you attempt to clean it yourself you run the risk of destroying it and being out the cost of requisite material.

BICYCLE RECORDS—E. A., City. There are several bicycle records for a mile. Against time, paced, 1:22 2-5; in competition, paced, 1:34 2-5; against time, unpaced, 1;55. These are professional records. Amateur—Against time, paced, 1:28; against time, unpaced, 2:02 3-5. Under special conditions—Motor tandem paced, wind shield attached, 1:19. The above are all American records. The best English record is 1:27 4-5.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY—E. B. D., Bullard, Cal. The county of Santa Barbara, Cal, contains seventy-nine townships. A few of these are not full townships, part being in adjacent counties. The area of the county is 2450 square miles. The officers are elected for two years. The County Clerk is paid $2500; Sheriff, $6000; Tax Collector, $2000; Treasurer, $1500; Recorder, $2800; Auditor, $1600; District Attorney, $2500; Assessor, $2000; Superintendent of Instruction, $1800; Coroner and Public Administrator, fees; Surveyors, fees; Superior Judge, $4000; Supervisors, $600 and 20 cents mileage one way.

TENANT AND LANDLORD—C., City. If a landlord raises the rent on a month to month tenant and the tenant refuses to pay the increased rent the landlord may then give him notice to quit, the time not to be less than thirty days. If a landlord entered into a verbal agreement with his tenant to do certain repairs during the tenancy he is bound to do so, and if he does not the tenant has the right to have repairs made to the value of not exceeding one month's rent and deduct the same from the amount of the rent agreed upon.

INAUGURATION DAY—J. M., City. The following explains why the President of the United States is inaugurated on the 4th of March:

In September, 1788, the requisite number of States having ratified the new constitution, the Continental Congress, in session at Washington, fixed upon the first Wednesday in January, 1789, for the choice of Presidential electors, the first Wednesday in February for the electoral choice of a President and the first Wednesday in March for inaugurating the new government. The first Wednesday in March, 1789, happened to be the 4th of the month. The day was greeted in New York with cannon and the ringing of bells, but the new government was not ready for the expected inauguration. Federal Hall, which had been fitted up by private subscription for the use of the new Congress, was still in progress of renovation. The old Congress continued its session for formality sake, so that, as a New York citizen remarked, it seemed doubtful whether the old government was dead or the new one alive. Prolonged storms, bad roads and imperfect means of conveyance caused the delay. The House organized at last with a bare quorum of thirty members April 1. The Senate quorum was made up April 6. Washington did not reach New York until April 23, and was not inaugurated until April 30. As the Government had not gone into operation on the day originally appointed, there seemed to be some doubt as to the date of the actual beginning of the Federal year and the ending thereof. That was settled by the adoption of a joint resolution of both houses in January, 1790, declaring that the term of the Congress then in session should expire March 3, 1790. The term of the body chosen in 1790, therefore, began on the day following. Thus March 4 became fixed as the day for the inauguration of Presidents and the opening of the Congressional year.

PERSONAL MENTION.

W. P. Thomas, a prominent attorney of Ukiah, is at the Grand.

D. M. Brogan, a mining man of Seattle, is a guest at the Lick.

L. T. Hatfield is down from Sacramento and is staying at the Occidental.

J. B. Biddle, an extensive oil man of Hanford, registered at the Grand yesterday.

Joseph H. Call, a prominent corporation attorney of Los Angeles, is a guest at the Occidental.

E. H. Vance, a business man of Eureka, is down here on business and is staying at the Grand.

C. H. Markham, general freight and passenger agent of the Southern Pacific Company at Portland, Or., is in the city.

W. G. Oberteuffer, chief clerk of the quartermaster's department at Portland, Or., is down here on his vacation, and is staying at the Occidental.

Mrs. G. M. Pullman, Mr. and Mrs. Sanger Pullman and Mrs. H. O. Stone arrived in this city yesterday in a special car. They are staying at the Palace.

W. R. Bascom, assistant general freight agent of the Illinois Central, arrived in the city yesterday. He is visiting the coast to attend the Transcontinental Freight Bureau meeting at Del Monte.

Mrs. Francis J. Carolan is now rapidly recovering. The physicians who have her case in charge are satisfied that she has passed the danger point and will, within a reasonable time, be able to resume her place in society.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The following Californians are in New York:

From San Francisco—Miss M. C. Iaff, at Imperial; T. E. Greene, C. E. Hole, at St. Cloud; R. J. Hayes, at Criterion; A. H. Johnson, at Grand Union; L. Kohman, at Herald Square; M. L. Levy, at Normandie; F. Lindsay, at Broadway Central; W. S. Lowry and wife, at Park Avenue; J. R. Wilkens, at Herald Square; F. S. Miner, at Bartholdi; J. F. Myers, at Astor; R. W. Osborne, at Earlington; J. S. V. Pletts, Mrs. M. J. Thomas, at Marlborough, Mrs. L. Warde, at Vendôme; M. Feintuch, at Herald Square.

From San Jose—Miss M. Mackenzie, at Herald Square.

CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The following Californians are in Washington:

At the Arlington—Dr. George Rothganger, Miss Emily Rothganger, San Francisco. At the Metropolitan—F. Qunle, San Francisco.

CHANCE TO SMILE.

"I see the barbers in some towns in Germany are compelled by law to cleanse and disinfect their combs and brushes immediately after use and before they are applied to the hair or head of another customer," said the customer in the barber shop after an operation.

"Yel," replied the bushy-haired tonsorial artist, "you see I always runs my comb and brush through my hair before attending to another customer."—Yonkers Statesman.

"So you're going to marry the policeman, Bridget?"

"Yes, mum."

"I suppose you'll have the same trouble with him I've had with my husband."

"Shure, what's that, mum?"

"Oh, he won't give up his club."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Did you say that young man in the parlor tried to kiss you, dear?" said the young stepmother.

"Yes, he did," replied the daughter.

"And did you tell him you would call me?"

"No, I didn't; do you think no one in the house wants to be kissed but you?"—Yonkers Statesman.

The Playwright—My drama is very realistic, don't you think so?

The Critic—Yes, you have a real barnyard, a real pump that gives real water, and the people dance a Virginia reel. It's funny to me you don't go a little further and get some real actors and pay them real money.—New Orleans Daily States.

It was at a fashionable boarding-house, and they had calves' brains for lunch. She spoke to the gentleman next to her:

"And do you like calves' brains, Mr. Domo?"

"I always try to feel content with what I have, madam."

There is a time to laugh, even in fashionable boarding-houses.—Yonkers Statesman.

About this time there came a smallpox scare in the land of Uz, and the physicians were sent around to vaccinate the people.

In due course they came to the house of Job.

Now, Job was the most patient man in the whole settlement, and instead of pleading that he had troubles of his own—as indeed he had at that time—he gave orders that they be admitted.

"Job," they said, stepping up to his bedside, "we have come to vaccinate you."

"Go ahead, gentlemen," he groaned, "if you can find a place."—Chicago Journal.

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

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An Atchison man who sells whisky is so strongly prejudiced against it that he will not use it even on the advice of a physician.

The President's Good Judgment.

President McKinley and party, after visiting California, will go to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and though you cannot travel on the Presidential train the comfortable trains of the Nickel Plate Road enable you to follow his example, with the assurance of an enjoyable trip. Nickel Plate Dining Cars serve Club Meals from 35 cents to $1 each. Book free showing views of Exposition buildings. Jay W. Adams, P. C. P. A., 87 Crocker building, San Francisco, Cal.

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