The San Francisco Call.

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AMUSEMENTS.

California—"A Colonial Girl."
Central—"Old Glory."
Tivoli—"The Toy Maker."
Orpheum—Vaudeville.
Columbia—"Gudgeons."
Alcazar—"For Bonnie Prince Charlie."
Grand Opera-house—"La Tosca."
Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties.
Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening.
Fischer's—Vaudeville.
Recreation Park—Baseball.
Sutro Baths—Swimming.
Picnic—At Shell Mound Park to-morrow.
Emeryville Racetrack—Races to-day.

AUCTION SALES.

By Fred H. Chase & Co.—This day, Horses, at 1732 Market 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.**

## PREVALENCE OF SMALLPOX.

SMALLPOX is prevalent all over the United States. Every large city has, or has recently had, many cases of the disease. It is due to our increased intercourse with our tropical islands. In the tropics this terror of the temperate zone is not feared as much as we fear the measles. It is a common thing in the Philippines to see women covered with smallpox pustules selling fruit on street stands, and men and children with the disease going about as if nothing were the matter. It is practically impossible to mingle with the population in the tropics without getting smallpox germs in one's clothing. Several outbreaks in this country have been traced to the use of old army tents from the Philippines, sold to people who desire them for camping or for use as playhouses by children.

In other cases the disease was transmitted by souvenirs and articles for personal use sent home by soldiers and others from Manila. The most considerable outbreak of the disease in this State was in the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum at Berkeley. Among the students and others there have been seventy-nine cases of smallpox and varioloid, and there are now under detention sixty-two cases. The State Board of Health has just inspected the situation there, and finds such skillful and creditable management by the officers of the institution and the local health officers that no death has occurred and none of the remaining cases will result fatally. The institution has no hospital facilities, and the care, labor and caution required to manage such an epidemic are almost beyond computation. That the management has been so skillful and the results so satisfactory is the highest praise the officers could have. Where so many defective children are massed together there should be ample hospital accommodations. An invasion of the juvenile contagious diseases, measles, scarlet fever and mumps, is always to be apprehended, and an epidemic can be prevented only by isolation in a hospital.

One incident of the presence of smallpox there has been the mistake of confusing the Blind Asylum at Berkeley with the Adult Blind Home, several miles away, in Oakland. In the latter there has been no smallpox or other contagious disease, but the people have been almost afraid to pass it in the street cars. As the Adult Blind Home is a manufacturing institution its commerce has suffered somewhat from this error of confusing it with the Blind Asylum. As the actual sufferers and the adult blind victims of the mistake are all deserving objects of the humane purposes of the people, the press and health authorities should take some pains to correct the erroneous impression. The remote cause of these smallpox epidemics should put every one on guard against handling army tents and other articles from the Philippines, and the quartermaster should especially guard against the sale of old tents. This is the camping season in California, and the romance that hangs about an army tent that has seen service prompts many to buy one, only to find that romance and the smallpox share it between them.

The red men of Wyoming evidently share the opinion of many white men of what constitutes a good Indian. The savages are planning an uprising, and there is nothing to indicate that they do not thoroughly understand the consequences.

The gentle Illinois pastime of shooting peace officers in the back appears to be growing into a habit which ought to be eliminated from the social code of the State.

## STATUS OF THE FILIPINOS.

THE San Francisco Chronicle advocated free trade with the Philippines on the ground that the constitution followed the flag and Congress was estopped from restricting trade. The Republican National Convention antagonized that position, and has been affirmed by the Supreme Court. Under the court's decision Congress may commit the entire government of the islands to the President, or it may enact restrictive laws. It will be seen that the policy of this country toward the islands is to be governed by expediency only, as the court says expressly that the constitution omitted to provide any authority in the premises, and we are to act simply as a sovereignty, just as other nations have acted under similar circumstances, no matter what the form and limitations of their home government.

Discussing, then, the question of what it is expedient to do in the Philippines, it is found that there are certain physical limitations that no human power can pass. The climate is tropical, and white labor cannot exist there. The natives are industrious only up to the point of self-support, but are without commercial ambition and will not toil to produce a surplus for export. The only productive labor there important to commerce is Chinese coolie labor. No census has been taken that shows how many coolies are domesticated there, but they are doing all the productive work in the field and forest. The large exports of hemp and other Philippine products of which our people read with pleasure are the result of this coolie labor.

Is it expedient to give the product of such labor free entry into the American market? We think not. To do so is to exploit American labor for the benefit of those who speculate in the richness and low wages of the islands. Is it expedient to deport the Chinese from the Philippines? That is to be answered by those who are interested in the Chinese trade. The coolies are there under a right acquired from Spain. We have inherited the shoes and the troubles of Spain, and it is for those who were responsible for it to say how far we can go in dealing with China in the matter without repelling her commercial friendship and injuring our trade. As far as The Call is concerned it is opposed to Chinese labor in the Philippines competing with American labor, as it will under free trade.

We gave ample warning of the situation in Hawaii, but were not heeded at the time. Hawaii is now a Territory, and white labor is not domesticated there and never can be. If the servile labor from Asia and Porto Rico were deported from Hawaii to-morrow the commercial prosperity of that Territory would cease.

It is well to look facts in the face, and indulge in no misrepresentation. The San Francisco Chronicle, defeated by the Republican National Convention and the Supreme Court, now declares free trade with the Philippines to be immediately expedient. It declares that "the only possible source of profit from our political relations to the islands is in unrestricted intercourse between them and the mainland."

We deny that there will be any profit out of the islands unless coolie labor produces it, and that profit will go to the exploiter, and will finally come out of competing American labor.

The Chronicle says: "That American enterprise will develop the islands is to be hoped, but the resulting labor belongs to the native inhabitants under fiscal conditions which will prevent that labor from underbidding the labor of the mainland."

How is that procession of words to be interpreted? What "fiscal conditions" can prevent labor underbidding?

In discussing such a serious issue of expediency exact terms should be used. Labor in Hawaii now underbids that of the mainland, and our commercial union with that Territory is exactly what the Chronicle demands for the Philippines.

It is well also to be truthful in such a discussion. The Chronicle, referring to The Call, says that we "desire to prevent exploitation of the country by Americans, but to use our army to hold the poor natives in subjection while they are exploited by the Chinese."

There is no justification of such a statement. We desire no such thing. The uncontroverted testimony of the leading Filipinos is that they want admission into the Union as self-governing States, and liberty to do as they please within the limitations of States. This the American people will never permit. The islands are of no commercial importance without coolie labor. Coolie labor and free trade are inimical to American interests. There is the problem. We make no pretense of solving it. We simply stand by American interests in opposing statehood and citizenship and free trade.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has again been sued by the Federal Government for the escape of Orientals from the detention shed. A pleasing novelty might be introduced into the situation by holding the offending company responsible for some of its derelictions.

## SEEKING A NEW PARTY.

WHILE the abler Democratic leaders of the South are trying to rid their party of Bryanism and bring it back to conservative policies and the better elements among the Democrats of New York have organized for a determined fight against Tammany, there has arisen a new set of organizers in Kansas and Nebraska whose programme is radically different from that of the South or of the East.

In the judgment of the Kansas and Nebraska men the chief objection to the Democratic party is the name it bears. That name is associated with so many political diseases in their minds that they doubt whether anything can live that bears it. Therefore they propose the adoption of a new name, leaving the title and the traditions of Democracy to anybody who may choose to take them up.

One of the reorganizers in a recent letter to the Nebraska Independent said: "The proper thing to do is to form a new party right here in Nebraska for the State only, and call it the American party. The platform should contain money, transportation and a plank against trusts, against imperialism, favor the ownership of the telephone and telegraph, and without any fusion. When Abraham Lincoln was elected President the Democrats were in two, and had they not been the Republicans would have been snowed under forty feet deep. Lincoln was a minority President. If there is a new party formed it means that there will be two parties in the field that favor the 'gold standard' and all that it contains. This will place about 4,000,000 votes for the Democrats, 4,000,000 for the Republicans, and the remainder for the reformers. This would be the easiest way to win, and the best way. But to talk that the Democrats or Populists can ever win a national election is foolishness—that is, under their present organizations."

The view thus set forth can hardly be clear even to the most penetrating observation. The writer begins by proposing the organization of a party with a new name for Nebraska only, but straightway proceeds to outline a national platform for it and to point out how it can elect a President without the support of a majority of the people. It would seem that such a view exaggerates the importance of Nebraska, for it is hardly credible to outsiders that a Nebraska State party even if called "the American party" can carry the Union.

The Kansas men are a little more rational. They do not dream of carrying the Union by the organization of a new party for their State only. They suggest the reorganization of Democracy and Populism as the Union party. By the adoption of a new name they argue their organization will get rid of the perplexities of fusion and at the same time get rid also of all those Democratic traditions to which Populists object. They point out that when voting as separate parties the Populists polled in Kansas 107,000 votes to 115,000 Republican and 71,000 Democratic, and they insist that if the Union party be formed Kansas will be safe for the new organization; nor do they hesitate to predict that if the movement be followed elsewhere as Kansas goes so will go the Union.

All these plans for reorganization are interesting evidences of the confusion that exists among the ranks of the opposition to Republicanism. Bourbonism and radicalism are struggling for supremacy in the camp of a disintegrating organization, and the results are likely to have an important effect upon our politics. No such fusion as that suggested in Kansas and Nebraska can be carried out except in a comparatively few States, and yet it may have sufficient strength to nominate a Presidential ticket and make a strong third party in the campaign of 1904.

The Oakland Board of Education is said to be looking in the East for an educator worthy to succeed J. B. McChesney as principal of the Oakland High School. It certainly seems timely to suggest to the Oakland Board of Education that all the wise men in the world do not come from the East.

## THE WORLD'S RAILWAYS.

FROM the convention of Railway Commissioners in this city there will result not only pleasure for all the delegates and their friends but also much that will tend to a solution of some at least of the many problems involved in railroad management and in the relations of the roads to the public. The world is full of talk about airships and of electric lines, but it is certain our transportation facilities on land for many a year yet are going to be mainly dependent on steam railways, and consequently the proper supervision of such roads is a matter of highest importance to all.

The Prussian Ministry of Public Works, which keeps a record of the steam railway mileage of the world and its increase from year to year, has recently issued a summary on the subject, with the figures brought down to 1899. The mileage and the percentage of increase by continents for four years expressed in American measurements is thus given:

| | Miles of road | Per cent increase since 1895. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 172,621 | 10.5 |
| Asia | 35,938 | 33.3 |
| Africa | 12,501 | 53.0 |
| Australasia | 14,675 | 5.8 |
| United States | 189,295 | 4.1 |
| All North America | 216,200 | 4.9 |
| South America | 27,874 | 16.8 |
| The world | 479,900 | 16.2 |

The entire increase of railroad in the world for 1898 was 13,166 miles, or about what had been constructed in the United States alone in 1887. It will be noted in the table that in the per cent of increase since 1895 Africa has led the other continents. The rate of increase there is, moreover, likely to be large for some time to come, as the development of the possessions of the different European powers in that continent will necessarily entail a considerable railway extension in the near future, even if Cecil Rhodes should fail to carry out his great enterprise of building a road from the Cape to Cairo.

In the United States the absolute mileage is so large the per cent of increase is of course small. We are still far short of the railway facilities which are needed in our vast territory, but it is not likely we shall ever see again any such extensive railway building as marked our development in the past.

As Africa led the continents in the per cent of increase in railway mileage during the last four years, so Siberia led the countries of the world with an increase of 244 per cent to 223 per cent in China, 35 per cent in Turkey, 25 per cent in Denmark, 22 per cent in Russia, 17 per cent in Austria-Hungary, 13 per cent in Roumania, 11 per cent in Norway, 10 per cent in Sweden, and 8.8. per cent in Germany, against only 4 per cent in the United States. Great Britain's increase was only 2.4 per cent.

At the present time our railway magnates are more attentive to the task of combining and co-ordinating existing roads than to that of constructing new ones. Our capital and our energies are being directed now to other things, and we can well afford to so employ them. In fact, our main railway problem now is how to make best use of the existing roads, and in that work the distinguished visitors to the convention in this city can be counted on to accomplish much.

Belgium has reversed in a remarkable degree the general order of things and has demonstrated the advantage of being little. Because she is a pigmy the big nations of Europe have solemnly agreed to perpetuate her independence.

The lawmakers of the State of Washington appear to be making a bid for the immigration of murderers. Late legislative enactments make it extremely difficult if not impossible to hang persons guilty of capital offenses.

The susceptible widow of this city who parted herself from considerable money to advance the balloon schemes of a confidence operator ought to charge her losses to "hot air," a new phase of operative scoundrelism.

The messenger boys of Los Angeles are to receive double pay for carrying trays of food. This may mean that patrons of these followers of Mercury are to pay double rates for the privilege of starving to death.

It is to be hoped that the local undertakers who quarreled the other day for possession of the dead body of a man share the disgust which their action created in the minds of everybody else.

Sir Alfred Milner has been made a peer by King Edward, and if that mean that he is to be promoted out of his job in South Africa it will doubtless be satisfactory to all concerned.

The twelve scientists who were eaten the other day by the cannibals of St. Matthias Island had at least the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that they reached the inside of things.

# PAPERS ON CURRENT TOPICS.

## PREPARED BY EXPERTS AND SPECIALISTS FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL.

## In the Great Scheme of the Government to Improve the People the Colored Race Has Been Neglected.

By J. L. M. Curry,

EX-MINISTER TO SPAIN AND GENERAL AGENT OF THE PEABODY AND SLATER FUNDS.

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### XVII.—SOMETHING THE GOVERNMENT FAILS TO DO.

In February, 1880, the trustees of the Peabody education fund presented a memorial to Congress, accompanied by a masterly argument, which proceeded from a committee composed of Mr. Stewart, Chief Justice Waite and Mr. Evarts, inviting attention "to the vital necessity of national aid for the colored population, and especially to the great masses of colored children who are growing up to be voters under the constitution of the United States." At other sessions the subject was presented anew to the country. The general agent of the fund has presented two petitions to Congress, appeared three times before the Senate and House committees on education and urged the matter before assemblies North and South. At the late Southern Educational Association in Richmond, Va., the very able and accomplished head of the Bureau of Education, Dr. William T. Harris, felt constrained to call the attention of the country again to this vital subject, this paramount issue. Hitherto the Government has not concurred in the views of the trustee, but has cruelly and suicidally turned a deaf ear to arguments which seemed to be irresistible, and this refusal only makes more obligatory the patriotic sacrifices of the Southern States.

**What the Peabody Fund Has Done.**

Three results from the Peabody education fund may be indisputably claimed:

First—State school systems have been permanently established, are growing in efficiency every year and are more securely imbedded in the hearts of the people. Education is now regarded as a function of government, and no tax on property is considered more legitimate than that levied for the support of the schools. The leading normal schools are the direct result of the personal influence and effort of the general agents and of timely assistance rendered from the fund.

Second—Hostility to or prejudice against the education of the negroes has been largely removed or greatly softened, and this dependent class is recognized as entitled with the white people to the benefits of the system, to which by taxation they contribute only a trifle. In thirty years the Southern States have given about $110,000,000 to the education of the late slaves and their descendants. What Mr. Winthrop forcibly said has grown into a political maxim, that "slavery is but half abolished, emancipation is but half completed, while millions of freemen with votes in their hands are left without education."

Third—In Mr. Peabody's devotion to his country there was something beautiful, touching and assimilating. Such expressions as "beloved and common country," "our great country," "the whole of our dear country which I have loved so well," were frequently on his lips, and his matchless gift initiated an era of good feeling, for it "was the earlier manifestation of a spirit of reconciliation toward those from whom," said Mr. Winthrop, "we have been so unhappily alienated, and against whom we of the North have been so recently arrayed in arms." The indebtedness of the Northern man, the laborious efforts of trustees and agents, the enlarging and elevating influence of the general education of the masses, the reflex influence upon higher institutions of learning, have tended to efface sectionalism and bring the lately belligerent portions of our common country into closer relations of friendship and fraternity.

**Career of George Peabody.**

George Peabody was born in Danvers, Mass., now Peabody, Mass., February 18, 1795. His parents were humble, but respectable, and his education was obtained in a common village school. In his early life he was compelled to work for his support. This necessity took him to different places until he found himself at Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. He removed to Baltimore and as the result of great energy and business capacity soon established houses in Philadelphia and New York. In 1837 he took up his abode permanently in London as a merchant and money broker, where he rose to respect and distinction, and established a character for business shrewdness and integrity surpassed by none in the world's metropolis. Living the rest of his life in England, he was intensely an American without loss of local attachments and personal friendships. During the troublous period of the war he was ardent in his patriotism, and a devoted friend of the Union. When peace was made he was deeply sympathetic with those who had suffered most during the privations and sorrows of the terrible struggle.

**His Great Gift to the South.**

Mr. Peabody became renowned for his beneficence, which was never spasmodic nor the result of hasty action, but conducted on fixed principles, after mature and most thoughtful examination. Before he decided upon his munificent gift, which made him the greatest benefactor the South ever had, he considered what he purposed with the utmost care and deliberation, and called to his council prominent men whom he had known intimately in public or business life. Among these were Bishop McIlvaine, Mr. Corcoran and Mr. Winthrop. To the last of these he unfolded confidentially his plans with fullness and clearness, stating that from the earliest years of his manhood he had contemplated a disposition of his property which would do great good to his fellowmen. The letter of gift finally agreed upon shows in every line the persuasive influence of Mr. Winthrop's statesmanlike and comprehensive suggestions. The animating principle of the gift was inscribed upon the seal of the fund and was given by him as a sentiment at the bicentennial celebration of Danvers—"Education, a Debt Due from Present to Future Generations."

The gifts of private persons in the United States for education have surpassed in number and amount any made in other parts of the civilized world. Rockefeller, Stanford, Carnegie, Clark, Smith, Armour, Cupples, Brookings, Hearst, Slater, Johns Hopkins, Colgate, Vanderbilt, Morgan and others have enrolled their names among the immortals by their large contributions, but these have been mainly for universities, for advanced education, for those able through parents or guardians to accomplish their honorable ambitions. Peabody, with a big heart, broad American and humanitarian views, gave to the poor, the destitute, and declared that it was for the promotion "of the intellectual, moral or industrial education among the young of the more destitute portions of the Southern and Southwestern States of the Union—those portions of our beloved and common country which have suffered from the destructive ravages and the not less disastrous consequences of civil war."

**The Value of His Gift.**

He required that the benefits of his gift should be "distributed among the entire population, without other distinction than their needs and the opportunities of usefulness to them." In order to appreciate the timeliness and value of this immense contribution to the needs of the people it is necessary to recall the fact that at the time of the gift the South was in a state of apparently hopeless impoverishment. At the close of the war corporations were suspended, banks were closed, railways were dismantled, securities were depreciated or made valueless, business was paralyzed, wives were widowed, children were orphaned. Academies and colleges had been closed. The young had been arrested in their educational plans. The country was in a state of stagnation, exhaustion, poverty and bankruptcy.

For the administration of the trust Mr. Peabody selected fifteen distinguished men, at the head of whom was Mr. Winthrop, who devoted with unrelaxing zeal and hopefulness the greater part of his time to the successful management of what he said was the greatest honor of his life. Among the men chosen were Governor Fish, Bishop McIlvaine, General Grant, Admiral Farragut, Mr. Rives, Mr. Evarts, Governor Graham, Governor Aiken and Mr. Riggs. From that time to this, as death has released some of them from duty, their places have been filled by men of equal distinction and ability. These trustees fortunately selected as general agent Dr. Barnas Sears, a ripe scholar, an expert in education, of unfailing tact, courtesy and common sense. With a full mind and the personal suggestions of Mr. Peabody—for he lived nearly three years after the gift and attended two of the meetings—Dr. Sears performed with consummate discretion and ability his delicate duties, and under his supervision the trust was inaugurated and began its career of wide usefulness.

**Establishing Common Schools.**

The first step under Dr. Sears, growing out of his study of the situation, was to lay foundations for the establishment of public school systems. It needs to be borne in mind that under the ancient regime no public school system providing universal education existed at the South. There was no system adequate to the education at public expense of the white youth and the peculiar social system forbade the education of the negroes. Sparse population made permanent systems difficult, if not impossible. Slavery was now fortunately abolished and by the fourteenth amendment national citizenship was created and co-occupancy of the same territory by two distinct races, with the same civil rights and privileges, made the education of the negroes a social, political and industrial necessity. The South had had academies and colleges of high order, equal to any in the land, turning out products in manhood and womanhood not inferior to those in any civilized country, but there was no system on the statute book adapted to the needs of the entire population. Free schools for all the people was the only sufficient scheme to carry out Mr. Peabody's clearly expressed intentions and to put the South on a plane of equality, in capability and mental attainments, with States which had had for years well devised common schools. Obviously, the first indispensable step was to create a healthy and sustaining public opinion and to organize that opinion for legislative and community action. Dr. Sears chose his residence at Staunton, Va., visited every Southern State, spoke in cities and towns, addressed Legislatures, utilized the public press, stimulated the establishment of schools by giving to them liberal aid from the Peabody fund, always on the simple and wise principle of helping those who help themselves.

**Difficulties That Were Overcome.**

The difficulties in the way of using the income effectively, according to the fixed plan, are not easy to realize. Soon the applications for aid were numerous, urgent and annoying. Some were worthy, some were dishonest, many were wildly utopian, and the half if granted would have exhausted the whole fund in less than a year. Ingenuity and invention were put actively at work to devise schemes for getting hold of some of the money, which had been magnified into untold millions. Theorists, visionaries, sects, crazy people, were among the persistent applicants. Fixed rules had to be established and adhered to with firmness, patience, wisdom and good temper. Work was begun by selecting in the States a few schools at radiating centers, to illustrate by examples the best methods of teaching and to exert a healthful diffusive influence in favor of free schools for all citizens.

To use the apt words of Professor Harris of Richmond College, the idea was to supplement judiciously and helpfully so as "to secure the just mean between concentration for strength and diffusion for relief." A part of current expenses was contributed to stimulate the people to self-exertion in the good cause, and this amount was determined in some degree by the amount of money raised by a State tax, local tax or voluntary contributions. The aided schools were to be graded, to have at least 100 pupils, to continue in session nine or ten months, and to have free tuition. Teachers, discipline, text-books and all such questions were left to the State or local authorities, yet while disclaiming all purpose of interference with the school authorities the trustees claimed "absolute discretion" in giving or withholding funds, refused to distribute according to population or in proportion to destitution, and were guided in their action by what would be productive of beneficial results and contribute to the furtherance of the purpose, which was frankly avowed and always kept prominently in view. All along it was declared that this aid to independent schools was a temporary expedient and that the schools must become a part of the general system of State controlled institutions, or the help would be withdrawn.

**Results of the Work.**

Schools—excellent, well taught, well managed—sprung up throughout the South, and the experiment was so satisfactory, good schools became so popular and such a recognized necessity, that in the course of a few years every State had in organic law or on statute books and in practical operation a system of public schools modeled with some necessary changes upon systems which had worked well in sister States in the North and West. When these systems were established, as had been assiduously worked for, the trustees no longer helped independent schools, but gave their aid only to free schools, carried on under State auspices, and acted in co-operation with State educational authorities. For twenty years or more not a dollar has been given to any school which has not been, in whole or in part, under State administration and aided by State revenues.

The improvement of State systems of public schools was the next logical step. Excellence has been rewarded and the income of the fund is now almost exclusively used in teacher training. The Peabody Normal College at Nashville, in which all the Southern States are allowed a definite number of free scholarships, has grown to be a great institution, with thirty-one teachers and 600 students, male and female, and receives the major part of the annual income of the fund. Under the wise and masterly management of President Payne, this college now ranks among the best of its kind in the Union. Through the active influence of the agents and the timely pecuniary co-operation of the fund, normal schools have been established in nearly all the Southern States, and to these schools, if of a high order and supported and controlled by the State, liberal aid is given. Teachers' institutes, held annually in the different States under the management of State Superintendents, are encouraged so as to furnish to the public school teachers, especially to those who have not enjoyed pedagogic training, instruction from experts and the most successful teachers who can be obtained. Some of the States have now several normal schools and in this effort to increase the qualifications of teachers and to require an advancing standard the negroes have largely shared.

**Men Who Administered the Fund.**

Since the origin of the trust in 1867 there have been only two general agents, between whom there was unbroken and intimate friendship, and often close and confidential conference. The present agent, familiar from the first with the policy and plans and acts of Dr. Sears, has felt it a duty and a privilege to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor and thus accomplish most effectually the beneficent and patriotic purpose of the great founder of the trust. He visits once or twice a year the schools receiving help and has had the honor and privilege of addressing more Legislatures than any other American ever had.

Besides the names mentioned in the original trust, the trustees, chosen from both sections, now include such men as Bishop Whipple, Dr. Greene, Governor Porter, J. Pierpont Morgan, William A. Courtenay, Chief Justice Fuller, Judge Somerville, Embassador Choate, Judge Fenner, President Gilman, Senators Wetmore and Hoar, President McKinley and Richard Olney. Such men and their predecessors, giving without remuneration time and thought to the management of this world-renowned benefaction, have had a happy and unifying influence upon the sections that cannot be overestimated.

The fund was reduced to $1,000,000 by the refusal of Mississippi and Florida to pay their bonds. The income from the remainder is used in the work which has been described. Since 1867 nearly $3,000,000 has been paid out by the treasurers, mainly on recommendation of the general agents. When it is said that that most eminent and experienced financier, J. Pierpont Morgan, is the treasurer, one may know that the finances are managed without diminution for salary and with consummate and unparalleled skill.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

R. E. Hyde, a banker of Visalia, is at the Palace.

F. O. Hihn, a banker of Santa Cruz, is a guest at the Grand.

J. Wertheimer, a Pittsburg woolen merchant, is staying at the Palace.

R. H. Herron, who represents an extensive oil syndicate, is here from Los Angeles.

J. R. English, a merchant of Vallejo, is here on business and is staying at the Lick.

George Morrice, a mining man of Sonora, is in the city and is making the Lick his headquarters.

W. L. Holmes, a well-known mining man, arrived here from Mexico yesterday and is at the Palace.

W. P. Thomas, a prominent attorney, and Alf Pennington, both from Ukiah, are staying at the Grand.

A. L. Levinsky, a prominent attorney of Stockton, is in the city on business. He is staying at the Palace.

C. M. Couglan, secretary of the State Board of Equalization, is at the Lick. He arrived from Sacramento yesterday.

A. A. Van Voorhies, a harness manufacturer and extensive real estate owner of Sacramento, is at the Grand for a few days.

J. W. Hoyt, proprietor of the White Star Laundry, arrived from an extended tour of the East yesterday and is at the California.

Robert Graham, the coast representative of the Armour Fruit Car Company, arrived from Los Angeles yesterday and registered at the Palace.

## CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The following Californians are in New York: From San Francisco—A. W. Brown, at Plaza; Mrs. C. A. Farnum, at St. Denis; C. P. Hanengerth, at Raleigh; N. Hess, at Empire; A. Mantener, at Cadillac; J. A. Merrill, Mrs. J. F. Merrill, Miss M. Merrill, at Holland; Dr. C. B. Pinkham, at Grand Union; Dr. G. Fuller, at Hoffman; A. Phinney, at Cosmopolitan; N. Stern, Miss A. J. Stern, J. Stern, at Holland.

## CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The following Californians have arrived at the hotels: Raleigh—N. F. Wilshire and wife; D. F. Ainsworth, Los Angeles. Shoreham—John B. Eldridge, San Francisco. Willard's—W. H. Jacobs, San Francisco.

## ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

GERMAN EMPIRE—J. C. W., City. The figures of the latest German census show the population of the German empire to be 52,279,901.

GLASGOW EXHIBITION—S., City. The announcement relative to the Glasgow Exhibition was that it would remain open from May 1 to October 1, 1901.

PHILIPPINE SCHOOLS—E. E. D., Valparaiso, Ind. To secure a position as a teacher in the public schools of the Philippine Islands send an application to the Superintendent of Public Schools, Manila, P. I.

FISHING INDUSTRY—H. S., City. For information relative to the statistical bulletin of the fishing industries of the Pacific Coast, by George M. Bowers, call at the office of the Fish Commissioner, in the Mills building.

TUBERCULOSIS—D. M. K., Oakland, Cal. In every State of the Union there are in the cities and towns thereof local regulations that exclude from the public schools pupils or teachers who may be affected with tuberculosis. It is a sanitary regulation.

MORTGAGE—F. M., City. In the State of California a piece of property may be set aside as a homestead, the value of which must not exceed $5000 at the time of declaration of homestead. A piece of property that is mortgaged may be set aside as a homestead, subject to the incumbrance upon it.

JOINT NOTE—J. D. M., Westside, Cal. If three parties give a note bearing the words "We jointly and severally promise to pay," neither party can withdraw from the obligation by paying one-third of the amount. In case of failure to pay action may be commenced against the three makers collectively or against any one individually.

INVENTION—O. S., City. The fact that a man has invented and patented an article does not give him authority to sell the same without a license in places where a license is exacted. He may not in San Francisco sell the same without a license if he hawks the same from place to place, but he is exempt from license if he sells the same at a fixed place of business.

SIDE LAUNCHES—J. F. M., Wadsworth, Nev. Several readers of this department have called attention to the fact that the Great Eastern was launched sideways and that recently a five-masted schooner was so launched at Oakland. That, however, does not answer the question, "Where in different parts of the world were vessels launched sideways?" The Great Eastern, built at Millwall, 1851-1857, because of her immense length was constructed with her keel parallel to the river on a timber foundation of immense strength, with sloping ways or rails down to the water. Either the ship was too heavy (12,000 tons) or the slope was too gradual, for it required various attempts from November 3, 1857, to January 31, 1858, to place her in the water, and that by the use of powerful hydraulic rams and the expenditure of $100,000.

## A CHANCE TO SMILE.

Bill—A few days ago, on a scientific test, a worker in metals succeeded in drawing a penny out into 5709 feet of wire.

Jill—And yet they say a penny used to go further than it does now.—Yonkers Statesman.

Bill—You say Governor Odell used to be an iceman?

Jill—That's what he did.

"Well, I hope he wasn't lying in weight for Platt then."—Yonkers Statesman.

Bill—Did you say Gill had fought for his country?

Jill—Yes, I did. He married an English woman, who frequently tries to run down American institutions.—Yonkers Statesman.

"The parrots are not the only birds that talk, papa, are they?"

"I believe so, my son."

"I thought you said the robins tell us when the spring has come?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Choice candies, Townsend's, Palace Hotel.

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

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

In California there is a pioneer society composed entirely of women who crossed the plains in ox teams prior to 1854. There are thirty names on the charter roll.

**Do Your Feet Ache**

And burn, and make you tired all over? Allen's Foot-Ease makes the shoes comfortable, rests and cools the feet and makes walking easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

The blood will be poor so long as the stomach shirks its duty. A half wineglass of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters before meals cures dyspepsia.