

The San Francisco Call

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1901

JOHN D. SPRECKELS, Proprietor. Address: All communications to W. S. EALE, 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... \$4.00 DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 6 months... \$2.50 DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 3 months... \$1.50 DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 1 month... 65c WEEKLY CALL, One Year... 1.00 WEEKLY CALL, One Year... 1.00

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AMUSEMENTS. Tivoli—"A Gaiety Girl." Central—"King of the Opiam Ring." Alcazar—"Self and Lady." Columbia—"On the Quiet." Grand Opera—"Carmen." California-Haverly's Minstrels. Chinese, Zoo and Theater-Vaudeville every afternoon and evening. Fischer's-Vaudeville. Recreation Park-Baseball. Oakland Race-track-Races to-day.

AUCTION SALES. By J. J. Doyle - Saturday, November 23, at 11 o'clock. Horses, Wagons, etc., at 120 Seventh street.

THE RECIPROcity CONVENTION.

DESPITE the efforts of the opponents of the protective system to get control of the reciprocity convention that has just closed its session in Washington, their failure was complete. Some speakers indeed there were who protested against what they called "ultra protectionists," but their following was not strong enough to dominate the convention. After a full and fair discussion the victory for protection and that form of reciprocity expressed in the Philadelphia platform was complete. As an expression of the sentiment of the majority the convention adopted two resolutions on the subject. The first recommends Congress to maintain "the principle of protection for the home market and to open up, by reciprocity, opportunities for increased foreign trade by special modifications of the tariff in special cases, but only where it can be done without injury to any of our home interests of manufacturing, commerce or farming." The second resolution recommends that in order to ascertain the influence of any proposed treaty on our home interests Congress should establish "a reciprocity commission charged with the duty of investigating the condition of any industry and reporting the same to the Executive and to Congress for guidance in negotiating reciprocal trade arrangements."

The two resolutions are in harmony with the principle of reciprocity as expounded and advocated by the Republican party. The declaration by the convention that reciprocity should be undertaken "only where it can be done without injury to any of our home interests of manufacturing, commerce or farming" is virtually the same as the declaration in the platform: "We favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets." The recommendation in favor of the establishment of a reciprocity commission would be well worth adopting should it be decided to enter upon any extensive reciprocity arrangements. Mr. Kasson has done about as well, perhaps, as any other single Commissioner could do in arranging such treaties, but the result of his work has given no satisfaction to the country. If such trade arrangements are to be made with foreign nations the terms proposed and the various schedules of duties suggested should be subjected to the scrutiny of a body of experts representing the country as a whole and capable of estimating with a near approach to accuracy the effect the treaty would have upon the interests of the different sections of the Union. Congress has not time to undertake that work, and it ought not to be left solely to the agents of the State Department. If then we are to have a policy of reciprocity the proposed commission would appear desirable from every point of view.

It is by no means certain, however, that it is worth while to undertake any extensive reciprocity system. The more carefully the proposals for such a system are considered the more complex and the more perplexing do the difficulties attending it appear. Moreover, there remains always the objection raised by Senator Hoar that such treaties would have the effect of taking our tariff regulations out of our own hands and subjecting them to the influences of foreign nations. The country at present is prosperous, and it will be at this time wisdom on the part of Congress to let well enough alone. There is no use in disturbing a condition which is satisfactory alike to industry and to trade.

Winter has already made its first calls with snowstorms and blizzards in the East, Great Britain and Russia; and now once more all any one will have to do to satisfy himself with the weather in California will be to read of the kind of weather they are getting everywhere else in the world. Mr. Bryan claims that the circulation of the Commoner is increasing, but he always claimed that the Bryan vote was increasing until after the official count.

THE VOICE OF CALIFORNIA.

BY the convention which assembled in this city yesterday the voice of California on the question of Chinese immigration will be expressed. So far as the State itself is concerned, no such convention was needed. Public sentiment on the subject was formed long ago, and no considerable body of citizens has found any reason for a change of opinion. It is the common judgment of men of all parties that unrestricted Chinese immigration would be the worst evil that could befall this section of the Union, and accordingly all are agreed that restriction is absolutely necessary for the continuance of prosperity and the maintenance of our standard of living.

Such being the prevailing opinion of our people, the chief aim of the convention is to affect Eastern rather than Western sentiment. It is to make manifest to Congress and to the East generally that the people of California are resolutely opposed to unrestricted Chinese immigration, and to set forth the reasons for that opposition. It is right and fitting that such a convention should have met, for had there been no such formal and emphatic expression of public sentiment members of Congress might have concluded that Californians are indifferent to the issue and no longer regard it as one of paramount importance.

From time to time The Call has directed attention to the increasing strength of the pro-Chinese sentiment in the East and the South. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister at Washington, who is unquestionably one of the most astute diplomats of the day, has been making well-considered appeals both to the Eastern and the Southern public. To the one he has suggested that a repeal of the restriction laws would result in an immediate increase of Eastern trade with China, with a consequent increase in the profits of Eastern manufacturers and merchants; while to the Southerners he has suggested that cheap Chinese labor would aid them in the task of cultivating their fields and also in building up their manufacturing industries. The appeals were not made in vain, and for some time past it has been evident that Wu Ting would have strong support in his efforts to get rid of restriction.

The situation looked dangerous until it became generally understood that President Roosevelt favors a re-enactment of the restriction measures. It will not do for us, however, to rely wholly upon the potency of the Presidential influence with Congressmen. The fight is ours and we must take a leading part in it. Many men who are as yet undecided upon the issue will look to California for guidance, since the people of this State have had a fuller experience in Chinese immigration than the people of any other. It may be counted as certain that the expression of opinion by a California convention will have more weight with impartial men than a similar expression by any other convention that could be held in the country.

The voice of California on the subject will not be in any sense bigoted or unfair. No State has more to hope for from the development of a vast trade between the United States and China. It is well understood here that we must look to the Orient for a market for much of the product of our industries, and no intelligent man will favor any radical scheme that would tend to interfere with the development of that trade. In her recent troubles China has found the United States to be almost her sole friend among the great powers. We have no designs upon Chinese territory, nor any thought of committing aggression upon her people. We afford a rich and abundant market for Chinese products and we can supply her people on better terms than any other nation with the manufactured goods and the fruit and wheat they need. Consequently between ourselves and China there should be none but the friendliest relations; but such relations could not continue if an unrestricted immigration of Chinese disturbed our labor market and threatened to produce on the Pacific Coast a race issue worse than that in the South.

GERMAN INDIGNATION.

OF all the evidences recently given of a feeling among the German people of an antagonism against Great Britain, none is so remarkable as the long continuance of the clamor against Chamberlain because of his allegation that the Germans had waged war against France with more harshness than the British are now waging war against the Boers. That such a statement might excite an indignant denial from some excitable German here and there was to have been expected, but it is surprising to learn that it has aroused something like universal condemnation and that, instead of being permitted to pass as an incident of a day, it has been made to engage the attention of the press, of representative gatherings of the people and even of official bodies for weeks.

The speech in which Chamberlain made the statement which has aroused so much wrath was delivered in Edinburgh October 25, or nearly a month ago. The first announcements of German indignation came almost immediately afterward, and since that time they have continued without interruption notwithstanding, it is announced, there has been an official remonstrance from the Imperial Government. Something like an elaborate agitation has evidently been worked up on the subject, for recent dispatches from Berlin state that arrangements have been made to hold anti-Chamberlain meetings at nearly every important town in the empire.

The words which have excited all that wrath were not particularly severe. In the report given by the London papers of the speech before the outburst occurred in Germany, Mr. Chamberlain is said to have referred to the charges made against the Government of conducting the war in South Africa with unnecessary harshness and severity, and then said: "Well, ladies and gentlemen, there is no subject which has given us greater anxiety, more serious consideration. I think that the time has come—is coming—when measures of greater severity may be necessary, and if that time comes we can find precedents for anything that we may do in the action of those nations who now criticize our 'barbarity' and 'cruelty,' but whose example in Poland, in the Caucasus, in Almeria, in Tonquin, in Bosnia, in the Franco-German war, whose example we have never even approached."

It will be seen that Mr. Chamberlain's allegations of harshness in war refer not to Germany only but to France, Russia and Austria as well. It is only among the Germans, however, that any indignation has been stirred up, and consequently it is an easy inference that the rage of the Germans is due to something more than Chamberlain's remark. It would seem that certain leaders in Germany are using the phrase as a means of appealing to a sentiment that already exists, and that the appeal is designed to accomplish something more than the denunciation of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies. A curious sidelight upon the subject is thrown by

the reports that many of the utterances of the press on the subject are taken as indirect thrusts at the Kaiser for his supposed fondness for Great Britain. Thus the Cologne Volks Zeitung is quoted as saying of the agitation: "The movement shows that the German people cannot understand how British insolence can be put up with, or how anybody can demagogically show Anglomaniac." Whether the object of the agitation is to give relief to German sympathy with the Boers, or to express German dislike of British trade, or whether it is a means of annoying the Kaiser, can hardly be determined from this distance, but it is doubtful if ever before so slight a criticism so deeply excited a great people.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

AN interesting and somewhat heated discussion has arisen between Governor Beckham of Kentucky and Governor Durbin of Indiana over the refusal of the latter to honor a requisition for the extradition of ex-Governor Taylor of Kentucky as a fugitive from justice charged with complicity in the assassination of Goebel. Governor Durbin bases his refusal on the ground that Taylor would not receive a fair trial, and of course such a statement has not had the effect of diminishing in any degree the ardor of the controversy.

The two Governors are not left to argue the question without assistance. Numerous partisans on each side have taken part in it and the press has joined in. The discussion, while voluminous in quantity, does not cover a wide range of argument. Virtually it comes to the assertion on one side that a Governor of a State should not extradite a fugitive from justice from another State if he have reason to believe the accused will not have a fair trial; while the other side asserts that each State is bound to respect the laws and courts of another State and a Governor has no right to refuse extradition upon any mere belief or suspicion affecting the honor and honesty of the judicial authorities of the State demanding the extradition.

The statement of the constitution on the subject is unmistakably plain and clear. Section 2 of article IV says: "Any person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime."

It will be seen the constitution does not give the Governor of a State authority to decide whether or no the fugitive from justice shall be surrendered. The language is emphatic and mandatory that the fugitive shall be delivered up on demand from the executive authority of the State from which he fled. It happens, however, that there is no provision of law, either in the constitution or out of it, by which a Governor can be compelled to obey the constitutional obligation, and as a consequence the requirement is virtually a dead letter. In fact, it is stated by the supporters of Governor Durbin that Governors of various States have frequently refused to surrender fugitives, and sometimes the refusals have been based not on legal technicalities but upon broad grounds of public policy.

It is most unfortunate that the case is one in which so much partisan prejudice and passion is involved. Ex-Governor Taylor stands charged with one of the gravest crimes known to our laws. The accusation is brought against him by official authority and by due process of law. To refuse to surrender him for trial is virtually to asperse the honor of the courts of Kentucky, and that will inevitably tend to weaken respect for the courts everywhere. In our Union the States are too closely linked together for it to be possible to maintain a respect for law in one State while mocking at the law in an adjoining State. However bad a politician Goebel may have been, his assassination was an infamous crime, and every man charged with it upon good evidence should be made to answer for it at the bar of justice. He should not be permitted to escape by flying to another State. The mandate of the constitution should be obeyed even though the framers neglected to provide a means of compelling obedience to it.

A CENTURY OLD.

FOR the purpose of fifty commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of its existence the New York Evening Post recently published an issue of forty-four pages with a handsomely illustrated supplement of forty pages, and finally a facsimile of the first issue of the paper, on Monday, November 16, 1801. The whole constitutes a complete record of one of the most notable successes in the history of journalism. It appears there is now but one newspaper in New York older than the Post that has had a continuous publication under the same title.

The history of the Post is marked by a succession of strong and earnest men in the editorial chair. Among them were William Coleman, one of the founders, who edited it from 1801 to 1820; William Cullen Bryant, Parke Godwin, John Bigelow, Carl Schurz, Edwin Lawrence Godkin and Horace White, the present editor. Nearly every one of these is a man of national reputation, known familiarly to intelligent people throughout the whole country. With such men at its head the Post could not fail to become an influential paper and command the respect even of those who disagree with its politics.

The fac-simile of the first number furnishes an illustration of what journalism was a century ago. The prospectus begins by announcing that the editor "will endeavor that this paper shall appear in a dress worthy of the liberal patronage which is already promised." It is announced: "The design of this paper is to diffuse among the people correct information on all interesting subjects, to inculcate just principles in religion, morals and politics, and to cultivate a taste for sound literature."

The most important article in the issue is a reprint from the Palladium, consisting of a denunciation of "monstrous" journalism. The writer complains: "A newspaper is pronounced to be very lean and destitute of matter if it contains no account of murders, suicides, prodigies or monstrous births." He goes on to say: "This country is said to measure seven hundred millions of acres, and is inhabited by almost six millions of people. Who can doubt, then, that a great many crimes will be committed and a great many strange things will happen every seven years? There will be thunder showers that will split tough white oak trees, and hailstorms that will cost some farmers the full amount of twenty shillings to mend their glass windows—there will be taverns and boxing matches and elections and gouging and drinking and love and murder and running in debt and running away and suicide. Now if a man supposes eight or ten or twenty dozen of these amusing events will happen in a single year, is he not just as wise as another man who reads fifty columns of amazing particulars and of course knows that they have happened?"

FORMER STATE LABOR COMMISSIONER TELLS WHY THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT SHOULD BE RENEWED

J. J. Tobin Answers Minister Wu and Ho Yow, and Directs Attention to Important Facts the Chinese Officials Have Cunningly Concealed.

EDITOR The Call: There is a pressing necessity of presenting to Congress facts and arguments, clear and convincing, why the Geary law, or one more drastic, should be passed. The danger of allowing two years' trial of non-exclusion, as requested by the Chinese Minister, is greatly to be feared. Large interests are aligned in favor of letting down the bars of Chinese exclusion. Railroad and steamship companies, trusts and corporations that employ many thousands of unskilled laborers are quietly working to prevent the passage of Chinese exclusion laws. They need coolies in their business, and any appeal to sentiment or patriotism is utterly wasted upon them. These are reinforced by a considerable class of sentimentalist who advocate the "brotherhood of God and brotherhood of man" doctrine, of whom the venerable and distinguished Senator Hoar of Massachusetts is a shining example. To fight successfully this opposition there is in favor of Chinese exclusion must not be threat or passion give ground for the allegation that the passage of the Geary law was brought about by the machinations of political demagogues. In an able written article in the North American Review of September the Chinese Consul General Ho Yow makes this charge and adds "that a certain aggregate of mischievous persons have imposed upon the ignorance and credulity of your laboring people and caused them to demand the passage of laws resulting infinitely to their own harm. The people and Congress should be reminded that the Legislature of California submitted to a vote of her citizens the question of Chinese exclusion and it was carried by a vote of 154,638 'For' and only 883 'Against.' If the statement of Ho Yow is correct there must be an overwhelming 'aggregate of mischievous persons' who are voters in California.

Vital Reasons for Exclusion Ignored. The pleas advanced by Ho Yow and his superior, the Chinese Minister, Wu Ting Fang, in opposition to Chinese exclusion are cunningly concocted to operate upon sensitive altruistic and capitalistic sentiments in the United States. Although the Chinese are touched up and refreshed by these fine Celestial hands, we of California do not fail to recognize them as the same old, familiar ones heard in 1852 and again in 1892, when our people en masse cried out for redress against an ever-increasing Chinese invasion. The Chinese Consul, Ho Yow, says, "I shall grant the accusers of my people everything they say," and he proceeds to detail such allegations and such only as he knows will appeal to the conscienceless greed of large employers of labor. He completely ignores reasons for exclusion which to us who know the Chinese are most vital and important. According to him the demagogic charges against the Chinese are: 1.—They work more cheaply. 2.—They live more cheaply. 3.—They send their money to China. 4.—They have no permanent residents. 5.—They do not assimilate with Americans. The wily Ho Yow understands that these attributes do not affect the Chinese standing one iota in the eyes of certain greedy capitalists, who look upon the common laboring masses as mere human machines. Consequently he denies not the soft impeachment. On the contrary, he wishes that "some succor could be devised for the employers whereby the tyrannies and injustices which many of them suffer at the hands of their employes might be modified." The succor in his eye is the employment of Chinese in the place of disaffected white labor. "The class for whose supposed benefit the exclusion laws exist," according to Ho Yow, "are members of the labor union and were passed to appease laborers with whom the Chinese did not and could not compete." There is scarcely a man or woman of sane mind living on the Pacific Slope to-day who does not know that this statement of the Chinese Consul General is not the fact. The Chinese, he says, are wholly un-

skilled and are in the main mere laborers or agriculturists. He makes this bold assertion in face of the fact that he can find within easy walk of his residence many cigar, boot and shoe, clothing, underwear and other factories owned and operated by his countrymen. At the time of the passage of the first exclusion act thousands of operatives were walking the streets of San Francisco and other cities of this and neighboring States on account of having been displaced by cheaper Chinese. Could Quickly Replace All Skilled Labor. The Chinese quickly learn any handicraft, and if allowed to land without limitation would find their way into every branch of skilled labor. The Chinese Minister admits as much in a recent article written by him. "Experience proves," he says, "that the Chinese as all round laborers can easily displace all competitors. They can work under conditions that would kill a man of less hardy race; in heat that would suit a salamander or in cold that would please a polar bear, sustaining their energies through long hours of unremitting toil with only a few bowls of rice." He makes a strong appeal not to renew the exclusion law for two years in order to prove that his countrymen are not hankering after the flesh pots of America. They so dislike crossing the ocean. He must think we have very short memories. In the seventies every vessel arriving on this coast from the East was loaded to the gunwale with Chinese coolies, and if now given the chance, with our vast increase of Pacific vessels, hundreds of thousands of them would be landed here in the space of time prayed for.

Chinese Are Repugnant to Our People. It is not alone for the reasons alleged by the Chinese officials that citizen residents of the Pacific Coast protest against the invasion of the Chinese, but chiefly because they are in conflict with the betterment of industrial life, because their settlements and their modes of living are repugnant and a menace to the health of our citizens and their peculiar vices a hotbed of temptation to our youth. The Chinatowns of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sacramento, Fresno, San Jose and many other cities in California, Oregon and Washington are made show places to morbid and curiosity seeking visitors in order to see the most beastly forms and small orders that "evermore will dwell in memory dear." If some of the Eastern sentimentalists could visit some of the places in Chinatown where young white girls are working daily in the employ of Chinese they would see things which "smell to heaven" and thank God that no dire necessity forces them to earn a living in such environments. The reasons, therefore, why Ho Yow and Wu Ting Fang left out the social, moral and educational objections to the incoming of their countrymen are obvious. They would not like to see a comparison drawn between the domestic life of a Chinese merchant or laborer with that of a white man of similar occupation. Those who talk of the missionary opportunities afforded to the various sects by the Chinese communities in America do not realize that these same Chinese are many of them debauching our youth in opium joints and other dens of vice. There are then points of view about the Heathen Chinese not so roseate as those drawn by the Chinese officials. Statistics verifying my statements are ready to hand. The facts presented to the United States Senate investigating committee that visited San Francisco prior to the passage of the exclusion laws are as pertinent to-day as they were at that time and should be again brought forward. The Chinese Exclusion Convention which meets to-day has plenty of work in hand, which, if well done, is bound to produce good fruit. J. J. TOBIN, Ex-State Labor Commissioner. San Francisco, Nov. 21.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

KATE FIELD—Eng., City. Kate Field died in Honolulu, H. I., May 19, 1896.

YOSEMITE—T. Spreckels, Cal. Yosemite is Indian, and means large grizzly bear.

SWIMMING SCHOOLS—T. Spreckels, Cal. There is no public swimming school in San Francisco, but there are several places where the art of swimming is taught by private teachers.

LATIN QUARTER—T. Spreckels, Cal. What is known as the Latin quarter of San Francisco is in the northern part of the city, in that territory north of Pacific street between Taylor and Sansome.

PHONOLITE—L. O. M. City. Phonolite is the name given to a variety of basalt or greenstone which rings or clinks with a metallic sound when struck with a hammer. It is also known by the name of clinkstone.

MOUNTAIN AND MAHOMET—Subscriber, City. The expression, "The mountain has come to Mahomet," in the article alluded to is a figure of speech that does not need a diagram to express the meaning of the writer.

CHANCES IN MANILA—E. Honolulu, H. I. This department not having any personal knowledge as to the condition of the trade in which the party would like to engage in Manila or in the Philippines is not in a position to advise the party to go there in search of employment.

THE CANALS—A. O. S. City. This department has not the space to give a history of the Panama and Nicaragua canals, but respectfully refers you to the Free Public Library, where you will find much on these subjects in the encyclopedias, periodical literature and special works.

THE FIRST SURVEY—C. City. The first survey of San Francisco was made in 1847 by J. J. Volger, a Swiss surveyor. His design laid out the streets in such a manner that every lot would have had an equal share of the sun upon its front and rear during the day; but his original plan was not adopted.

DESERTION—H. M. City. The United States law relative to desertion is as follows: "No person shall be tried or punished by a court martial for desertion in time of peace and not in the face of the enemy committed more than two years before the arraignment of such person for such offense, unless he shall meanwhile have absented himself from the United States, in which case the time of his absence shall be excluded in computing the period of limitation."

MONEY ORDER—Subscriber, City. If a letter containing a money order reached this city addressed to one of two names of exactly the same name, the postal authorities would in the first place endeavor to ascertain which of the two it belonged to, before delivery. Then if by chance it got to the wrong individual and he attempted to cash the order, he would have to give satisfactory evidence of title to the money to the postal authorities before the money would be paid. The case submitted is an assumed one, and this department does not care to answer inquiries of that character.

COIN QUESTIONS—Many Subscribers. The following are answers to a number of subscribers who want to know about coins:

T. D. A. City. A half dollar of 1795 is not a premium coin.

S. Berkeley, Cal. Of the many coins described in letter of inquiry there is but one that commands a premium. It is the three-cent piece (silver) of 1868. It is worth from 20 to 40 cents.

Subscriber, City. No premium for a silver half dime of 1870 nor for a nickel three-cent piece of 1867.

H. T. Cholame, Cal. A dime of 1845 does not command a premium.

A. D. City. Half dollars of 1897 are not premium coins.

H. S. San Jose, Cal. A half dollar of 1806 does not command a premium.

PERSONAL MENTION.

E. L. Weber, a Napa attorney, is at the Grand.

Senator Owen Wade of St. Helena is at the Grand.

Captain W. H. McClintock, a mining man of Sonora, is at the Lick.

H. J. Gosse, proprietor of the Riverside Hotel at Reno, Nev., is a guest at the Grand.

R. D. Stevens, a former Postmaster of Sacramento, is among the arrivals at the Palace.

H. Wittenberg of the Portland Cracker Company is here on business and is at the Grand.

Louis Kahn, a banker and extensive grain broker of Oakland, registered at the Palace yesterday.

E. S. Babcock, the popular manager of Coronado, is up here for a few days and is staying at the Palace.

G. C. Kemp Van Ee, the well known mining man, returned from Hodson yesterday and is at the Palace.

State Printer A. J. Johnston and E. P. Colgan, State Controller, are both down from Sacramento and are staying at the Lick.

Californians in New York. NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The following Californians are in New York: From San Francisco—H. Legg, at the Grand; A. I. Yonk, at the Sturtevant; J. O. Blanchard, L. N. Scott, at the Hoffman; E. Loewe, at the Broadway Central; D. Marx, D. Mayer, at the Cadillac; W. H. Avery, at the Holland; W. Bradford, G. D. Greenwood, at the Herald Square.

From San Jose—Miss Kirk, at the Arlington; Dr. G. R. Little, at the Bartholdi.

From Los Angeles—Mrs. C. Edison, at the Victoria.

Canada and Mexico resemble courtships, because they border on the United States.

A CHANCE TO SMILE.

Visitor (in Boston)—He seems to be a distinguished foreigner. Is he a Japanese or a Chinese?

Native Citizen—I do not know. Individuals of the Mongolian race all present the same external aspect to me.—New York Sun.

A poor Scotchwoman lay dying, and her husband sat by her bedside. After a time the wife took her husband's hand and said:

"John, we're goin' to part, I have been a gude wife to you, haven't I?"

John thought a moment.

"Well, just middling like, Jenny, you know," anxious not to say too much.

Agreeing the wife spoke her last words.

"John," she said faintly, "ye maun promise to bury me in the auld kirkyard at Str'aven beside my mither. I could na rest in peace among unco' folk in the dirt and smoke o' Glasgow."

"Weel, weel, Jenny, my woman," said John, soothingly, "we'll just try ye in Glasgie first, an' gin ye dinna be quiet we'll try ye in Str'aven."—London Spars Moments.

"Yes," said young Mr. Bashful to his best girl, "the stock market has been through considerable excitement of late."

"Oh, yes," the girl responded, eager to take part in conversation on a topic which interested her Adolphus. "I have read a lot about it in the paper—all about those dreadful bulls and bears and things."

"Yes," Adolphus went on; "they got the shorts in a corner and effectually squeezed them."

"Did they?"

"I think," the demure maid added, after a few minutes' meditation, "that if ever I become a speculator I shall be a short." A few minutes later she found it was not necessary to speculate in stocks in order to be treated as a short.—Pittsburg Gazette.

10 BIG THANKSGIVING FEATURES 10 With illustrations by the best artists on the Pacific Coast. NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL Thanksgiving Number, Out November 24, 1901. EXTRACTS FROM DIARY OF AGUINALDO'S PRIVATE SECRETARY. This graphic story of the inside life of Aguinaldo and his army cannot be read elsewhere than in The Sunday Call except in the Government secret archives at Washington, D. C. 20 PAGES OF FEATURE STORIES 20 THE SUNDAY CALL, A WESTERN PAPER FULL OF WESTERN STORIES BY WESTERN WRITERS