

The San Francisco Call

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BRANCH OFFICES: 327 Montgomery, corner of Clay, open until 9:30 o'clock. 300 Hayes, open until 9:30 o'clock. 433 McAllister, open until 9:30 o'clock. 615 Larkin, open until 9:30 o'clock. 1941 Mission, open until 10 o'clock. 2291 Market, corner Sixteenth, open until 9 o'clock. 1096 Valencia, open until 9 o'clock. 106 Eleventh, open until 9 o'clock. N. W. corner Twenty-second and Kentucky, open until 9 o'clock. 2200 Fillmore, open until 9 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS. Columbia—"The Princess Chlo." Orpheum—Vaudeville. Grand Opera-house—"Zorah." California—"The Olsen." Tivoli—"The Ametz." Central—"A Man of Mystery." Alcazar—"Corralle & Co." Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening. Oakland Race-track—Races to-day.

AUCTION SALES. By J. J. Doyle—Wednesday, January 29, at 11 o'clock. Horses, at 327 Sixth street. By Wm. G. Loring—Thursday, January 30, at 11 o'clock. Palo Alto Blood Mare, at 721 Howard street. By W. H. Ford—Tuesday, February 4, at 10 o'clock. Thoroughbred and Trotting Stock, at 1732 Market street.

OUR POLICE FORCE.

WHEN the estimates are made up for municipal expenditures for the coming fiscal year arrangements should be made for providing San Francisco with a police force adequate to its needs. The present force is insufficient. The men are now serving in many parts of the city upon long beats, and in every part of it they are serving long hours. Their watchfulness and courage have been amply attested, and yet crime is frequent and the criminal element of the population defies the law as if it had little fear of arrest and punishment.

Like every other community in the world San Francisco has to bear the evils that attend her advantages. Being a cosmopolitan city she attracts the vicious as well as the good from all parts of the globe. Having the finest winter climate in the world she becomes the winter resort of criminals as well as of men and women of culture. Holding the position of the most important garrison town on the Pacific Coast, she has to receive not only the heroic soldier but those unworthy ones who when discharged sink readily first to idleness and then to crime.

From all these sources the criminal classes of the community are recruited, and we have among us a much larger and more dangerous population of that sort than could be developed from among our own people. We must meet the conditions caused by this influx of thieves, footpads and burglars. We must recognize that among them are many who would as soon commit murder as not. We must confront the evils that arise from the cosmopolitan nature of our population and the attractiveness of the climate and so augment the forces of the law that the city will no longer be attractive to lawbreakers of any kind.

To accomplish that a larger police force must be provided, and provision should be made for it so that it can be attained in the coming year. Under the charter the city is authorized to maintain a force equivalent to one policeman for every 500 inhabitants. At the present time the force is far below that proportion. The result is that in the effort to deal with the influx of criminals the officers have been to a large extent overworked.

In a recent statement to the Call Chief Wittman in discussing the situation said: "The patrolmen are on duty for an excessive length of time each day. Only yesterday I was compelled to add another hour to their daily service. The men are now on duty ten hours per day instead of eight." Such service is excessive and should not be required of the force. It is apparent, however, that with each succeeding year the same influences which have drawn criminals to the city in the past will continue to do so to an increasing degree unless it be made known to the criminals that their arrest here will be speedy and their punishment prompt and severe.

To what extent the force should be increased can be determined only by experts and after careful consideration. Any intelligent citizen, however, can readily perceive that a considerable increase is necessary. The people are desirous of economy in the estimates for municipal expenditure, but not of that kind which would leave the streets dangerous to wayfarers and the homes of the city exposed to burglary. An increased police force is, then, a necessity of the situation and should be provided for when the estimates are made up so that it can be attained with the opening of the next fiscal year.

A JUNTA ORGAN.

THE New York Tribune has taken command of the newspaper propaganda of free trade in behalf of the Cuban junta. Its arguments are enough to make the disembodied spirit of Horace Greeley wake the celestial echoes with that picturesque profanity which used to melt the type metal in the Tribune composing rooms when an unlucky printer mutilated his editorial by a typographical error.

Greeley founded the Tribune as an organ of protection, and was the author of the policy of giving agriculture an interest in that economic system. Greeley was also a man of strong common sense, who never wrote rot. Fancy, then, how he would take this choice bit of special pleading from the Tribune: "Cuba, prostrated by war, is just getting upon her feet again. The first good crop of sugar cane in seven years has been produced and is ready for milling; if it is milled and the sugar is sold a large measure of prosperity will be restored to the islands; if not, prostration and distress will continue and in many cases be intensified. But the cane cannot be ground unless a market is found for the sugar, and the only market possible is in this country. This market must be opened by reciprocity, and this must be done within the next month or two, otherwise the relief will come too late. A year's delay will mean the spending of \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 of Cuban money in Europe, all of which under reciprocity would come to the United States. There are other dangers even more serious. Another year of industrial and commercial stagnation will gravely imperil the peace of the island. Industrial and commercial grievances were the cause of the Cuban revolts against Spain. There is the peril of a change of Cuban sentiment toward this country. If we condemn the Cubans to the same evils as those they suffered under Spanish rule it will be only natural for them to regard us with distrust and animosity. In order that our war with Spain shall not have been fought in vain reciprocity with Cuba ought to be established and ought to be established now."

The reader will observe that the Tropic of the Tribune informs us that unless Cuba gets free trade with us in the next two months "prostration and distress in the island will continue and be so intensified" that the Cubans will be able to spend \$30,000,000 in Europe next year! This alarming condition of poverty, which will enable a larger per capita expenditure for foreign goods than the people of the United States indulge in, "will also gravely imperil the peace of the island and change Cuban sentiment toward this country. If we condemn the Cubans to the same evils as those they suffered under Spanish rule it will be only natural for them to regard us with distrust and animosity."

Spain was the sovereign of Cuba; we are not. If Spain visited industrial distress upon the Cubans she misused and abused her sovereign power, as we will abuse ours if we visit distress upon American agriculture to make the Cuban planters rich in one season. We have no right nor power to do anything for Cuba except keep our promise of her independence, withdraw our troops, bring home the various generals who oscillate between Havana and Washington in the interest of speculators who have paid from \$2 to \$10 per acre for plantations which they wish made worth \$250 per acre at the expense of the American people, and let the pampered paupers of Cuba spend their \$30,000,000 a year where they please.

We fear that the editor of the Tribune is too interested in the gawgawry of his attire to be worn at the coronation of Edward VII to look after the logic of his writers or the principles of his paper. It is said the demand for the printed testimony given in the Schley hearing at Washington has been so great that the Government will have to issue a second edition; so it seems that a great many people in this country are still in doubt which side to shout for.

AMERICAN CONSULS.

SO much has been said and written of late concerning the shortcomings of the American consular system that it is gratifying to find in the current number of the North American Review a statement of the other side of the question. Under the title, "A Neglected Factor in Our Commercial Expansion," Albert Halstead presents a summary of the work done by American Consuls and maintains that to them is due a large measure of credit for the recent extraordinary expansion of our foreign trade. The plea is strongly sustained and justifies the conclusion that however defective the system of consular appointments may be, it has nevertheless brought into the service an energetic corps of workers who merit much more commendation than they receive.

Mr. Halstead says: "Foreign officials and business interests already understand how great an aid to the marvelous commercial expansion of the United States the American Consuls have been. The facility with which the average Consul adapts himself to his work is there remarked, and surprise is expressed at the unreasonable fault-finding of critics in the United States. * * * The system is not perfect, but it is far superior to any similar service in the world."

Among the services rendered by Consuls to commerce a high rank is given to their reports upon the conditions of the markets where they are stationed and of the best means of promoting trade therein. The information thus given is explicit and comprehensive and enables our manufacturers and exporters to fully understand the peculiarities and requirements of the different markets. The value of the reports is shown by the fact that they are now more sought after by trade interests, not of the United States only but of other nations, than any other similar publications in the world.

A second important feature of consular work is the warning given from time to time of the appearance in any market of foreign imitations or frauds upon American articles. These warnings have shown, for example, that Russians, in order to procure a market for their own oil, have placed it in American tin cans and sold it as a native product. It has also shown on several occasions how our styles were copied in Germany and how the imitations have been foisted upon the public as genuine American manufactures.

Furthermore, Consuls have promoted our trade interests by giving advice as to how goods should be packed for particular markets, how they should be advertised and how commercial travelers can be best employed in extending trade. Had the information thus given been more fully complied with our trade would have been even larger than it is. Mr. Halstead says: "American manufacturers have been averse to making their goods especially for the foreign markets they sought, evidently thinking that if their styles suited American foreigners should be satisfied with them. Fortunately all this is changing,

thanks to the constant teaching of our Consuls, and our manufacturers are learning to take pains to cultivate foreign trade by conforming to foreign tastes."

While conceding the justness of this plea for the consular service as it is, the commercial interests of the country will none the less remain firm in the conviction that reform is necessary in the system under which it operates. All that is proven by Mr. Halstead's argument is that we obtain in the service many able and energetic men, despite its subservience to the spoils of politics. There has never been any dispute upon that proposition, though the fact has often been overlooked by zealous reformers. The adoption of the consular bill before Congress would not in any way interfere with the good men now in office. It would have no other effect than that of making their tenure more secure and providing for them a better system of promotion. In short, the service, while excellent in many ways, is defective in some things, and the aim of the reformers is to eliminate the defects.

Senator Allison, who has just been elected for the sixth time to the United States Senate, has a good chance of holding the record for length of service in that body. Benton was there for thirty years, and Morrill of Vermont for thirty-one, but Allison has a chance to put in thirty-six years and will doubtless accomplish it.

OUR MINING INDUSTRIES.

ESTIMATES of the mineral products of the United States, just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, indicate that the output will exceed in almost every particular that of last year, and in nearly every case those of any other country. They will show that we are the foremost mining nation in the world and that the industry is advancing as rapidly as that of any other carried on by our people.

The estimates of the Mint Bureau put the gold production of 1901 at \$80,218,800, against \$79,171,000 in 1900. They put the silver production of 1901 at 59,653,788 ounces, against 57,647,000 ounces in 1900. The pig iron production is estimated at 15,800,000 long tons, against 13,789,242 long tons in 1900. The coal production is estimated at 267,850,000 long tons, against 249,955,917 long tons in 1900. Of petroleum the production is estimated at 66,000,000 barrels, or 2,772,000,000 gallons, against 2,661,233,568 gallons in 1900. Of copper the production is estimated at 595,000,000 pounds, 265,625 long tons, or about 5000 tons below the figures of 1900, copper thus being the only item in the entire list which shows for 1901 a smaller figure of production than that of last year.

The figures show a mineral output in excess of that of any other nation, and estimates made by British authorities confirm them. Thus the London Daily Mail Year Book puts the pig iron output of 1900 at: United States, 13,789,242 tons; United Kingdom, 8,908,570 tons; Germany, 8,404,852 tons; Russia, 2,821,000 tons; France, 2,699,494 tons. In 1900 the United States' total output of coal was 245,422,000 (metric) tons; that of the United Kingdom, 225,161,000 tons; Germany, 109,225,000 tons; France, 32,577,000 tons, and Belgium, 23,352,000 tons. As to petroleum, while the Russian figures of last year slightly exceeded those of the United States, it is probable that the enormous total of 66,000,000 barrels, estimate for the year 1901, places the United States in the lead in the production of that article, these figures showing an increase of 110,000,000 gallons as compared with 1900.

That is the showing American miners are making for their industry and it is upon that they ask for the establishment of a Department of Mines and Mining with a Cabinet officer at its head. It cannot be denied that the interests involved are large enough to justify such recognition on the part of the Government. There is nothing sectional about the industry. It is well nigh as universal as agriculture itself, as there is hardly any considerable part of the Union that has not an extensive mineral interest of one kind or another. Sooner or later a Department of Mines will be created, for the genuine needs of the country demand it, and the sooner it is provided the better.

In Korea eighty officials, each of whom embezzled more than \$1000 of public funds, have been sentenced by the Emperor to be beheaded. This is one of the cases where a regret for the refinements of a more merciful civilization might be justified.

LIVING ON THE NATION.

A CURIOUS illustration of the persistence and the growth of abuses of governmental favor when once granted is afforded by a bill recently introduced by Senator Mallory of Florida asking an appropriation for the maintenance of two public schools, one for white and one for colored children, in the town of Warrington.

The presentation of the bill and its reference to the Secretary of the Navy for his opinion were sufficiently strange departures from the routine of Senatorial appropriations to attract the attention of the newspaper men in Washington, and one of them on investigating it dug up a very interesting story showing that however difficult it may be to get an advantage of Uncle Sam, it is comparatively easy to keep it and develop it when once obtained.

It appears from the records that at the close of the Civil War a large number of persons were employed at the Government navy-yard at Pensacola, and as the yards is at some distance from the town many of the persons working for the Government squatted on the reservation and established homes there. After a time they obtained permission to build substantial houses, and then their number increased until the settlement became quite a town. Having reached that dignity the settlement took to itself the name of Warrington, and the Postmaster General gave it a postoffice of its own. Like the little peach of Eugene Field's song, "it grew, it grew." At the present time it has something like 1500 inhabitants. It has lights, sewers, police and municipal government furnished by the Navy Department. It has no trouble with politicians and no taxes, and now it wishes the Government to provide it with two public schools.

Doubtless Warrington will get what it asks for. It seems to have acquired a habit of getting all it wishes. The only strange thing is that the early inhabitants when they asked for the use of the land did not ask the Government to build their houses and fence their gardens. It goes without saying, we suppose, that the people of Warrington never plant anything unless the seed is furnished by the Department of Agriculture. Uncle Sam, we believe, has but one town of the kind, but that is enough.

Boss Nixon says that only 2 per cent of the Tammany organization is bad, and now the wonder will be how that particular percentage always shows up on top.

NEW STAMP DOES NOT FLATTER KING EDWARD



KING'S PROFILE ON NEW POSTAGE STAMP AND A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH. THE STAMPS JUST ISSUED SHOW THE FIRST CHANGE IN SOVEREIGN'S EFFIGY IN SIXTY-TWO YEARS.

WITH the new year in Britain begins the issue of the stamps of the new reign. The penny (two cent), which will become the most familiar, is a bright red, the authorities having gone back to the old color. King Edward VII's head takes the place of Victoria's, whose portrait figured on the national stamp for more than sixty years, penny postage dating from January 10, 1840. For the greater part of her reign the Queen was represented by the single portrait taken in her youth. Opinions differ as to the design for the face of King Edward, and some find difficulty in recognizing the likeness. The present issue of stamps includes the half-penny (green), the 2-penny (blue), used especially for foreign countries, and the sixpenny (purple), all having the same design, except that the 2-penny stamp bears its denomination in figures.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The Rev. Hugh McNamee of Santa Cruz is a guest at the Lick. J. O. Westwood, a mining man of San Jose, is at the Grand. D. C. Demarest, a mining man of Angels Camp, is registered at the Lick. Sydney Clementson, a wealthy resident of Boston, is at the Lick with his wife. H. Brooks, an owner of several oil wells near Bakersfield, is a guest at the Palace. Dr. B. A. Plant, a prominent physician of Santa Cruz, is spending a few days at the Grand. H. F. Small, master mechanic of the Southern Pacific shops at Sacramento, is a guest at the Palace. W. H. Devlin, an attorney of Sacramento, is down here on a short business trip and is staying at the Lick. James H. O'Brien, a well-known contractor of this city, leaves to-day for an extended tour of Southern California. E. C. Macfarlane, a stockholder of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, Company and a grain merchant of Honolulu, is a guest at the California. Count and Countess de la Taille of Tours, France, are at the Palace. The Countess is a native of Chicago and was here about three years ago on a short visit.

Californians in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The following Californians are in New York: From San Francisco—G. W. Armsby, at the Holland; P. A. Crump and wife and the Gilley; A. Shook and wife and N. Silberg, at the Savoy; Dr. T. Masson, at the Manhattan; C. B. McCrokey, at the Grand; W. N. Ringross, at the New Amsterdam; and E. T. Smith and wife, at the Delaware. From Sacramento—F. J. Wolf, at the Normandie. From San Diego—W. O. Bowen, at the Broadway Central.

Californians in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The following Californians were registered at the hotels: At the New Willard—W. W. Morrow and wife of San Francisco, A. P. Maginnis and wife of Los Angeles; at the Raleigh—J. L. Budd of Stockton, J. A. McDonald and wife, John Robertson and wife of San Francisco; at the Metropolitan—W. H. Bough and M. L. Woodham of Los Angeles; at the National—George L. Seyboth and J. V. Young of San Francisco.

Japan Has No Millionaires.

Japan presents the curious anomaly for the twentieth century of a country without a millionaire. The modern Western problem of what to do with the rich growing richer and the poor growing poorer isn't troubling the Mikado's empire. There isn't an inhabitant there, not even a nobleman, who would be considered a rich man from an American standpoint. The Yui Shimpo, one of the leading newspapers of the empire, has been making an investigation of the country's wealth. According to its tabulated statistics the greatest fortunes only reach the quarter-million mark. There are reported to be 441 persons whose possessions aggregate 500,000 yen, which is in American money \$2,400.

That means that there is only one quarter-millionaire to every 100,000 population. Compared with the United States' 3828 millionaires, or one for every 20,000 population, these figures make Japan look poverty stricken. That, however, is the very farthest possible removed from the facts, for Japan has no paupers. While there are no fabulously rich men, there are no notoriously poor ones. Wealth is very generally distributed, and misery and suffering are so little known that the Japanese are noted for being one of the happiest, lightest-hearted peoples of the earth.

The quarter millionaires found in Japan, Tokio, the capital, possesses one-third, but eight neighboring provinces have scarcely any. The other large cities ranked in proportion to their capitalists are Osaka, Kobe, Naja, Kioto and Yokohama. With this condition of affairs it is significant to note that manufacturing in which so many great American fortunes have been made, is still in its infancy. Among the 441 of Japan's moderately rich men there are more farmers and merchants than manufacturers and sixty-six are noblemen. Of this class only about one-tenth has amassed wealth in one generation. A fortune usually represents the inherited accumulation of several generations. This is quite contrary to conditions in America, where a fortune grows up almost in a night.

"What," said the visitor to the village of his childhood, "what's become of the one boy I hated—Willie Hawker, the sneak? In prison, no doubt—he bore that fate on his face." "Hush!" said the villager. "He is now Mr. Hawker, the famous millionaire." "What?" cried the visitor. "My dear school fellow a millionaire! I must call upon him and revive the old friendship."—Tit-Bits.

At the storming of Magdeburg by Tilly in 1631 this noted authority on the art of war laid down the general maxim that after a successful assault the soldiers ought to have three hours of pillage.

SOME ANSWERS TO QUERIES BY CALL READERS

"IL TROVATORE"—Music, City. "Il Trovatore," by Verdi, was written in 1853.

A DIME—Old Subscriber, Oakland, Cal. A dime of 1894 with the mint mark O is worth ten cents, no more.

LIBRARY—J. R. H. Eureka, Humboldt Co., California. There is no record at this time of "Hart's Magical Library."

TWO-CENT PIECE—C. N. K., City. A two-cent piece of 1871 is not classed by dealers as a premium commanding coin.

AGE—J. G. M., City. The question as to how old you were on a certain day at a certain hour is one of simple arithmetic, questions which this department does not answer.

BICYCLE ROAD—Cub, City. The main thoroughfare of Antioch is called a bicycle road. It leads to county roads in different directions, which are also called bicycle roads.

HARRISON—E. G. S., Livermore, Cal. Carter Harrison, who was Mayor of Chicago, Ill., was born July 15, 1833, and was assassinated October 29, 1893, by Patrick Eugene John Prendergast.

SCOUTS—J. G. M., City. The United States statutes do not contain any law authorizing the payment of pensions to civilians who were employed as scouts and guides during Indian wars.

PITCAIRN ISLAND—D. W., Oakland, Cal. The island in the Pacific Ocean known as Pitcairn was discovered by Pitcairn in 1768, was seen by Cook in 1770 and was colonized by the mutineers from the Bounty in 1789.

MINISTER'S WOOING—A. O. S., City. "The Minister's Wooing," by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, was not published before "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The last named was commenced as a serial story in the National Era in 1851, and the first named was published in 1859.

OF CHINESE PARENTS—Subscriber, Fort Bragg, Mendocino County, Cal. A man who was born in California of Chinese parents and who has no other relatives in this State. There are a number of such on the register of San Francisco who have exercised the right of suffrage for several years.

BALLOON VARNISH—M. K., City. The following is the method of making a flexible varnish for balloons that will make the sphere airtight or gas-tight. "Digest cold in a pint of water, then add two ounces of nitrate of copper, dissolved in a half-pint of water, and apply repeatedly to the article, placed in a damp situation, by means of a brush moistened with the solution. This produces a very antique effect."

BLACKLEG IN CATTLE—B. B., Quail, Los Angeles Co., California. Cattle affected with blackleg should be bled and treated with physic as soon as it is discovered that the animal is affected. If delayed, it is said that there is no cure. The best thing to do is to care for cattle in such a manner that they will not be affected with the disease.

ANTIQUE BRONZE—Subscriber, City. Antique bronze is produced by the use of the following solution: "Dissolve one ounce of sal-ammoniac, three ounces of cream tartar and six ounces of common salt in a pint of hot water, then add two ounces of nitrate of copper, dissolved in a half-pint of water, and apply repeatedly to the article, placed in a damp situation, by means of a brush moistened with the solution. This produces a very antique effect."

BIG TREES—J. A. K., City. In the Calaveras grove of big trees in the Mother of the Forest, 221 feet in height and 50 feet in circumference. "The Father of the Forest" (fallen) measures 11 feet in circumference. There are a number of the trees that are from 50 to 90 feet in circumference. In the Mariposa grove one tree was found that measured 60 feet, and in the grove near Visalia one was measured by the Geological Survey party, which reported the measurement at 106 feet in circumference.

POSTOFFICE EXAMINATION—Reader, Tomales, Marin County, Cal. The qualifications for letter carriers, age, 21 to 35; ability to pass a successful examination in spelling, arithmetic, letter-writing, penmanship, copying from plain copy, geography of the United States and reading addresses. Those who desire to apply for a position in San Francisco should file an application with the Civil Service Commission of the Postoffice Department in that city. Due notice of the time and place of examination is sent to each applicant.

A SNARK—M. B., City. The word "snark" as used by Lewis Carroll in one of his works is a creation of his own, which is not recognized by any dictionary. The word "snark" is a noun and is a boojum, and a reading of his book shows that a boojum is nonsense. The only use of snark aside from that in Carroll's book is by an association of lumbermen, and newspapersmen, called the "Snark Club," which has its headquarters in Chicago. The highest officer is called the "Snark of the Universe," and the head officer in each State is called a vice regent snark. The principle of the order is fun and nonsense.

CHINESE GOOD WORDS—M. A. D. F., Alameda, Cal. The twelve sentences of good words or commandments are: You should not disobey your parents. You should not quarrel with your brothers. You should not indulge in depraved and bad acts. You should not utter injurious words. You should not drown female infants. You should not wound the conscience. You should not obtain money by false pretenses. You should not beat down articles below the proper price. You should not destroy animal life. You should not be remiss in meritorious work. You should not throw down on the ground kernels of rice nor any leftover paper.

MARRIAGE—Honesty, Sacramento, Cal. If you wish to marry a woman who has been divorced in California but seven months you may go to some other country and marry her, but in California there have been two decisions in regard to that matter, one that a marriage that is valid in any other country or State is valid in California, and the other that a marriage in Nevada or other place to a party who has not been divorced a year in California is invalid. As yet there has not been a decision of the Supreme Court as to whether persons divorced in this State who go to another State or country to marry within a year after the decree of divorce is valid or not. To be on the safe side it is best to wait until the year after the decree has lapsed.

PUNCTUATION—W. R. T., City. The following, from "Pen and Type," by Drew, is an answer to the question, "Do compositors and proofreaders punctuate copy that is furnished by writers?" "Printed and proofreaders are to take for granted that in every word, falls under their supervision, the proper agreement between thought and expression has been effected by the author. He alone has the right to change the words and their relation, and if fairly punctuated, the manuscript should be closely followed, word for word, and point for point. Every person who writes for the press should punctuate his work presentably; but since the majority of writers are inattentive to punctuation—custom and convenience, if not necessity, have thrown upon the compositor and proofreader the task of inserting in their proper places the grammatical and such other points and marks as shall assist a reader in obtaining a ready apprehension of the author's thought."

Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator. Best Liver Medicine. Vegetable Cure for Liver, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Malaria.