

The San Francisco Call

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1902

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL, Month of February, 1902.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. February 1... 60,560. February 15... 58,730. February 2... 60,080. February 16... 70,480. February 3... 58,150. February 17... 58,910. February 4... 59,890. February 18... 59,230. February 5... 59,120. February 19... 58,770. February 6... 58,750. February 20... 58,750. February 7... 58,440. February 21... 59,780. February 8... 58,360. February 22... 59,140. February 9... 59,080. February 23... 70,100. February 10... 58,930. February 24... 59,110. February 11... 58,560. February 25... 58,920. February 12... 58,350. February 26... 59,840. February 13... 58,330. February 27... 59,310. February 14... 58,780. February 28... 58,540. Total... 1,695,380

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, ss.

On this 15th day of March, 1902, personally appeared before me, William T. Hess, a Notary Public in and for the city and county aforesaid, W. J. Martin, who, being sworn according to law, declares that he is the business manager of the San Francisco Call, a daily newspaper published in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and that there were printed and distributed during the month of February, 1902, one million six hundred and ninety-five thousand three hundred and eighty (1,695,380) copies of the said newspaper, which number divided by twenty-eight (the number of days of issue) gives an average daily circulation of 60,560 copies.

W. J. MARTIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of March, 1902, Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, Room 1015, Claus Spreckels Bldg.

AMUSEMENTS.

California—"The Denver Express." Tivoli—"The Serenade." Central—"The Man-of-Warman." Alcazar—"On and Off." Columbia—"The Christian." Orpheum—"Valdieu." Grand Opera—"La Tosca." Fischer's Theater—"Little Christopher." Mechanics' Pavilion—"Rice & Rowe's Big Shows." Oakland Race-track—Tours to-day.

AUCTION SALES.

By Wm. G. Layne—Tuesday, March 25, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, etc., at 72 Howard street.

CHEERFUL COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

COMMERCIAL reports from all over the country indicated a general expansion in trade last week. The bank clearings did not corroborate this, as they showed a loss of 10.4 per cent from 1901, hence, while the demand for merchandise and produce might have, and probably did, exhibit pronounced improvement, the aggregated business, counted in dollars and cents, was smaller. This would seem to show that the improvement was rather in jobbing and retail quarters than in the heavier importing and wholesale lines. Be this as it may, there was certainly a quickening in distributive trade, while the export demand for wheat was better than for some time back. The recent rains throughout the winter wheat belt depressed prices to a point where the European countries could purchase, and the American markets were thereby placed once more on an exporting basis, a position which they had been above for months as far as active shipping was concerned. That Europe wants our wheat was shown by her immediate response to the decline, and sales for foreign shipment during the close of the week were very large. The other staples also showed increasing activity. A brisk demand for nails, hardware and lumber indicated large building operations, and Pittsburg reported an enormous demand for structural material, especially for office buildings, railroad cars and bridges and viaducts. The general demand for iron and steel, however, is not as excited as last year, and it is expected that by the 1st of July this industry will have gotten back to normal conditions as far as prompt deliveries are concerned. The boot and shoe manufacturers are busy on old orders, but new business is rather light. An advance in the wages of cotton operatives has increased the cost of production and print cloths are higher, though Southern cotton centers are reporting dullness in the wholesale trade, with slower collections. Woolens are quiet, though the raw wools are firm under moderate stocks at Eastern centers. The retail business of the country is reported exceptionally fine, and the car famine is now so far relieved that but little is now heard of that shortage in cars which hampered trade so seriously for almost a year and materially reduced the commercial statistics of the country. An encouraging feature of the situation is the decrease in failures, those for the week numbering 209, against 224 for the corresponding week last year.

There is not much going on in Wall street just now. The leading financiers, even those who are at the head of the enormous combinations of capital, admit that if left to itself the stock market would go down, as prices are too high, but they candidly say that they will not let it go down—that is, until they see their way to do so without seriously disturbing conditions. As they control the situation they can do as they please. But the country is so prosperous and so flush with ready money that even under present conditions if the stock market should go down general business would probably not be violently affected. The situation in California remains precisely as for the past year or two, barring the marked influx of new people and new funds into San Francisco and the half-dozen counties around the bay. The amount of new building going on in San Francisco is remarkable, as is the large increase in the number of its inhabitants, both temporary and permanent. Vast sums of gold coin are now being released in this city in payment for the Market-street railroad system and in the settlement of immense estates and the construction of new edifices, and the city is enjoying a commercial activity highly gratifying to its citizens.

TRAIN ROBBERY.

CONGRESSMAN KAHN has made a suggestive and valuable report for the Judiciary Committee on a bill to suppress train robbery. Railways are mail routes and come under Federal jurisdiction. Mr. Kahn's report takes some of the wind out of the sails of our pride by comparing our criticism of brigandage in Turkey, Greece and Italy with the actual facts concerning train brigandage in our own country.

The only fault to be found with the committee bill is its lack of adequate penalty. If train bandits take life, the bill fixes the death penalty; if they kill no one the punishment is imprisonment of not less than five nor more than ten years. This is wholly inadequate. The penalty for train robbery should be death. Every such robbery involves interference with the running of the train and every such interference causes the risk of derailment or collision and endangers the lives of passengers. There are statutes that attach the death penalty to the crime of arson when committed in a building where there are human beings. Under such circumstances arson becomes potential murder, and should pay the penalty of that crime. Train robbery should have the same treatment.

A Federal statute on the subject has many advantages over a local law. Trial of such offenders in a Federal court and infliction of the death penalty upon conviction will be a quite different affair from arraignment in a State tribunal.

In criminal society the train robber figures as an aristocrat. His position is that of high rank occupied by the Bulgarian bandits, who are held in awe and respect by the communities which know their crimes and shelter them from punishment. In this State we have seen train robbers made heroes by a yellow newspaper, which succeeded in generating a diseased sentiment that saved the necks of the criminals, who in eluding pursuit committed more than one murder. The chief of these miscreants was set upon a pedestal to be admired by the unthinking, and he published interviews upon such psychological subjects as the time of day or night at which a man engaged in criminal enterprise feels the most or the least courage. This course was pursued until people who should have known better condoned his scarlet crimes on the ground that a railroad deserved to be robbed!

Proceedings in the Federal courts are not permitted to be turned into complimentary receptions tendered to such criminals. Their legal rights are protected, but they are not privileged to turn judicial proceedings into a farce by the posing and interviewing which impress others, of weak morals, that crime is a heroic business worthy of all praise and of frequent imitation.

When a train robber is imprisoned for his offense he still remains a hero to such admirers and his confinement is not reformatory. He is apt to consider himself a deeply wronged man and to accuse himself only of being caught. His crime does not disturb his conscience in the least. He is enlarged at the end of his sentence to be looked upon as a much injured man, and to seek the first opportunity to repeat his exploits.

Train-robbing is a very cowardly crime. It requires more address than courage. As usually committed the robber compels some member of the train crew to do the dangerous part of it, under threat of death. The engineer is made to obey the robber's orders with a pistol at his head, and the fireman is by the same means compelled to place the dynamite if an express or mail car is to be blown open and to stand between the robber and the gun of the express messenger. The commission of the crime has always the intention to murder as its necessary accompaniment, and its successful execution would seldom be possible if intended murder were not used in the act. Death should be the penalty, and when the rope has choked a few of these miscreants the heroic element will cease to be attractive.

Modoc County seems determined, like an incorrigible criminal, to bear the scarlet badge of shame in the community of California counties. It appears improbable that the murderous lynchings of the county will ever be made to pay the penalty for their heinous offense.

TOO MUCH BRYAN.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN has been doing a good deal of politics during his lecture tour of the Eastern States, and has thereby greatly disturbed the reorganizers. A number of Democratic National Committeemen who were recently in New York City are reported to have been quite frank in avowing their dislike of the situation. Some of them declared Bryan to be a political nuisance, a man who has outlived his usefulness and who, being politically dead, ought to stay buried. It was also stated by these committeemen that the Bryanites no longer control the committee, and that there would be no large amount of dissatisfaction if the Bryanite chairman of the committee, Senator Jones of Arkansas, were to lose his seat in the Senate and be retired from national politics along with Bryan himself.

While the committeemen who hang around New York hotels entertain such sentiments, Mr. Bryan continues to take himself quite seriously as the perpetual candidate of his party, the man whom destiny has chosen to be the next Democratic President of the United States. During his visit to Washington Bryan received a good deal of attention, and in commenting upon the impression made the Washington correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution says: "William Jennings Bryan undoubtedly regards himself still a Presidential probability. He made this pretty clear in talks he had with Democratic Senators and Representatives here to-day; more, however, by what he did not say than by what he did. He also made it clear, that he believes every Democrat in public life either reads the Commoner or should do so. To each man to whom he talked he made some reference to his paper."

In the course of his talk Bryan undertook to instruct Democratic Senators and Representatives how they should vote on every important question before Congress. About the only issue on which he was not ready to give advice or command was that of the choice of chairman of the Democratic Congressional campaign committee. On well nigh every other topic he was free and firm in speaking. He even tried to cheer his despondent followers and told them: "The Democratic outlook is good. We have a prospect of carrying the next House, and such a victory this fall would pave the way to triumph in the Presidential campaign." This reappearance of Bryan as an active campaigner for the Presidential nomination confuses the plans of the reorganizers and disturbs their calculations.

tions. They have been making their plans upon the assumption that Bryan is out of the fight and the way open for a new leader. They now find themselves confronted by the silver man and threatened with a faction fight. The Richmond Times, which has been a gold paper and an opponent of Bryan from the outset, mournfully says: "Mr. Bryan's political funeral has been time and again preached by those who thought that he was politically dead, but they reckoned without the corpse. Mr. Bryan is very much alive and he is going to give the Democratic party a great deal of trouble yet."

A number of lawyers in Chicago have organized an association for the purpose of "promoting legislative legal reforms." Among the aims specified in their programme is that of uplifting the character of the bar by having unworthy members disbarred. A scheme like that would be worth trying in San Francisco, even if it did originate in Chicago.

A POST CHECK CURRENCY.

EVERY ONE who has had occasion to send small amounts of money through the mails is aware of the inconvenience or the risk entailed. The only safe way is that of making use of a postal money order, but to obtain the order even in a city is a matter of considerable trouble, for one must go to a postoffice and stand in line waiting his turn, while to the farmer and others who live remote from postoffices the inconvenience is much greater. To many persons, indeed, a trip to the postoffice to get a money order means the loss of half a day. On the other hand, to send money through the mails by any other means subjects the sender to the risk of losing it.

These inconveniences and risks have long been felt and many efforts have been made to devise a feasible plan for getting rid of them. The desired object seems to be attained by a system devised by Mr. Gardner of Michigan and submitted in a bill now before Congress. The measure provides for printing the one, two and five dollar bills in the future with blank spaces on the face. These bills of course pass from hand to hand before the blanks are filled. When it is desired to send one in the mails the blanks are filled in with the name of the payee, his city and State, a 2-cent postage stamp is placed in another blank space and canceled with the initials of the sender in ink, the name of the sender is signed on the back, and presto! his money has suddenly ceased to exist as currency and has been transformed into a check on the United States Government, having all the safety of any bank check, and ready for inclosure in his letter. When the payee receives this check he treats it just as he would any other check—it endorses it, goes to the nearest bank or postoffice and deposits it or has it cashed. The paid check finally reaches the Treasury Department, when it is replaced by a new one with the spaces unfilled. This keeps the circulation at par. No change whatever is made in the financial policy of the Government, the only change being in the character of the printing on the bills of five dollars and under.

The advantages which would follow the adoption of the Gardner system are so apparent as to hardly require statement. The postal checks would be in circulation as currency and would be readily obtainable at any time and from almost any store. They would, in fact, be as common as bank bills and serve the same purposes until made payable by the sender to a particular person, after which the bill would become virtually a check. With such a postal currency in circulation there would be a large increase of activity in nearly all lines of trade. The adoption of the system would be especially beneficial to rural communities whose postoffices are not money order offices and who therefore have hardly any safe way of sending small amounts of money under the present system.

It is worth noting that the inventor of the post check plan, who is a successful business man and who has patented the idea, offers, in case of its adoption, to turn the patents and all rights under them over to the Government free of any cost or charge whatever. He considers that should the system be adopted the consciousness of having accomplished a reform of such importance to the general public and business men will more than compensate him for his time and trouble.

The measure being one for the general benefit, its adoption should be strongly urged. It will be well, therefore, for those who are interested in the subject to write to their Congressmen in support of it.

THE BURDEN OF ROYALTY.

DISPATCHES from London giving accounts of the first "court" held by the new King and Queen were devoted largely to the changes made by the new sovereigns from the customs that prevailed at such functions under the old Queen. The function was far more brilliant than anything of the kind in the later years of Victoria, but as that was a matter of course, not much has been said of it. The feature of the new function that most impressed London was the abolition of a good many of the old ceremonial observances upon which Victoria insisted, and the substitution of forms which relieve the court of a great deal of the former awkwardness.

One report of the function, after describing with due lavishness of rhetoric the magnificent display of jewelry and unprecedented toilets gleaming under the glow of myriad lights, and so forth, says: "At the drawing-rooms Queen Victoria stood at one end of a long line of royalties, beginning with the Prince and Princess of Wales, and every lady as she was presented had to make a courtesy to each member of the royal family placed at very short intervals. This awkward performance is now abolished. The members of the royal family and other members of the court are now ranged in a long line behind the King and Queen's throne chairs. Several yards in front of the thrones the King and Queen stood and those presented bowed to them alone. This saved much time, as did another innovation. To-night none save Embassadors and Ministers shook hands, whereas all the debutantes used to do so. Another difference was that the King and Queen remained throughout, responding to each person presented with a slight bow, while the line of royalties and court personages, ranged in the distance behind, stood practically motionless throughout the rather less than two hours that the presentations occupied."

The point in this story of most interest to Americans is the part taken by the royal family and the higher courtiers in the function. Just imagine standing for two hours without having a word to say or even a nod to give to anybody at the reception. The situation is worse than that of a supe at a theater serving without pay. Any citizen in this country who has a chance to dance at every frolic he attends has no cause to envy Princes or wish he were one of them.

HER FRIENDS FIND DELIGHT IN JOY OF THE NEW MRS. DUNPHY

IF it is an accepted truth that all the world loves a lover, there is no denying the fact that all the women love a bride, and what is more interesting than to make a character study of the chosen one after the happy man declares his choice to the world? We take to ourselves the flattering unctious that we are much more capable of judging her than the groom could possibly be in the blindness of his love, and we realize with satisfaction most profound in approving his selection or take a certain pride in our own prudency when we disagree. From the day Rowena Burns' engagement was announced to the immediate present, going her pretty wedding yesterday, we have heartily indorsed all the good things we have heard about Charles Dunphy, and knew he must be a splendid fellow to recognize such a priceless treasure and make it his own. We have known all along that Rowena Burns was one of the rarest in "the rosebud garden of girls." Almost any one can smile under favorable conditions and look pleasant in a ballroom, but it requires a sweet, generous nature like the one in point to radiate sunshine and show gentle consideration under all circumstances to every one she meets.



MRS. GEORGE P. WINTERMUTE, WHO HAS PROVED A CHARMING HOSTESS.

It is so surprising, then, that such scores of presents were received from admiring friends? It would be impossible to describe such a bewildering array, for a large room of the Burns' residence was entirely filled with wedding gifts. That Dunphy was a magnificent affair. The wooden chest itself was elaborately carved and fully four feet long and two deep, containing a number of large and exquisitely wrought things, too costly to be duplicated among the other presents. Colonel and Mrs. Burns presented their daughter with a grand collection of jewelry, many of which are very old. The necktie worn with the bridal robe was especially interesting, having once been the property of Marie Antoinette. It was a single row of large diamonds, suspended from a fine gold chain. The bride also wore the groom's gift—a diamond sunburst consisting of jet brown and cherry diamonds set in a circle and many other gems within. The stones were especially fine and set with true Tiffany art.

The bride was certainly a picture in her clinging princess gown of white panne satin, with the filmy tulle veil over her pretty, girlish face. The gown itself was an expensive affair, having a deep flounce of rose point lace about the train, a long skirt, while the bodice, too, had a lavish garniture of the lace. The shower bouquet of lilies of the valley, tied with

white tulle, was happily chosen. I am sure nothing else would have suited her—unless, perhaps, white violets.

While we are on the subject of the Dunphy-Burns nuptials, I must say a word about the farewell bachelor dinner Mr.

Dunphy gave to forty of his friends at the Palace Hotel on Thursday. Although some of us were not eligible as guests, we have been none the less enthusiastic in discussing it. The genial host arranged no end of fun for the dinner by introducing one of the guests as a German Baron—Lieutenant—something, who spoke with an accent and made grotesque speeches. No one recognized him as Mr. Wild, formerly at the Orpheum, but now residing at 224 Oak street.

The "Baron" showed great ignorance of Americanisms, and when Mr. Tobin proposed a "bumper" he had to have the term fully explained, while the guests vainly tried to conceal their amusement at his denseness. When Judge Kerrigan, the happy groom's uncle, addressed the lieutenant as "Lieut.," he hotly resented the familiarity and there was a sensation at the table, some of the guests taking sides with the Judge, while others sought to reason with the injured dignity of the "Baron." It was not until the strange "foreigner" sang two or three American songs that some one whispered an idea that Dunphy might be getting off another one of his jokes, but the songs, like the speeches, were in German accent, and many continued to suppress their amusement while Mr. Dunphy enjoyed his laugh unrestrained.

I wonder how many hearts Mrs. George Wintermute won last Friday at the tea she has done since she became a bride four months ago. Everybody was delighted with the sweet dignity and charming cordiality of the young hostess. She wore a Parisian gown of the sheers of panne satin, light blue with a white trim. The garniture was of blue baby ribbon and dainty white lace medallions.

If any of us are sorry spring is coming it is because we cannot see Mrs. Tom Magee Jr., with her fluffiest of muffs any longer. Our grandmothers would have scorned a lace hat with their crisp, English and severe style. Mrs. Magee carries one of thinnest tulle, and an exquisite affair it is, made of rows upon rows of tulle ruchings, black and white alternating. As there are fifteen or twenty of these ruchings, four inches deep, the hat is quite an immense affair, and carries a double row of tulle—one black and one white—also belongs to this creation and is tied with several blue baby ribbons, knotted at the ends.

SALLY SHARPE.

NAVAL PENSION THAT WAS GRANTED BY GREAT BRITAIN IN 1760 "GOES ON FOREVER," LIKE TENNYSON'S BROOK

Admiral Hawke's Descendants Receive Annually \$10,000, Which Was Granted to Him and His Line, in Perpetuity, for His Victory Over a French Fleet in 1759.

ADMIRAL HAWKE, one of Great Britain's many distinguished naval commanders, defeated the French fleet in the famous Battle of Quiberon Bay on September 20, 1759, gaining an important victory. On the same day the populace of London, impatient over what was considered Hawke's delay in striking a decisive blow at the enemy, hanged his strategy in the streets. When six weeks later Hawke came home he was received with great enthusiasm, the King settled a pension of \$10,000 a year on him, the pension to extend to his descendants. Parliament gave him a vote of thanks and seventeen years later he was made a Baron. He died in 1785, and his successors have been regularly paid the pension, which up to the present time foots up to the aggregate of \$1,260,000. None of the gallant Hawke's descendants have distinguished themselves either in the army or navy, but two of them have broken their necks in fox hunts. The present and seventh Baron, Martin Bladen Hawke, born in 1860, was up to 1894 captain of the Yorkshire Ninth Regiment, is now retired, resting on his laurels, and is referred to in "Who's Who" as a well-known cricketer. The stock appears to have deteriorated and is doing nothing to keep up the name of its great ancestor, but the yearly pension of \$10,000 will go on until the government of England changes.

Lord Beresford type in the United States navy.

The French armored cruiser Chateaufort has had another unsuccessful steam trial. A boiler tube burst and one of her propeller blades broke off, necessitating returning to the dockyard. The ship began her series of trials over one year ago.

The position of chaplain in the United States navy is evidently a much sought after billet, notwithstanding the recent complaint by one of the corps that the small pay was insufficient for an officer to maintain himself with "self-respect." There is at present one vacancy, for which 400 applicants have applied, although it is understood that the President has promised the place to the Rev. Bowers Reynolds Patrick of Duluth, a Baptist clergyman. The corps consists of twenty-four chaplains, the lowest pay being \$2500 while at sea and \$2000 while on shore duty, which salaries are increased after five years to \$2800 and \$2300, respectively. The highest relative rank is that of captain, and the lowest is that of lieutenant. When performing shore duty, where no official quarters are provided, allowances are granted for house rent. The pay for retired chaplains is three-quarters that of the sea pay. There will be another vacancy next November.

The London Engineer of recent date has published a report of steam engine designs in this country with sufficient data is no doubt valuable to engine designers in Great Britain, where the greatest defect in naval vessels has hitherto been in the motive power, but it is to be regretted that there is no engineering influence or enterprise to secure such information from our Navy Department. Without the sanction of the Secretary of the Navy Admiral Melville would not have been able to extend the courtesy to the London Engineer of furnishing exclusive important information to foreign navies.

The new seven-inch gun made at the Washington gun foundry has been tried for velocity and speed, obtaining a velocity of nearly 3000 feet a second and a rapidity in firing of four rounds a minute.

The battleship Iowa is again in need of repairs, and has gone to Bahia Blanca, the Argentine naval station.

The cost of the ammunition expended by the United States navy in the naval fights at Manila and off Santiago amounted collectively to \$129,969.17. Dewey's fleet expended 132 tons, costing \$20,914.37, and in the battle off Santiago 16.7 tons, at a cost of \$83,864.74, were expended, of which the Oregon is credited with 193 rounds, weighing 38.5 tons, at a cost of \$24,969.12; the Brooklyn with 1973 rounds, weighing 23.1 tons, at a cost of \$18,640.15. The New York did not fire a shot. The total cost of ammunition expended at sea during the war with Spain was only about \$175,000.

Russia has now seven large shipbuilding yards in Europe, of which two are located at Nicolaieff and Sebastopol, in the Black Sea, and the others are of importance, are at Kronstadt, and New Admiralty, Galerni Ostrov, Baltic Works and Nevsky, at or near St. Petersburg. Ten ships were laid down last year at these yards, namely, two battleships of the Slava type, four protected cruisers and four noviks of 3000 tons, and twenty-five knots speed. At Helsingfors five destroyers of 250 tons and five torpedo boats of 150 tons were laid down, while Schichan at Eiling received the contract for a novik, and Italian yards at Kiel began and launched an engineering and transport ship. Plans are in progress for five battleships of twenty knots and five destroyers of thirty knots.

There are quite a number of royal and noble sailors besides Prince Henry of Prussia. The ranking officer in the Italian navy is Tommaso Dukes of Genoa, who served through the seven wars, and is now an admiral. The Duke of Abruzzi, chiefly known as an explorer, is another Italian sailor Prince. Russia has Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch and Grand Duke Alexis, the latter being the lord high admiral of the Grand Duke's and his son are likewise sailors by profession, and very good ones. Prince Oscar of Sweden and Princes Waldemar and Charles of Denmark, the present Prince of Wales, are all admirals in their respective navies. Grand Duke Constantine's daughter, wife to the prince of Greece, is the only admiral in petticoats. She holds that rank in the Russian navy in recognition for her kindness to Russian sailors and of her remarkable knowledge of practical seamanship.

PERSONAL MENTION.

F. A. Waters of Los Angeles is at the Palace. John T. Cameron, a cattle raiser of Newman, is at the Lick. J. J. Dalley, a mining man of Trinity County, is at the Grand. Leon S. Hirsch, a merchant of San Jose, is registered at the Palace. Speaker C. W. Pendleton of Los Angeles is among the arrivals at the Grand. R. D. Hatch, a merchant of Novato, is at the Lick, accompanied by his wife and daughter. Meyer Blum, a merchant of Vacaville, is here on a short business trip. He has made his headquarters at the Grand. Judge Benjamin Hartman, a Superior Judge of Santa Cruz county, who resides at Boulder Creek, is registered at the Lick. W. A. Clark Jr., son of United States Senator Clark of Montana, arrived at the Palace yesterday, accompanied by his wife, from Butte, Mont. Senator Clark will join them in this city next Wednesday. Monsignor Kiroberger of the Cathedral of Munich, a prelate of the Catholic church, arrived here yesterday from a tour of Mexico. He is accompanied by Monsignor Zettler also of Munich, a well known designer of stained glass windows. Mr. Zettler designed the windows for Holy Cross Church in this city and for Claus Spreckels' residence. The visitors are at the Palace. France, with upward of 40,000,000 of population, has but one really large city—Paris, with 2,715,000 inhabitants. The next largest are Lyons, with 1,040,700, and Lyons, with 452,245 inhabitants.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

PREMIUM FIVE—J. H. City. A five dollar piece of 1834 commands a premium of from \$1 to \$2 if it has on the reverse "E Pluribus Unum." If it has not it does not command a premium. METROPOLITAN THEATER—Old Timer, City. The last performance at the Metropolitan Theater on Montgomery street, between Washington and Jackson, San Francisco, was on the night of April 23, 1873. THEATERS—C. H. City. The following is given as the seating capacity of a number of San Francisco theaters: Columbia, 1524; California, 1598; Alcazar, 1408; Grand Opera-house, 2600; Orpheum, 2700; Central, 1600. FLOWERS—G. S. C. Pacific Grove, Cal. There are florists who make a business of shipping fresh flowers from San Francisco to points East as far as New York. Some lay the flowers loosely in damp moss, others place them in damp paper and lay in cotton in a box that has plenty of air. Some make arrangements with train hands to keep the flowers damp during the journey. RESIDENCE—Subscriber, Aromas, Cal. A man cannot have two legal residences. If a man had his residence in Monterey County and then changed his residence to Santa Cruz County and has made that his permanent home he cannot claim a legal residence in Monterey County. A resident cannot serve as a grand juror in any county except the one in which he claims his residence. If a man is a resident of Santa Cruz County and is holding a deputyship under the county government in Monterey County you have your remedy at law to have him cited to show why he should not be removed from office.

A CHANCE TO SMILE.

Dumblebitch—It was an awful trial for me to make that speech to-night. Mildmay—Don't mention it, old boy; just think what the rest of us suffered—Titt-Bits. Two Views—"Mister," began the beggar, "it's pretty hard to lose all your relations and—" "Hard?" snorted the crusty individual. "Why, man alive, if they're poor relations it's impossible!"—Philadelphia Press. "I s'pose," said Johnny, who had been called upon to entertain the unexpected guest for a few minutes, "you have to—" "Speak a little louder, my dear," said the caller. "I s'pose," yelled Johnny, "you have to use an ear trumpet, 'cause your ear drum's busted!"—Washington Star. Ex. strong boardhound candy, Townsend's. Cal. glace fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's. Look out for \$1 4th st., front barber and grocer; best eyeglasses, specs, 10c to 40c. Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau, 223 California street. Telephone Main 1042. Townsend's California glace fruit, 50c a pound, in fire-stamped boxes or jap. baskets. A nice present for Eastern friends. 629 Market st., Palace Hotel building. King Oscar has passed seventy-two years, and has delegated many of his powers to Gustaf, the heir to the throne, although the latter has been in formal abdication. What you pay for extracts is important, but what you get is ten times more important. Burnett's Vanilla costs more because it's worth more.