

The San Francisco Call.
 THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1902
 JOHN D. SPRECKELS, Proprietor.
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 PUBLICATION OFFICE... Market and Third. S. F. EDITORIAL ROOMS... 217 to 221 Stevenson St.
 Delivered by Carriers, 15 Cents Per Week. Single Copies, 5 Cents.
 Terms by Mail, Including Postage:
 DAILY CALL (including Sunday), one year, \$8.00
 DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 6 months, \$5.00
 DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 3 months, \$3.00
 DAILY CALL (By Single Month), 1.50
 SUNDAY CALL, One Year, 1.50
 WEEKLY CALL, One Year, 1.00
 All postmasters are authorized to receive subscriptions.
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 OAKLAND OFFICE, 1115 Broadway
 C. GEORGE KROGNESS, Manager Foreign Advertising, Marquette Building, Chicago. (Long Distance Telephone "Central 2619.")
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 NEW YORK NEWS STANDS: Waldorf-Astoria Hotel; A. Brentano, 21 Union Square; Murray Hill Hotel.
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PRESSURE AT SAN QUENTIN.

By the resignation of John C. Edgar, for many years captain of the yard at San Quentin prison, following closely upon the retirement of his son and others from the prison staff, the public is made aware that something out of the ordinary is going on in the prison. The management is making the service disagreeable, and the officials are getting out of the way.

These resignations and retirements following one another so rapidly at this particular juncture have naturally been received by the public with the moral conviction that the prison management is forcing them for the purpose of preventing information being given as to the conduct of prison affairs. Warden Aguirre has met that conviction by saying to an evening paper: "If I knew that any one here had given out stories as stated he wouldn't remain here for a minute."

That declaration made in public is in line with many similar declarations made in private. It is therefore not to be looked upon as an ill-considered expression hastily made. It represents the settled conviction of his mind, the fixed intention of his will.

The public is likely to be much impressed by the Warden's statement. The efforts of the prison management have been directed for some time past to prevent the Call from obtaining information of what is going on within the institution, and also to find out the source of the revelations which the Call has already made concerning the frauds committed there. If the Warden knew of any official who has exposed his mismanagement he would dismiss the man. He does not know of any such official, but he suspects many and is now acting upon his suspicions. The Call is well aware that several of the retirements from the prison staff have been virtually forced, and it knows, further, that other officials have been suspected and warned.

The pressure exerted to force all employees of the prison to hide the frauds committed there under Aguirre's management has already brought about the discharge of Drury Reynolds, the retirement of Steward Praetzel and the resignations of Captain Edgar and his son. Some of those who have been warned will doubtless be forced ere long to resign or submit to dismissal. The Warden, acting in this instance on behalf of the Governor as well as of himself, is eager to prevent further evidence of the prison frauds from being made known. Perhaps also he deems it possible to discredit a probable witness in the suit instituted on behalf of the Governor against the proprietor and the manager of the Call by dismissing him and thus putting him in the position of a discharged employe who would be likely to feel animosity to the management.

The public will not overlook the significance of all these efforts to prevent the press from obtaining information of what has been going on at the prison and what is now doing there. If the management had violated no law the publication of every incident connected with the administration would show that fact. There would be direct credit to the Warden and reflected credit upon the Governor who appointed him. In fact, if all has been done fairly and honestly since Aguirre went into office he would be eager for the publication of his record, and Gage would now be citing it as an evidence of his ability to select the right men for the honest administration of public trusts.

Aguirre's efforts to silence the officials at the prison is in line with Gage's efforts to avoid a trial of the case in the courts of this county, or any other county in the vicinity of the prison. The whole aim now is to suppress information. The Governor and the Warden, however, have their labor in vain. If Gage manages to avoid a trial in court the Call will none the less publish the facts and the evidence to prove fraud at San Quentin, and if the Warden should discharge or force the retirement of every member of the present prison staff the Call would none the less have means of proving its case. The issue is made up. The truth cannot be suppressed nor evaded.

Out of the waste products of her packing factories Chicago works up material worth in the market something more than \$30,000,000, and if she sold it on a fair basis the fact would be to her credit, but the chances are most of it is disposed of by working the public as if that also were raw material.

It is said that so many orators from the outside are going to Maine to take part in the campaign there this fall that there is danger the campaign committees may have to cut down all the pine forests in order to furnish a stump for every speaker.

LAWLOR STILL IN POWER.

The State hears with equal surprise and disgust that the resignation of Dr. Lawlor as superintendent of the Home for the Feeble-Minded was accepted, to take effect upon the appointment of his successor, and that, no successor having been appointed, he is still in power at the head of the institution.

The people took Governor Gage at his word, that if the charges were true Lawlor would be at once dismissed. The charges were proved, and the people were told that Dr. Hatch would take charge, temporarily, until a successor to Lawlor could be found. It now transpires that when Dr. Hatch called on the Governor in the matter he was told to "let it drop for awhile." This seems to have been upon the gubernatorial theory that letting it drop for awhile would cause the whole subject to drop out of the public mind, and, no successor being appointed, Lawlor would remain in charge of the institution for whose management he had been expertly reported as entirely unfit.

In his resignation Lawlor declared that his fault had been "an error of judgment," and the Governor seems to have concluded that to be a curable infirmity and is letting the doctor remain for repairs to his judgment.

In all this the work of the push is apparent. No doubt the Governor's first expression of antagonism to Lawlor's methods was disagreeable to that element, and it has overawed the executive into hitting upon a plan by which he could commend himself to the better element and stay solid with the worse. This running with the hare and holding with the hounds will not do. The State supposed that since the 12th inst. Dr. Hatch was in charge and that Lawlor had departed from the institution. This supposition has been worked in politics for all that it was worth in the counties in which delegations to the State convention were to be selected. It now turns out to have been a false pretense, and if anything has been gained by it the gain is undesired. The people want Lawlor dismissed, and they want Osborne re-appointed as his successor. Anything short of that will be a disappointment. It remains to be seen whether the Governor will continue to heed the push and deny the people what they want.

In its present aspect a flagrant deception has been practiced in the affair, most unbecoming in a public officer, and the people will decline to let the matter drop for awhile, or at all.

The people are paying the costs of Governor Gage's libel suit, and he is trying to make them as heavy as possible. But in return they get nothing that they demand in the purification of the administration of this State institution. Under the circumstances it is probable that the people will also let the Governor drop permanently and turn elsewhere for awhile for a public trustee in that office who will not promise one thing and then do another.

The revelations of misconduct of the home were startling and infuriating. They demonstrated gross abuse of the most delicate public trust. The public sympathy was roused in behalf of the peculiarly pitiful and helpless objects of gross official abuse. The storm was so sharp and admonitory that for once the Governor seemed to bend before it and show a desire to place himself in accord with the public wish. But now it appears that his surrender was in seeming only, and that there is no change in an administration that was universally condemned. The people wait with interest upon the next move in this game of false pretenses.

A curious item is going the rounds of the Eastern press to the effect that the Brooklyn Ornithological Company is trying to obtain 10,000 seventeen-year locusts to supply the demand of public schools for specimens of the pest. If the locust plague had been anything like so widespread as first reports stated it would seem to have been easy for the schools to get all they wished by the simple expedient of giving a small boy half holiday on condition that he bring in a bagful.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

ARRANGEMENTS now being perfected for the reception and entertainment of the thousands of visitors who will attend the grand convention of the Knights of Pythias promise to make it one of the most notable events of the kind in our annals. Not only is there to be in this city a rich display of the resources of progressive counties and the general wealth of California, but there are also to be tours from the city to various parts of the State, so that the visitors can see with their own eyes the marvelous variety, richness and beauty of the attractions of the commonwealth.

The number of visitors whose coming is now well assured will make the encampment one of the largest gatherings we have known. We are to have men and women from every part of the Union. They will come to us as representatives of the best elements of the American people. Their good will cannot fail to be of benefit to us in every respect, and did not the proverbial hospitality of the city and the State prompt us to make the reception a notable one, we would have abundant inducements to do so from the very fact that such a reception will be profitable as well as pleasant.

This gathering of so large a concourse of influential men and women comes at a most opportune time. The spirit of migration is strong upon the people of the Eastern States. Thousands of families from the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic coast are now seeking homes in the Northwest or the Southwest. They are thronging the railways to the Dakotas and to Texas. Many of them are even leaving the United States and making homes in the western provinces of Canada. It will be well, therefore, at this time to make known the superiority of California over all rivals.

The prices of our lands are higher than those of the Dakotas or of Texas, but the profits to be obtained by their cultivation more than counterbalance the difference in cost. That fact is not fully understood in the East. The showing we now have an opportunity to make in the eyes of the coming visitors will go far toward establishing a proper understanding of the matter. It is therefore gratifying to know that so many counties are going to unite in the work of entertainment. It is to be hoped that none of the generous plans now under consideration will fail. The occasion will be a great one, the company will be worthy of the best we can do for them. Let us try to make it a record-breaker even for California.

Albert Gardner, writing for the New York Independent, says: "The infant republic of Cuba has been launched upon the turbulent seas of national distress under a sky which is dark with the menace of disorder, if not of crime." It appears all that distress is due to the fact that the Cuban sugar planters cannot sell their product in the American market free of duty. It is a sad case. Perhaps Cuba had better pack up and go back to her mother.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTING.

IT is due to the persistence and intelligence of Mr. Allen Ripley Foote that the fact has dawned upon men in this country that errors, corruption and extravagance in municipal government are possible largely because of the inefficient system of municipal audit and account. Mr. Foote is the leading American student of civics, and has wielded a tremendous influence upon public opinion in the direction of reform in public accounting.

The Call has referred to this subject frequently in discussing municipal ownership and administration of public utilities. On the 2d inst. we spoke of the movement for reform in audit and account, saying: "Its object is to devise a system of municipal accounting that will make clear the way the affairs of a city are administered and thus bring to light the points at which waste and loss occur in any and every department."

We are in receipt of the following letter from the Comptroller of the city of Chicago, inclosing the mentioned ordinance, which occupies many pages of the printed proceedings of the City Council. It provides a system in complete detail covering every object of public expenditure and revenue. It is accompanied by another ordinance explanatory, by which it appears that on June 24, 1901, an order was passed authorizing and directing the Mayor, Comptroller and chairman of the finance committee to employ a firm of expert accountants for the introduction and supervision of a system of account and audit for all the departments of the city government. The firm mentioned in the Comptroller's letter was employed and the system was installed at the beginning of this calendar year, and its working is thus certified by the Comptroller:

CHICAGO, July 17, 1902.
 To the Editor of the San Francisco Call—Dear Sir: With reference to the attached clipping from your paper, of July 8, I feel it only fair to the city of Chicago and the matter of municipal accounting, to call your attention to the enclosed ordinance passed by the Chicago City Council December 23, 1901. The system of accounts therein authorized was duly installed by Haskins & Sells throughout the various departments and bureaus of the city government on the first day of January of this year. The radical change from the old methods to the new was made without friction or impediment to the proper conduct of the city's business, and this system has since worked harmoniously in all its branches, and its results have certainly been of great advantage in the management of the city's finances and in the presentation of information concerning the daily and monthly progress of revenues and expenses that would commend it as highly creditable to the best business administration. Yours very truly,
 J. G. HUBBELL, Deputy Comptroller.

The ordinance provides that the firm of public accountants shall install and conduct the system. We assume that this is for the purpose of securing a permanent oversight, outside the political departments of the government, in order to prevent a relapse into the former confusion. In event of any misunderstanding, disagreement or difference between the public accountants and any department, bureau or

A NEGRO CONGRESS.

PREPARATIONS are now being made in Atlanta for a negro congress, which is designed to be the largest and most representative assembly ever held by that class of our population. The estimates are that upward of 10,000 delegates will be present. It is of course not likely that such estimates are free from exaggeration, but it is deemed well nigh certain that the number of influential negroes who attend the meeting will make it an occasion of national importance.

Atlanta is a fitting place for such an assembly. It is said to contain more negro churches, negro schools and negro colleges than any other city in the world. The colored population of the city is fully representative of the best that has been done by the race for the race since emancipation. The promoter of the convention is himself an Atlanta negro who won something more than a local repute by his management of the negro department of the Cotton States Exposition held there in 1895. In providing for the convention he has been assisted by forty different denominations and associations of one kind or another.

While the object of the meeting is mainly to discuss the conditions and prospects of the negro in America, and to devise a plan of action for promoting the welfare of the race, the time is not to be given wholly to talk. It is the intention of the promoters to make a notable feature of music. A chorus of 1000 voices is being trained for the purpose by the musical director of Tuskegee Institute, and it is the intention to render not only classical music, but some of the better of the old-time plantation melodies.

America is so much a land of conventions that the proposed gathering of the negro representatives in Atlanta would in itself hardly attract much attention. Its interest lies in the fact that it has such an important and such a complex problem to deal with. To the white race what is known as the "negro problem" is but a theme for academic discussion, but to the negro himself it is a matter of vital importance. The speeches at Atlanta are going to be earnest, and while it is not probable any definite solution of the complex problems involved in the relations of the two races will be forthcoming, it is certain the resolutions which express the opinions of so large a body of representative colored men will be read with attention and given due heed by thoughtful men throughout the Union.

It is stated that during the offertory in a New York church recently the congregation was entertained by a young woman who whistled Schumann's "Trauerlied," and on being encored after the benediction she whistled "The Mocking Bird." What is the difference between that and a vaudeville stunt?

THE PASSING OF AN AND PIONEER

Through the sudden death of James R. Garniss, which occurred at his office yesterday morning, still another respected name is added to the list of pioneers who have passed away during the last few days.

Mr. Garniss had been ailing for some time, and what his medical adviser, Dr. George Martin, diagnosed as a tendency to apoplexy, and only a week ago, after being called in to see Mr. Garniss, the doctor secretly told the anxious wife that he might drop dead at any moment.

Certain it is that the deceased was in jovial spirits even to the last, and there would be nothing to indicate that it was essential that he should remain at home. That he had been affected by the deaths of John Mackay and General Barnes and the tragic ending of Evan J. Coleman was apparent, and possibly the passing of his friends in quick succession had something to do with exciting his emotions and thereby hastening his demise.

At his home and at his office, 219 Sansome street, he was ever genial and jovial and his presence in private or among his business associates was ever welcome.

Mrs. Garniss said yesterday that he was in the habit of going to the office and the house, 245 Fillmore street, in the morning, and his manager, James C. Hayburn, said that on his arrival at the office at about a quarter to 10 o'clock he commenced to joke, as was his happy custom, and asked him (Mr. Hayburn) whether he would like to go to the office. The manager replied that he thought he would go to Mill Valley. "All right," replied Mr. Garniss; "I feel so well that I think you may go next week."

DEATH COMES SUDDENLY.

HAYBURN then left to go out on business and one of the clerks, Robert Roy, was a few minutes later started by hearing Mr. Garniss breathing heavily and leaning over the desk at which he had started to write. Realizing that Garniss was seriously ill, he ran over to the Mills building and returned with Dr. Taylor, who said he was meeting his vacation. The coroner was apprised of the death and Mrs. Garniss came in response to a call. She was overwhelmed with grief and it was some time before friends could compose her.

The body was later removed from the office and is undergoing parolers on Sacramento street.

Speaking of the death of Mr. Garniss, his warm and close friend, John Landers of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, said:

His loss must be felt, for he was an authority on all insurance matters. It will be felt, too, because of his gentleness and kindly general personality that needed no prompting, for James Garniss was quick to see and quick to act where assistance was needed. He was a lovable man—gallant, courteous, genial and well-to-do. Alas, so many of that grand class who are so gently passing away. The community must feel their going. They are a part of the history of San Francisco. They have made history. We can ill afford such losses.

James R. Garniss was born seventy-three years ago in the city of New York. When quite a young man he studied law, and was admitted to the bar.

When the news of the discovery of gold in California in 1849 reached New York Mr. Garniss immediately started for the new El Dorado and arrived here in the summer of '49. Like many other pioneers who came here at that early time, instead of practicing the profession he had been educated and trained to, he went into another pursuit, taking up the commission business. He formed a co-partnership with William Mahoney under the firm name of Mahoney & Garniss.

PATRIOTIC CITIZEN.

Mr. Garniss also took a very prominent part on the side of good government and was a very active member of the Vigilance Committee. He was also captain of the first military company organized in San Francisco and known as the "Lancers."

Late in the '50's he married the charming General's daughter, the late Rannan of St. Louis, Mo., a sister of Mrs. J. H. Brown, the widow of Banker James H. Goodman of Napa. Mrs. Garniss died several years ago in this city. The lives of Mr. and Mrs. Garniss were truly ideal and they were deeply interested in several charitable organizations of this city. His first wife was the founder of the Buford Kindergarten, located in the Potrero. They were very modest people in their charitable work, very rarely allowing the outside world to know the extent of their benefactions.

About two years ago Mr. Garniss married Mrs. Barbara M. H. Brown, a widow of the late 1860's. The deceased had been engaged in the insurance business, representing during this period several very prominent fire, life, accident and surety companies and was at the time of his death the Pacific Coast manager of the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia.

There were but few men engaged in the United States who in their education and practice had a more extensive knowledge of insurance matters and his counsel was frequently appealed to by the underwriters of this coast.

Besides his widow he leaves one brother and a sister residing in the East. He was a Knight Templar, and a member of the Society of Pioneers.

PERSONAL MENTION.

J. R. Haughton, a capitalist of Chico, is at the Lick.
 L. S. Hohl, a fruit grower of Oroville, is at the Lick.
 J. C. Steele, a mining man of Sonora, is at the Lick.
 B. Cusick, a real estate man of Chico, is at the Grand.
 J. Goodman, a merchant of Fullerton, is at the Grand.
 T. G. Yancey, a lumberman of Newman, is registered at the Lick.
 N. De Yoe, a merchant of Modesto, is among the arrivals at the Lick.
 Richard Elkins, a prominent resident of Washington, D. C., is at the Palace.
 Fred T. Merrill, a dealer in farming implements at Portland, Or., is at the Palace, accompanied by his wife.
 John L. Hudner, a rancher of Hollister, is spending a few days in this city and has made his headquarters at the Lick.
 John M. Ratto, a well-known commission merchant of this city, has returned from a three weeks' outing at Bartlett Bay.
 General Passenger Agent D. W. Hitchcock of the Union Pacific returned yesterday from Colorado Springs, where he had been attending the quarterly meeting of the Transcontinental Passenger Association.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The following Californians have arrived: San Francisco—Mrs. Buford, of the Albenmarle; Miss B. Enderle, Miss Timmerman, E. Topp, C. H. Clinton, and wife, E. Currah, P. Herick, S. J. Jett, of the Grand Union; G. P. Lamm, at the Herald Square; H. P. Kohler, at the Hoffman; C. W. Schleicher, D. A. Einstein, at the Imperial; J. Alives and wife, at the Manhattan; T. Belton, A. Belton, at the Bartholdi; Miss J. Boqueraz, M. A. Boqueraz, at the Holland; C. A. Hitchcock, at the Cosmopolitan; C. F. Nicholson, Mrs. P. Lauch, at the Narbonne; M. Rockett, of the Delaware; S. Simons, at the Victoria; J. B. Treadwell, at the New Amsterdam.
 Los Angeles—J. Haggarty, at the Albert; Dr. Davison, at the Netherlands; F. Dempenier, at the Imperial.
 San Diego—J. J. Crooke and wife, at the Holland; A. Barstow, at the Herald Square.

STAMPING OUT LAWLESSNESS IN THE PHILIPPINES

The records of courts-martial brought to this country on the transport Sumner show that the military authorities in the Far East have still much disorder with which to deal. Several Filipinos were found guilty of murder and two officers of the American army were forced to answer to serious charges during the month of May.

Captain Frederick S. Wild, Thirteenth Infantry, was reprimanded for allowing men of his command to burn a native cockpit at Lingayen, Pangasinan, in Centra. Two soldiers had been stabled there and the rest of the men threatened vengeance, but the captain failed to place a guard over the endangered property and it was burned. The case was questioned about the judicial Judge Johnson of the Third Judicial District and made rather discourteous reply. His sentence was fixed at official reprimand. General Chaffee, in reviewing the case, stated that the punishment was too mild but must be approved.

Charles O. Ziegenfuss, a Manila editor, made a scathing criticism of work being performed under the direction of Lieutenant Lytle Brown of the Corps of Engineers. The lieutenant read the article in question and immediately called on the editor, knocked out two of his teeth and "did then and there" otherwise beat, bruise, wound and otherwise ill-treat him. And for so forgetting his official dignity, Lieutenant Lytle Brown escaped with a reprimand. General Chaffee objected to the leniency of the sentence but approved it.

Emetrio Bris, an officer of the insurgent forces, ordered a native prisoner to be killed without trial and will rusticate in Bilbid fifteen years therefor.

Martin Diquito, leader of a band of ladrones, attempted to kill Cesario Dirique for being friendly to the Americans. He was given fifteen years at the Presidio de Manila.

Macario Capulin stabbed Francisco Miranda, a Filipino scout, and was sentenced to spend twenty years at Bilbid.

Marcellano Villegas took the oath of allegiance to the United States and after did much to aid the insurgents, against whom he had declared himself. He was found guilty of furnishing information to ladrones and goes to the Presidio de Manila for twenty years.

Manupad, a Tiruray native, killed a certain soldier and took the wife and two children of the deceased and sold them into slavery. Manupad was sentenced to spend the rest of his life at the Presidio de Manila.

Every prison in the Philippines is said to be crowded to its greatest capacity and the prisoners have to be pardoned regularly to make room for new ones. American soldiers who are found guilty of the more serious crimes often escape after the execution of only about half of their sentences. Bilbid and the San Pedro and Lhuigan prisons are expected to be crowded after did much to aid the insurgents, against whom he had declared himself. He was found guilty of furnishing information to ladrones and goes to the Presidio de Manila for twenty years.

LESSONS IN ITALIAN.

The board granted permission at its open meeting to the Italian Alliance to use class rooms on the first floor in the Washington Grammar School from 3:30 to 5 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of giving private lessons in the Italian language. The alliance originally requested that rooms in the Irving Scott School be assigned for the purpose, but Miss Caroline B. Barlow, principal of the school, protested against granting the request because she was taken by the board in the absence of Director Roncovieri, who has vigorously objected to the further use of the Washington School because it is unsafe. The board evidently thought that it would be impossible to injure the school any more than it is at present.

Miss Lily Hulford was appointed to the classical department of the Mission High School.

Leaves of absence were granted to Misses E. McDonald, Miss E. Cleary and M. V. Arnold and denied to Miss K. Cullinan.

SUPPLEMENTAL BOOKS.

The Superintendent of Schools was authorized to expend \$3000 in the purchase of supplemental readers and library books.

The resignation of Isabel Wolf Goldman, a teacher in the Everett School, was accepted.

Director Woodward submitted a report of repairs made on a number of school buildings during vacation. He suggested that steps be taken to prevent the breaking of windows by mischievous boys, the Starr King School being the chief sufferer in that regard.

A CHANCE TO SMILE.

"They say the 'Gibson girl' is to be married."
 "Is she? I don't envy her prospective husband."
 "Why not?"
 "Because wherever they go they are sure to meet somebody who will look at his wife and say, 'I've seen that face somewhere before.'—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"A barber was one of the saved from the wreck of the Walla Walla. But please don't."
 "Don't what?"
 "Don't say he escaped by a close shave."
 "I didn't intend to say so. What I would have said was that when the barber saw that Death meant that he should be next, he talked him out of it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"At the dance last night," said Cholly, "Miss Green took me up to one of the other girls and said: 'Miss Brown! Miss Brown said: 'Well, what is it, Mayme?' Then Miss Green introduced me, and everybody laughed, and I couldn't see anything to laugh at, to save my life.'—Baltimore American.

Fruites stuffed with apricots. Townsend's.
 Reduction genuine eyeglasses, specs. 10c to 40c. Note 81 4th, front barber, grocer.
 Townsend's California Glass fruit and candies, 50c a pound, in artistic fire-checked boxes. A nice present for Eastern friends, 435 Market st., Palace Hotel building.

Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen), 520 California street. Telephone 300.

SCHOOL BOARD DISPENSES WITH TWO TEACHERS

Considerable alarm prevails among the teachers in the School Department owing to the intention of the Board of Education to remove some of them from their positions. Although no formal action was taken at yesterday afternoon's open meeting of the board two teachers were consolidated out at the usual secret session held in the morning. Mrs. L. D. Ostrom, a sixth grade teacher in the Crocker-Grammer School, and Miss M. C. Sutherland, a third grade teacher in the Winfield Scott School, are the unfortunate ones. The board had the name of Miss B. L. Macdonald of the Winfield Scott School under consideration for consolidation out, but finally decided that Miss Sutherland should be the one to go. The two teachers consolidated out will be put on the eligible list. It is feared by the other teachers that more removals are contemplated. It is thought that President Demman's ukase issued for consolidation out that other than first grade classes shall consist of at least fifty-five pupils enrolled at the beginning of the school year will encompass further removals. When the daily attendance falls below forty-five the Superintendent of Schools shall, according to the regulations, recommend consolidation. The Superintendent, however, had not been consulted in the consolidating out of Mrs. Ostrom and Miss Sutherland, whose pupils fell below the required number.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

TRACING FAMILIES—P. City. In order to trace families in the United Kingdom communicate with the Somerset House, Strand, London, England. There is kept at that place a record of nearly all the families of England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

THE PHILIPPINES—Anxious, City. Three young ladies who would like to go to the Philippines for the purpose of earning a livelihood in any employment except domestic service" will find it a difficult matter to go to a strange place to seek employment if it is the desire of the three young ladies to seek employment under the Government in some of the civil departments they should make application to the Congressman of the district in which they reside.

HEART DISEASE—A Reader, City. The climate of San Francisco is as good as that of any other part of the State for persons who are affected with disease of the heart. There are many diseases of that organ and each is the subject of different treatment, which does not depend upon the climate, but upon the care the American takes of himself when following the directions of a physician who has examined him.

MIDSUMMER FICTION NUMBER OF THE CALL.

Do you enjoy a good short story? Why, of course you do—who doesn't? There is no better way of spending a lazy summer day than in reading a rattling fine story from the pen of a trained writer who has that peculiar knack of giving you a whole novel condensed to a short story. Nowadays everybody reads and everybody naturally wants the best. It is to please everybody and to give them the best that money can buy that the Call has prepared a great Midsummer Fiction Number that will be a new feature in up-to-date journalism and will outlive anything of the kind ever attempted before. This edition will be published on Sunday, July 27. You can get a book of short stories by some well-known author for \$1.50. You can get the Midsummer Fiction Number of the Call for Five Cents. The book that costs you \$1.50 is the work of but one person, and of course there is bound to be a sameness in all the stories it contains. This great edition offers sixteen pages of

OUT NEXT SUNDAY.

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