The San Francisco Call.

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 11, 1902

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REED'S LAST COUNSEL.

WHAT may be regarded as the last political counsel of Thomas B. Reed to his fellow citizens appears in an article by him in the current number of the North American Review, under the title, "What Shall We Do With the Tariff?" The article is written with all the incisive vigor for which the ex-Speaker was noted, and, while brief, contains a massive argument against the folly of interfering with the protective system under which our wonderful prosperity has been built up.

Mr. Reed begins by saying: "The elections for this year have taken place and we have escaped the one great danger of a democracy, which is the decision of great questions without discussion." He then goes on to review the prosperity of the time and the economic forces which have brought about the formation of those huge combinations of capital known as trusts. These unions, he says, "have been forced upon the capitalist. This element of force we must bear in mind if we wish to understand this question. * * * Because of the murderous competition it was union or bankruptcy."

Against the trusts there has arisen a fear and a clamor. People are afraid of the establishment of monopolies in certain lines of industry and are crying out for preventive legislation. Here Mr. Reed gets in one of his epigrams, "We have many remedies on the stump and in the newspapers, but the experience of mankind is universal that Providence has not left us to the stump orators, or the newspapers, or even to statesmen." He argues that the tendency toward combinations for the purpose of escaping competition will itself bring into operation a counterbalancing reaction. He insists upon it that the Government should not interfere with business, and says: "There is a piece of wisdom as old as the world, which is worthy of all consideration—let us not be in haste about great matters. When you don't know what to do, don't do it. If the proposition is to press an oak back into an acorn it had better be carefully considered."

Passing then to a discussion of the proposed alteration of the tariff for the purpose of destroying trusts, he says: "Protection in some lands may be the subject of discussion and debate, but how it can be that in this country and at this time passes all understanding. In the United States the policy of protection has had a century and a quarter of alternate triumph and defeat. The triumph has been always followed by prosperity, the defeat by hard times. The last decade has been a striking example. We saw fit to try tariff reform in an act called the Wilson act. So prompt were the evidences of failure to meet the hopes of its framers that the country rose as one man, repealed the act and substituted therefor the Dingley act, which was the result of care and skill, and immediately there followed a demonstration of the advantages of protection the like of which was never seen in this country."

Next Mr. Reed sets forth the doctrine which The Call has so often repeated, that protection is a principle which must apply to the whole country and to all American industries, and is not a mere matter of expediency, to be changed from time to time to suit especial interests. On that phase of the question he says: "The idea that protection is in the nature of a medicine, to be dropped as soon as possible, is an idea we had better examine. What if it is a food? The medicine notion comes from the early argument of the selection of infant industries to be fostered and cherished. Time and experience have enlarged that notion of protection. They have shown that protection is not a privilege, but a system. A privilege might be robbery. A system must justify itself by results."

Particularly forcible is the argument against tampering with the tariff by reciprocity treaties. On that score Mr. Reed says: "The history of reciprocity the world over has been that any treaty thus far devised has been one-sided, and the country losing has put an end to it. We tried it with Canada. Our export trade increased 13 per cent, and theirs increased in eleven years 500 per cent. We had one with the Sandwich Islands, and on the average we gave them $5,000,000 in remitted sugar duties a year and sold them $4,000,000 worth of goods. In other words, we gave them all our exports and $1,000,000 besides. This is what the friends of free trade were trying to do for Cuba when we were so apprehensive that the island would be ruined if we did not give in charity what had no foundation in justice."

SOCIALIST ACTIVITY.

EASTERN socialist circles are very active in their propaganda. Encouraged by the progress to which they are helped by the people who, for reasons of prejudice or in a restless spirit of experiment, are helping them socialize all public utilities by securing public ownership, they are pushing forward more frankly than ever before since the cult was brought into notice in France by Fourier.

The Eastern press freely comments on the fact that everywhere the socialists have as their allies in promoting the first step of their system, municipal trading, the element in politics which has already made municipal government the most offensive and the least effective in the essential purposes of government. To the combination flow the theorist and the sentimentalist and the lazy, and the movement finds grist in every incident that illustrates the failure or unfitness of any member of the present social state.

Among the testimony taken by the coal strike commission was that of a clergyman in the anthracite district, who, to impress his point upon the arbitrators, testified that a coal miner in his parish was compelled to delay a long time the payment of a funeral bill of $200 for a deceased member of his family. This is used by the socialists as proof that American labor is oppressed beyond the power to bury its dead. It is rather a sober subject, but the fact is that not many well-to-do people indulge in the woeful vanity of $200 funerals. It would be, by sensible people, considered the duty of the clergyman to admonish his parishioners that their duty to the living is incompatible with such ostentation over the dead. Had it occurred to any of the arbitrators to ask the witness how much of this solemn bill of costs was his share there might have been further enlightenment. But, as a whole, unsifted and without analysis, it is taken by socialists as another damnable proof of the oppression wrought by the capitalistic class, and becomes a potent part of the material used in their attempts to create a new and artificial social state.

We have had occasion recently to give socialism the benefit of its own definition, expressed in its motto, "Property is robbery." We are able to give now its own expression of its purpose in this country. There has arisen a discussion over the views and opinions of Jane Addams, the administrator of Hull House, in Chicago. It was claimed that she is a socialist. It was even said that this was well known to socialists themselves, but was concealed by the lady lest she offend the many wealthy people who by liberal contributions have generously endowed the Hull House work, which she directs.

The discussion gradually extended to a consideration of the socialist Sunday-schools, which have been founded in the larger cities to teach the cult to children and rear them in the faith, and it was charged that this Sunday-school movement had proceeded directly from Hull House. Upon examination this was shown to be incorrect, and Jane Addams herself denies any leaning toward socialism. The denial was followed by a socialist declaration, made by one of the leaders, in these words: "Jane Addams bears no resemblance to a socialist. The criterion by which a socialist is identified is his theory concerning the future of the laboring and property-owning classes. The socialist believes that the laboring class will subdue and exterminate the property-owning class. People who believe in reconciling these two classes so that they will live together in harmony are not socialists. Miss Addams belongs to that school, and we do not recognize her."

Now no one will pretend to fear that by "subdue and exterminate" it is meant that all who are so unfortunate as to own property are to be subjected to physical slaughter. Socialism shrinks from violence. But it looks around upon the accumulations of property, made by the prudence, industry and genius of others and desires that it be equally divided, in order to establish that equality which is the dream of the school. To do this, to subdue and exterminate the owners of every form of property, socialism proposes to make all property common to everybody and to declare by social edict that "everything is everybody's."

With very great skill its first attack is upon corporate property, because therein it has the assistance of the prevalent prejudice against corporations. When that skirmish line is carried the conquest of the whole field will be easy.

Archbishop Keane has recently expressed surprise that in such a country as this socialism should get a foothold and gain a hearing at all. It is an importation, an immigrant, and every year's list of immigrants adds to its supporters, while the people who are helping it take its first step, in municipal ownership, will find themselves the victims of its last step in the abolition of property.

Philadelphia belles are just a little weary of following the dull amusements of New York society, and by way of a change have started coon-hunting by moonlight. It is said the affairs are very jolly.

A BOOK OF THE CITY.

UNDER the title "San Francisco and Thereabout" Charles Keeler, the well-known poet and essayist, has written a volume which contains at once a story, a description and a prophecy of San Francisco. The work has been published by the California Promotion Committee in a style commensurate with its worth, so that as it comes to the public it fitly represents our literature, our skill in the work of illustration and of bookbinding, and finally, that awakened public spirit which is now working for the advancement of the State through organized effort.

Within a brief space Mr. Keeler compresses the history of the city from the days when the first mission was planted on the shores of the bay down through the successive eras of the padres, pioneers, the argonauts and the bonanza kings to our own day. Brief as is each part of his telling of that history, he has known how to make the picture of the time, and of the life of the time, vivid and distinct. Equally entertaining are the chapters devoted to the streets, to the different quarters of the city and to the beautiful suburban resorts that surround it. To San Franciscans and to all who are interested in the city the book will be found full of instruction and delight, while even those who are not interested in the city itself will find a pleasure in reading every chapter by reason of its poetic glow and literary charm.

The illustrations of the work are numerous and excellent. They include all sorts of views from street scenes to glimpses of the sea and romantic stretches of the park or of the wildwoods and fields of the neighboring mountains and valleys. The letterpress and the handsomely illuminated binding are in harmony with the rest of the work and reflect credit upon the Stanley-Taylor Company, who did the printing. In short, the work is in every respect a notable accomplishment in the way of giving a wider and fuller fame to the beauties and the attractions of San Francisco, and it is gratifying that the Promotion Committee has placed it upon the market at so low a price, 50 cents, that almost every citizen can afford to send one or more copies abroad.

The tone and purpose of the book are revealed in the closing paragraph, in which Mr. Keeler says: "Where could be found a more fitting highway for the world commerce to travel; where a more sublime portal whence the power and products of Western civilization should go forth to the other shores of this vast Pacific, and the stored wealth, art and industries of the Orient be returned to enrich America? San Francisco, founded by the Spanish padres, who bore the cross to the scattered Indian tribes of the wilderness; invaded by a a cosmopolitan horde from the four winds of the globe, flocking at the cry of gold; developed by American energy into the most important city of the Pacific shore, has now taken a new impetus of growth and has before it a more brilliant future than the most sanguine of its founders dared anticipate. May that largeness of public spirit, that breadth of view and that readiness to co-operate in all that is good grow and develop until the community is able to fitly cope with this empire of the Pacific sea and shores and make it tribute to its genius."

With the thermometer below zero this early in the season the average Easterner can hardly be blamed for figuring out how much cheaper it would be to spend the holidays in California than to stay at home and try to keep warm.

MAKING NEW STATES.

THE House at the last session passed the omnibus bill to admit New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma as States. This bill is now before the Senate, where its fate is doubtful.

We think that justice dictates the admission of the three Territories. New Mexico has been held in territorial bondage for fifty years. True, its population was at first and for a long time largely Mexican, and had not the advantage of public schools and the means of enlightenment. The use of the Spanish language in judicial proceedings was necessary, and conditions were primitive. Now these things have passed away. Railroads run all over the Territory and give it adequate internal and external communication. The public schools have introduced the English language, and enlightenment is becoming general. An American population is located throughout the Territory, and the push and activity there are indistinguishable from those American qualities anywhere. Therefore there would seem no reason for prolonging the novitiate of the Territory, but it should be given self-government.

Arizona enjoys an even better position than New Mexico and has a stronger claim. Her settlement was American from the start. Her population is made up of people from every State from Texas to Maine. She has a great variety of resources and much energy to develop them. If Southern California become too restless in partnership with the northern part of this State, and could be excised and attached to Arizona, making another maritime State, with vast interior resources, there is every reason to believe that such a State would rank among the greatest in the Union. But as she is Arizona is entitled to admission and ought to have it.

The people of the two Territories blame Senator Beveridge of Indiana for holding up the omnibus bill in the Senate committee, and by way of reprisal threaten to take part in the next Senatorial campaign in Indiana. Their feeling toward that somewhat picturesque statesman is sulphurous in the extreme. During his tour of the Territory he was treated with great hospitality, and in the warmth and geniality of after-dinner oratory led the people to believe that he was an admissionist. Now that he is against them they regard as wasted every drop of beverage bestowed on Beveridge and every flight of oratory bestowed by Beveridge on them.

The fight over the succession to the Speakership turns out to have been not even so much as a foot race. Mr. Cannon has walked over the track as superbly as a drum major leading a brass band and everybody is following him.

PHILIPPINE CURRENCY.

SENATOR LODGE has promptly introduced a bill designed to regulate the currency of the Philippine Islands and to provide the people with a system of sound money fitted to their needs for both domestic and for foreign trade. The question does not seriously affect the material interests of the United States to any great extent, but it does affect our exercise of power over a subject people. If we cannot do so much as give them good money it is hardly possible that we will ever be able to give them a genuine prosperity.

As the session is to be short and there will be much business that must of necessity be performed in the way of routine legislation, there will be an inclination on the part of some members in each House to set this bill aside as a matter of comparatively little importance. It is, however, a matter of the highest importance to the Filipinos. All the evils of a fluctuating and uncertain currency are now felt by the Philippines, and as we have deprived them of self-government they can take no steps to provide themselves with a remedy. Whatever is done must be done by us. In that respect, therefore, the measure is one of urgency.

Silver has long been an unstable metal in the money market, and of late the decline has been greater than ever owing to the demand of the powers that the Chinese indemnity shall be paid in gold, and the Filipinos are suffering from it. A New York financial expert in discussing the question recently said: "I have no suggestions to make, because I have not studied the question carefully enough, but it seems to me that a modification of the American financial system should be given to the Philippines. I am not at all surprised at the silver situation in the East. In fact, I predicted it a long time ago. It may not be generally known, but the situation over there has been brought about almost entirely by the necessity that confronts China in the payment of the war indemnity to the powers. I said at the time it became known that that indemnity was to be paid in gold that the result would be a fearful demoralization of the currency system of the entire East. China has to collect this indemnity from her subjects in silver, trade it for gold, pay the exchange and then pay another brokerage to get the silver back."

Such is the situation of a people over whom we exercise sovereign power. It is known to our statesmen that of all the ills that people suffer from bad legislation the worst is that which comes from a depreciating money. We ought, therefore, to give the Philippines good money. In a moral sense we owe it to them

BRIGHT JUVENILES TO DISPLAY TALENTS AT AN ENTERTAINMENT

A CHILDREN'S entertainment of a unique description will be given at Golden Gate Hall on Friday evening, December 12, under the direction of Miss D'Enery and the Misses Carruthers.

Many excellent things have been arranged and the programme will be interesting. Many juveniles of extremely youthful years have been coaxed and tutored to take most prominent part in helping to amuse the older folk.

There will be singing and dancing, and every performer is to appear in costume. A tarantelle will be given in costume of Turkish fashion by Miss Camille Carlyle, and a "butterfly ballet" will follow. Tweve little mites are to disport themselves in a "baby ballet," the principals not being over 5 years of age, and each will dance in her nightgown and with a tiny doll in her arms. A minuet will be danced by eight Alameda children in colonial costume. La Castanet dance is to be performed by Ruth Newbauer, and pas des fleurs by Eugenie Masten.

One of the very many pretty features promised is a sextet, "May We Come a Wooing," which will be rendered by little girls dressed as Quakeresses and boys in the stunning attire of the fox hunter, something after an act in "Florodora."

A volunteer dance will be given by Miss Mira Harris in military costume, and Kathleen Rogers will perform a dance which has been named "The Sunbeam." Miss Ida Ward and a chorus of six girls will render in up-to-date style the song "Blooming Lize," and Misses Phoebe Dun and Camille Carlyle are to render the ever acceptable Tyrolean duet. The hornpipe and fling and a number of other favorite dances will also form part of the programme.

CLEVER TOTS WHO WILL DISPLAY ABILITY AS DANCERS AT ENTERTAINMENT TO BE GIVEN AT GOLDEN GATE HALL BY CLASS OF LITTLE ONES WHOSE TALENTS ARE RECOGNIZED.

MISS HARRIS' CHRISTMAS LUNCHEON

The first Christmas luncheon of the season was given yesterday by Miss Frances Harris at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Christian Reis, 835 California street. The spacious rooms were lavishly decorated with flowers, and the effects were artistic in the extreme. Two Christmas trees, prettily lighted and covered with shining ornaments, were placed on either side of the fireplace in the dining-room. About the room were Christmas berries, boughs of orange and pepper trees, and in the hall, where the orchestra was placed, ferns, berries and bamboo were arranged in profusion. Fourteen guests were seated at Miss Harris' table in the dining-room, and the remaining tables, four in number, were placed in the drawing and smoking rooms. The table presided over by the hostess was in pink, with Bridesmaid roses and candelabra interspersed with maidenhair ferns. Pink carnations and roses predominated on the drawing-room table, and the remaining two were in red carnations. The place cards were red hearts, prettily decorated. Everything was perfectly appointed, and the guests were delightfully entertained.

Miss Harris was handsomely gowned in white silk, with garniture of chiffon roses and embroidery. Her guests of honor were Miss Marie McKenna of Washington and Miss Helen Dean. The others present were:

Miss Beatrice Fife, Miss Florence Stone, Miss Florence Bailey, Miss Nellie Grant, Miss Helen de Young, Miss Callender, Miss Janet Wilshire, Miss Isabel Kendall of Oakland, Miss Maybelle Toy, Miss Claire Bowie, Miss Maud Bourn, Miss Alice Herrin and Miss Fannie Arques of San Jose. At the other tables were Miss Elsie Sperry, Miss Edna Middleton, Miss Bessie Center, Miss Atelka Willier of Sausalito, Miss Kathryn Robinson, Miss Wigmore, Miss Katherine Herrin, Miss Florence Ives, Miss Marie Voorhies, Miss Bourn, Miss Alice Owen, Miss Moulder, Miss Gertrude Van Wyck, Miss Maye Colburn, Miss Woods, Miss Elsie Cole, Miss Elita Redding, Miss Charlotte Ellinwood, Miss Hooper, Miss Jessie Fillmore, Miss Ella Maxwell Porter, Miss Gertrude Palmer, Miss Edith Muir, Miss Florence Kentfield, Miss Georgie Spleker, Miss Florence Mason, Miss Gertrude Bates.

* * *

The full programme for the Doctor's Daughters' vaudeville entertainment to be given to-morrow and Saturday at the Alhambra Theater has just been completed, and is as follows:

Stanford Glee Club, Cleveland H. Baker, leader, (a) "Fill Your Steins," (b) "Hail, Stanford, Hail"; Miss Jean Logan, Oriental dance; Mrs. Richard Bayne, (a) "Violets," (b) "The Northern Days," Miss Moroney, accompanist; R. L. Stone of the Olympic Club, barrel jumping; selections, "The Strollers"; Olive Celeste Moore, prima donna contralto of the Bostonians, kind permission of Messrs McDonald and Barnabee, (a) "Tell Me Again Sweetheart," from "Maid Marian," (De Koven), (b) "Rosary" (Nevins); Ike Karmel of the University of California, monologue; Ruth Alamede Smith, "The Living Doll," an original conception arranged by Agnes Marie Noonan; Thomas H. Pike and Roy M. Pike, in an arrangement from Peru entitled "Nothing to It"; selections, "Maid Marian"; Frank Rodolph, song songs; sextet by Miss Florence Bailey, Roy M. Pike, Miss Mabel Hogg, Harold Mann, Miss Helen Davis, Thomas H. Pike, Miss Estelle Lakeman, Du Ray Smith, Miss Ella Wenzelburger, Philip Paschel, Miss Belle Harmes, Sumner Hardy, musical direction of Harris H. Connick; Miss Martha Stuart Millar, (a) "Story of the Violin," (b) "In Imminent Peril," a mouse story; Stanford Mandolin Club, Roy J. Keith, leader, (a) "King Dodo," (b) selection from "Carmen."

Both evenings the same programme will be rendered, except that on Saturday evening the University of California Glee and Mandolin clubs will open and close the programme.

Mrs. L. H. Bryan of 2422 Buchanan street is chairman of the grab-bag and fish-pond committee, and will be glad to receive any donations for the same. The others on the committee are; Mrs. George B. Somers, Miss McMullen, Miss Jessie Fillmore, Miss Persis Coleman, Miss Eleonore Warner, and Mrs. R. Hale. The other committees are as follows:

Dolls—Mrs. J. Stow Ballard, chairman; Mrs. James Alva Watt, Mrs. Charles Slack, Mrs. William Cluners, Mrs. John Flournoy and Miss Louise Bruce.

Evening Entertainment—Mrs. Horace Pillsbury, chairman; Mrs. M. H. A. Miller, Mrs. E. O. McCormick.

Afternoon Entertainment—Mrs. W. D. Fennimore, chairman; Misses Coleman, Warner, Everding, Fillmore and Mrs. Louis Long.

Christmas Tree—Miss Grace Spreckels, Mrs. Frank Griffin, Mrs. George de la Tour.

Programme—Miss Pollok, chairman; Mrs. A. G. Griffin.

Refreshments—Mrs. Buckbee, chairman.

Printing—Mrs. Somers and Miss Hyde.

* * *

Miss Ruth Allen will go East after Christmas with her aunt, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, to remain several weeks.

Mrs. Warren D. Clark gave a euchre party at her residence at Clay and Laurel streets on Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Lulu Shafter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Shafter, left Sunday evening for Portland, Or., where she is to become the wife of George L. Burt, of the firm of Porter Bros. The wedding will take place some time before Christmas.

A CHANCE TO SMILE.

It will be seen at a glance that the eagle's mouth is fitted for screaming rather than for licking revenue stamps.—Puck.

Deplorable Lack of Taste—Girl with the Clara Morris Eyes—If you're suffering from ennui come with me to the meeting of the Browning Club.

Girl with the Viola Allen Voice—I'd rather have the ennui.—Chicago Tribune.

A Pessimistic Wail—"They say a Cabinet officer only has about $1000 the advantage of Ball-player Lajoie.

"It's a shame, ain't it, the way things are unevenly distributed in this world? Think of a Cabinet officer, who couldn't tell a bunt from a home run, getting all of $8000 a year! What's this country coming to?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PERSONAL MENTION.

A. A. Travis, a mining man of Lundy, is at the Lick.

J. B. Richardson, a rancher of Suisun, is at the Grand.

F. E. Dunlap, a well-known attorney of Stockton, is at the Lick.

S. Phillips, a merchant of Los Angeles, is registered at the Grand.

E. S. Babcock, manager of the Hotel Coronado, is at the Palace.

C. A. H. Warfield, a capitalist of Merced, is staying at the Grand.

Louis Conruth, a politician of Marysville, is registered at the Russ.

L. T. Crowell, a capitalist of Los Angeles, is registered at the Russ.

Peter Musto, a prominent merchant of Stockton, is stopping at the Grand.

E. B. Bell, a well-known mining man of Reno, Nev., arrived at the Russ yesterday.

R. C. Newkirk, a business man of San Jose, is making a short stay at the California.

Benjamin K. Knight, District Attorney of Santa Cruz, is stopping at the California.

L. A. Spitzer, Assessor of Santa Clara, with headquarters at San Jose, is at the Grand.

Edgar T. Wallace, a mining man of Yreka, is among the arrivals at the Palace.

C. G. Jacobs, a well--known merchant of Portland, Or., is registered at the Palace.

W. G. Hawley, a real estate dealer of San Jose, is among the arrivals at the Occidental.

John C. White and R. W. Board, well-known hardware dealers of Marysville, are stopping at the California.

Thomas Colohan, a prominent mining man of Tonopah, is on a business trip to this city and is registered at the Grand.

G. W. Mapes, a prominent cattle-dealer of Reno, Nev., arrived in this city yesterday and has made the Russ his headquarters.

W. E. Browning, president of the college at Santiago, Chile, is at the Occidental, accompanied by his family. He is making a tour of the world.

INFANT SHELTER BUILDING FUND INCREASES DAILY

Prospect That Adequate Structure Will Soon Be Erected for Little Tots.

Those who have the direction of the Infant Shelter, 512 Minna street, are being encouraged in their efforts to procure enough funds for the building of a new shelter. The present building is inadequate for modern requirements and the present-day demands. As the true character of the institution is becoming more generally known the subscriptions are increasing. The following named have subscribed up to December 1:

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Holton, Mrs. A. W. Scott, Joseph Martin, C. Lehman, William Sexton, A. Fodera, Mrs. J. H. Robertson, Mrs. Fred Levy, Mrs. C. J. Auger, Mrs. I. Foorman, A. C. Rulofson Jr., Mme. F. Auger, Charles M. Plum & Co., Mrs. J. Waterman, Mrs. A. Lachman, Dr. J. C. Spencer, George W. Hind, Welch & Co., John Breuner & Co., H. Liebes & Co., M. Friedman & Co., Hadke & Co., Golden Gate Cloak House, P. Westerfeld & Co., Kohlberg, Strauss & Frohman; W. T. Garrat & Co., Harron, Rickard & McCone; Baker & Hamilton, W. W. Montague & Co., Pacific Metal Works, Christian Froelich, A. Gartenlaub, A. Powell, Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, Mrs. L. Sloss, Mrs. G. W. Gibbs, Redington & Co., Jules Levy, Mr. Haskell, Mrs. Breyfogle, Mrs. Flournoy, Sam Davis, Mrs. W. A. Bissell, J. R. Gates & Co., Greenberg & Greenberg, Wittenberg & Co., Mrs. J. S. Ballard, Mrs. Eugene de Sabla, Mrs. H. Wagenheim, Mrs. William Peyton, Mrs. A. N. Towne, Mr. Heyneman, Sachs Bros., F. W. Van Sicklen, A. J. McNeil, Mrs. J. Frowenfeld, Mrs. Ackerman, Thomas Williams, Colonel D. M. Burns, C. P. Waterhouse, Adam Andrew, Prentis Hale, Mrs. Adam Andrew, James S. Brownell, Mrs. A. Schloss, Mrs. Joseph Hyman, Otis, McAllister & Co.; Mrs. James Stewart, Mrs. J. E. Doolittle, Mrs. S. L. Ackerman, Mrs. J. B. Nevins, John W. Ruggles, Mrs. E. R. Lilienthal and Mrs. William Newman. The amount subscribed is $5620.

To Hold Sacred Musical Service.

A sacred musical service will be given in the Welsh church, Fourteenth street, near Valencia, next Sunday evening, December 14. There are to be several soloists, among whom will be Owen J. Williams, who has chosen for one of his solos the sacred song "Beyond the Gates of Paradise." A quartet from the Welsh ship Blythswood will render several pieces in Welsh and English under the direction of Captain O. B. Pritchard.

Not a Worthless Character.—"Her husband is absolutely worthless." "How can you say that? He isn't at all well, and his life's insured for $5000."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

COIN QUESTIONS—Subscriber, City. Coin questions will be answered by mail, if the correspondents inclose a self-addressed and stamped envelope.

THE FERRY CLOCK—Two Subscribers, City. The length of the hands on the ferry clock was given in Answers to Correspondents in the issue of October 27, 1902.

CONVICTS—Subscriber, City. One who has been a convict is not entitled to vote unless he has been restored to his rights as a citizen at the time he leaves the State prison.

SINGLE PEDRO—Subscriber, Miller, Cal. In a game of single pedro, if the dealer names any suit as trumps, and then discards, he cannot, after the draw, make any other suit trumps.

CITY OFFICERS—E. G. S., Livermore, Cal. No city and county officers, other than Judges and Superintendent of Schools, were elected in San Francisco at the last held election.

COIN QUESTIONS—Subscriber and half a dozen others, City and elsewhere. Persons seeking information relative to the value of coins will be answered by mail if accompanying the question there is a self-addressed and stamped envelope.

ROOSEVELT'S OPPONENTS—O. S., City. At the time that Theodore Roosevelt was the Republican candidate for Mayor of the City of New York, in 1886, and was defeated for that office, his opponents were Abram S. Hewitt, who received 90,552 votes; Henry George, who received 68,110 votes, and the Prohibitionist, who received 582 votes. Roosevelt received 60,435 votes.

PORTSMOUTH SQUARE—E. I., City. What is now called Portsmouth Square, was, when San Francisco was called Yerba Buena, the plaza or public square. On the 8th of July, 1846, Captain Montgomery, U. S. N., commanding the United States sloop of war Portsmouth, appeared upon the plaza and there raised the American flag, and at that time the square was called Portsmouth. At the same time the road below the square was called Montgomery street.

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